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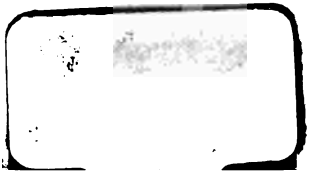

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# VIEW OF LONDON,

(FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE)

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# NATIONAL
# History and Views of London
## WITH ITS ENVIRONS
## Including its Antiquities
*Modern Improvements &c.*
From Original Drawings
*BY EMINENT ARTISTS*

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ENTRANCE TO THE GREEN PARK.

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# NATIONAL HISTORY

AND

# VIEWS OF LONDON

## AND ITS ENVIRONS;

EMBRACING THEIR

## ANTIQUITIES MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

&c. &c.

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

EDITED BY C. F. PARTINGTON, ESQ.,
OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

CONTAINING 300 STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

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ALLAN BELL AND Co., 12, WARWICK SQUARE;
SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS' HALL COURT;
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1834.

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THOMS, PRINTER AND STEREOTYPER, 12, WARWICK SQUARE.

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# HISTORICAL

AND

# TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

# London and its Environs.

---

London may well be considered as the metropolis of the world. It has been the liberal foster-parent of the *elegant* no less than the *useful arts*,—and in point of wealth and commercial prosperity it exceeds every other city on record. When "Domesday-Book" was compiled in the reign of William the Conqueror, London consisted but of a few houses near Middle-Row, on the banks of the *Old-bourne*, a stream which flowed into the river Fleet; and it must have made most rapid strides towards maturity, as we find William of Malmsbury in the reign of king Stephen, speaking of the Metropolis as "a noble city renowned for the opulence of its inhabitants."

"But it is at the era of Elizabeth," says Mr. Britton, "that we are presented with the most curious picture of London, in the first *map* of a Metropolis then thought *too large*, and, in consequence, positively forbidden to be further extended by that imperious sovereign. From this map it appears, that the greater part of the Metropolis was then contained within the walls, in which narrow limits there were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The whole of the buildings were bounded on the east by the monastery of St. Catherine; East Smithfield was open to Tower Hill, and of the buildings now beyond there is no appearance. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields; and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spital *Fields*, now built upon, and extensive enough to compose a very large town, were then really separated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Hounds-



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ditch consisted only of a row of houses fronting the city wall; and the little yards and gardens behind them also opened into the fields. Bishopsgate Street, Norton Falgate, and the street called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no collateral streets or alleys. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury *Fields*, in which there were several *windmills*, extended to the east side of Whitecross Street. Chiswell Street was not erected; St. John's Street extended, by the side of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, only as far as the monastery of Clerkenwell; and Cowcross Street opened into the fields. On leaving the city walls, the buildings were even less extensive; for, though the *village* of Holborn joined London, the backs of its houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields; a part of Gray's Inn Lane included the only houses that extended out of the main street; the greater part of High Holborn had no existence; St. Giles's was another village, contiguous to no part of London; the Strand had gardens on each side, and, to the north, fields behind these gardens, with the exception of a few houses where the lower end of Drury Lane now stands; and on the south side of the same street the gardens generally extended to the Thames, though some of the nobility and prelates had houses at the backs of their gardens, next to the water side. Covent *Garden*, literally such, and so called because it belonged to the *Convent* at Westminster, extended to St. Martin's Lane, and the fields behind it reached to St. Giles's. That lane had few edifices besides the church; for Covent Garden wall was on one side, and a wall which enclosed the King's mews on the other; and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the west of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge Lane, now Crown Street, was a lane between two hedges. The extensive street now called the Haymarket, was bounded by fields; neither Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, nor any of the streets or squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St. James's Park.

London, in respect to its position on the globe, is in latitude 51 degrees 31 minutes north; and in longitude 18 degrees 36 minutes; or 5 minutes 37 seconds west from the Royal Observatory Greenwich. It is distant from Edinburgh 396 miles south, and from Dublin 338 miles south-east.

The immediate site of the city of London is about forty-five miles from the sea, westward, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames, which river, as it flows through the metropolis, forms a bold curve or crescent. On the northern side the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but une-

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qually, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the south side of the river the ground is nearly level, and was anciently an entire morass of many miles in extent; this has been reclaimed through the artificial embankment of the river, probably commenced by the Romans, which must have been the work of ages. The average breadth of the river, in this part of its course, is from four to five hundred yards; its general depth at low water about twelve feet; but at spring tides it rises from ten to twelve feet above that level. The tides used to flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London bridge, but since the alteration at London bridge by the demolition of the old structure, it goes much higher.

Considered in the aggregate, London comprises the city and its liberties, with the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and upwards of thirty of the contiguous villages of Middlesex and Surry.

The *extent* of this district is, from east to west, or from Poplar to Kensington, near eight miles; its breadth from north to south is very irregular, and may be said to vary from three to four miles. The circumference of this immense congregation of buildings may be estimated at about twenty miles. The principal streets range from west to east, and in that direction the metropolis is intersected by three great thoroughfares; the one which is most adjacent to the river commences at Hyde-park-corner, and traverses east, under the names of Piccadilly, Haymarket, Cockspur-street, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, Tower-street, Tower-hill; this line pursues its route for three miles further by East Smithfield, Ratcliffe-highway, Upper and Lower Shadwell, to Poplar and the East and West India docks. The middle line of road commences at Tyburn-turnpike, and thence under the appellations of Oxford-street, High-street St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, leads by Mile-end and Stratford-le-Bow into Essex. The great northern thoroughfare commences at Paddington, and traverses east by the names of the New-road, Pentonville, City-road, Old-street and Hackney-road to Leyton, and the northern parts of Essex. The principal thoroughfare which intersects London from north to south commences at Kingsland, thence by Shoreditch, Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge, High-street Borough, Blackman-street, and Newington-causeway, to the Brighton and other roads. Besides this there are five other main avenues into Surry and Kent, over the bridges of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars, which meet at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, the



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Southwark-bridge, which enters Newington-causeway near the Elephant and Castle, and Vauxhall-bridge.

The metropolis is computed to contain upwards of 60 squares, 12,000 streets, lanes, courts, &c.; and the whole formed by near 300,000 buildings of various descriptions, as public structures, churches, dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, &c. The churches and other public edifices are generally built of stone; the dwelling-houses, with the exception of some of the mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry, are almost wholly of brick, though latterly the fronts of many of the more respectable ones are covered with compo, or mastic. But few wooden houses are now to be seen, and these are principally of a date anterior to the great fire of 1666. Many of the squares are very spacious, and elegantly laid out in parterres and shrubberies, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses.

All the streets are regularly paved, and divided into a carriage-way and a foot-path on each side. The carriage-way is generally paved with small blocks of Scotch granite. The foot-paths are usually laid with large thick flags, or slabs, either of Yorkshire free-stone, moor-stone, or lime-stone, and are finished with a kirb raised a few inches above the carriage-way. The mud and soil which accumulate in the streets are taken away at stated intervals, by scavengers employed by the different parishes; and the waste water, &c. runs off through iron gratings fixed in the kennels at proper intervals, into arched sewers or drains constructed beneath the street (and communicating by smaller drains with the houses), and having various outlets, through larger sewers, into the Thames. Through these means, and from the ample supply of water which the inhabitants derive from numerous sources, the general cleanliness is very considerable, and materially tends to the present salubrity of the metropolis.

Notwithstanding the sudden and strongly-contrasted changes of the weather in London, compared with the state of the atmosphere in other climes, and although multitudes of its poorer classes live in poverty and wretchedness, the general healthiness of this capital may be deemed fully equal to that of any other in the world.

The *temperature* of the air of London and its vicinity, is sensibly affected by the influence of the coal fires, which warm and dry the atmosphere; and it is a remarkable fact that vegetation is earlier by ten days or a fortnight on the west and south-west sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides. This is attributable, says Mr. Howard, to the severity of the north and north-east winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the warmth of the coal fires. The excess of temperature is greatest in winter, and at that period

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seems to belong entirely to *the nights*, which average three degrees and seven-tenths warmer than in the country; while the heat of *the days*, owing, without doubt, to the interception of a portion of the solar rays by the dense smoke inseparable to so great a metropolis, falls, on a mean of years, about a third of a degree short of that on open plains.

The more prevalent winds blow from the north-east and south-west; and these, with little variation, occupy about ten or eleven months in the year. "The westerly winds," says Fordyce, "are generally pregnant with rain, the greatest falls coming from a few points west of the south; the easterly winds are sharp and piercing, but almost always dry. The heat of the atmosphere is very variable, it seldom remaining equal for many days; and every year differing from the preceding one, as well in respect to heat and cold as to moisture and rains. Sometimes the winter is severely cold, with frosts from November till May, with little interruption: sometimes the water is not frozen for more than ten or twelve days. Most commonly there is a little frost in November and December; but otherwise these months (and particularly November) are very foggy [gloomy] and moist. The principal frost is generally in January; February is commonly a mild, open, moist month; March is generally cold [windy] and dry. The summer months vary as much; sometimes there are three months very warm, sometimes not more than a week [in continuance]; the latter half of July [and beginning of August] is commonly the hottest. In August heavy rains often fall, especially in the last half of the month. The thermometer sometimes rises to above 80° of Fahrenheit's scale, very rarely to 84°; but the most common summer heat is from 65° to 75°. In winter it sometimes falls to 15°, but the most common winter heat, when it freezes, is between 20° and 30°; it has been known to fall below the point marked 0, but very rarely; the most frequent, when it does not freeze, is between 40° and 50°." On the 13th of July, 1808, the thermometer, in the open air, in the shade, and with a northern aspect, near St. James's-park, rose to 94°; and in various parts of London, in the shade also, it varied from that degree upwards, to 103°. On the same day in particular local situations, in the sun, the quicksilver rose to the extraordinary height of from 120 to 140°! The contrast between this day and that of the 24th of January, 1795, is most striking; on the latter the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero!

It appears from Mr. Kirwan's "Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 8vo. 1787, that taking the mean of the observations made at the house of the Royal Society, from the year 1772 to 1780, the annual temperature of London is 51° 9′, or in round numbers, 52°.

The situation of London is so very favourable, that *springs* which yield large quantities of water, are found on digging almost every

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where. The main sources of that plentiful supply of water which the inhabitants receive are the Thames and the New River. This is effected by means of iron pipes laid beneath all the streets from four to five feet below the surface, and having small bores connected with leaden pipes, that lead to the kitchens and cisterns. Attached to the main pipes, at convenient distances, are fixed plugs, which can be immediately opened in case of fire, &c. In some parts of the metropolis, also, over the ancient wells that have been preserved, pumps are fixed for the conveniences of the public.

Until the general census of the population was taken in the commencement of the present century, political economists differed widely in their estimates of the number of inhabitants the metropolis contained, and of the progressive ratio of increase. In the year 1377, London is said to have contained about 35,000 inhabitants. Howell, in his Londinopolis, says, that when Charles I. wished to ascertain the number of papists and strangers resident in the city, he sent a precept, in 1636-7, to Sir Edward Bromfield, then lord-mayor, who caused an account to be taken of the whole population within the walls, which, at that time, is said, evidently erroneously, to have amounted to 700,000. Howell having no suspicion of the inaccuracy of this calculation, and inferring that the population had increased one-third, during the twenty years that had elapsed before he published his work; and adding to this the population of the city of Westminster and the suburbs, estimates the whole to amount to a million and a half of men, women, and children.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdown, formed an equally fallacious opinion as to the increase of population in London. In 1682, he calculated the number of houses at 84,000; and that there were eight persons in each house, which would give a population of 672,000. Sir William expected that London would go on increasing until the year 1800, when he thought the population would amount to five millions three hundred and fifty-nine thousand persons!

An historian, who wrote in 1746, calculated the number of houses at 124,000, and the population at 992,000; but eight years after Dr. Brakenbridge fixed it at only 751,812 persons, and there is strong reason to believe that this estimate was nearly correct.

But to come to more certain data, we find that, according to the census of 1801, London, at that time, contained 121,229 houses, inhabited by 216,073 families, making 864,755 persons. In 1811, it had increased to 1,099,104, and in 1821 to 1,225,964 persons. By the last census of 1831, it appears that a still further increase had taken place of no less than 248,105, thus making the present population of the metropolis, 1,474,069.

The vast *consumption of provisions* in this immense capital must excite

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surprise, when duly considered, as to the means by which it is so regularly supplied. There are, however, no particular laws to effect this purpose; but all is left to the simple mechanism put in force by the expectation of profit, and the assured certainty with which every dealer can dispose of his goods.

The consumption of animal food is very great; but, to form a proper idea of its extent, the average weight, as well as the number of the animals, must be ascertained. About the year 1700, the average weight of the oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs., of sheep 28 lbs., and of lambs 18 lbs.: the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs., of calves 140 lbs., of sheep 80 lbs., and of lambs 50 lbs. The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 800,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000; besides animals of other kinds. Smithfield is the principal market for the above articles; and the total value of butcher's meat sold there annually is stated at £8,000,000.

The quantity of fish consumed in the metropolis is comparatively small, on account of the high price which it generally bears; but this will probably be remedied, though some kinds of fish at particular seasons are cheap and of good quality. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage: in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to a general consumption, and the price consequently high, that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy.

The annual consumption of wheat, in London, may, says Mr. Britton, be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing thirty-six gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 lbs., and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons, of thirty-six bushels, or a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 10,000 cows are kept in the vicinity of the metropolis, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth, with water, before they serve their customers. See Picture of London, p. 69.

The *Port* of London is acknowledged to be one of the first in the world; and the manufacturing importance of the city, is but little, if at all, inferior to any. It is the centre of European traffic; and every article, whether of necessity, convenience, comfort, or luxury, may be here obtained.

The Port as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-

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bridge to near Deptford, a distance of at least four miles, and is from four to five hundreds yards in average breadth. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, called the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford: the upper pool extends from London-bridge to Union-hole, about 1,600 yards; the middle pool from thence to Wapping New-stairs, 700 yards; the lower pool from the latter place to Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse, 1,800 yards; and the space below to Deptford about 2,700 yards. The number of vessels belonging to this port in September, 1800, was ascertained, by the official documents laid before parliament, to be 2,666, carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this number with the number returned in January 1701-2, the increase will be seen to be astonishing. At that period the vessels amounted only to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. On the quantity of tonnage it is nearly in the proportion of six to one; and on the amount of men and ships as upwards of four to one. The East India Company's ships alone carry more burthen by 21,166 tons than all the vessels of London did a century ago. The average number of ships in the Thames and docks is 1,100; together with 3,000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 small craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries for the accommodation of passengers; 1,200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the rivers; 4,000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8,000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The aggregate value of the goods shipped and unshipped in the course of a year, in the river Thames, has been computed at seventy millions sterling. The vast system of plunderage that was formerly carried on with impunity, in consequence of the crowded state of the river, led to the construction, in the early part of the present century, of those grand deposits of commercial wealth, the West India, East India, London, and Commercial docks. The present annual value of the exports and imports may be stated at upwards of sixty millions, and the annual amount of the custom and excise duties at more than six millions sterling.

The *government* of the city is vested in the lord-mayor and aldermen, and that of Westminster in a high-constable and subordinate officers. The police of the metropolis are very numerous, and since the passing of the Act of the 10th of George IV., have been arrayed in a more systematic manner than formerly. The police is under the superintendence of two commissioners, appointed by the secretary of state for the home department.

The *military establishment* of the metropolis was considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794, under which two regiments of militia are raised in the city by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men.

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The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy for the city of London, and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the king under any of his general officers, and marched to any part, not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment.

The household troops, comprising three regiments of foot-guards, containing about 7,000 men, including officers, and two regiments of horse-guards, consisting of 1,200 men, form the principal military establishment for the metropolis: but none of these troops are permitted to enter the city without especial leave of the lord-mayor.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of churches and chapels belonging to the establishment in the metropolis, but, we believe, it is not far short of 200.

The number of religious edifices belonging to the dissenters in the metropolis is above that number. There are eighty chapels, or places of worship, for the Independents, among whom are included the Scotch Presbyterians. The Baptists have near fifty chapels; the Methodists, or followers of Whitefield and Wesley, twenty-three; the Unitarians nine; the Arians two; the Quakers six; the Swedenborgians four; the Huntingtonians three; the Sandemonians, the Moravians, the New Lights, and the Freethinkers, have one chapel each. In the metropolis there are six Jewish synagogues, fifteen Roman Catholic chapels, and nineteen foreign Protestant churches.

London contains forty-five free-schools, with perpetual endowments for educating and maintaining near 5,000 children; seventeen other schools for poor and deserted children; near 250 parochial schools, supported by voluntary subscription, in which about 15,000 children of both sexes are constantly clothed and educated; four colleges; twenty-two hospitals for sick, lame, and pregnant women; 120 almshouses for the maintenance of aged people; eighteen institutions for the support of the indigent of various classes; and above fifty dispensaries for the gratuitous supply of medicine and medical aid to the poor. Exclusive of these important establishments, each parish has a workhouse for the maintenance of its own distressed poor, and the livery companies of the city distribute a portion of their immense wealth among their poor members. In conclusion, the sums annually expended in public charities have been estimated at near £900,000.

A stranger could select no better point for viewing our great metropolis, and estimating its extent and commercial prosperity than the one adopted by our artist for his first graphic illustration. Standing on Waterloo Bridge, itself a monument of the art of engineering unequalled out of England, the observer sees innumerable edifices dedicated to the worship of "the living God," and views charitable institutions intended

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for the relief of almost every ailment to which humanity is liable. As, however, all the public edifices worthy of particular notice will be illustrated in the course of this work, it will not be adviseable unnecessarily to occupy the reader's time by general remarks, but proceed at once to the

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This celebrated company was instituted in 1694, being incorporated by charter, July 27, in that year. It is the most important institution of the kind that exists in any part of the world, and the history of banking furnishes no example that can at all be compared with it, for the range and multiplicity of its transactions, and for the vast influence which it possesses over public and national affairs.

This extensive pile covers an irregular area of about eight acres. The exterior extent in front, or on the south side, measures 365 feet; on the west side, 440 feet; on the north side, 410 feet; and on the east side, 245 feet. Within this space are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, numerous public offices, court and committee rooms, an armoury, &c., engraving and printing offices, a library, and many convenient apartments for principal officers and servants. The principal suite of rooms occupies the ground-floor, and the chief offices being furnished with lantern lights and domes, have no apartments over them; the *basement* story consists of a greater number of rooms than there are above ground. The site of a portion of the edifice being a marshy soil in the course of the ancient stream of *Walbrook*, it was found necessary to strengthen the foundations by means of piles and counter arches.

An act of parliament was passed in 1694, incorporating certain subscribers, under the title of "*The Governor and Company of the Bank of England*," in consideration of a loan of 1,200,000*l*, granted to government, for which the subscribers received almost 8 per cent. So eager were the public to share some of the advantages of this concern, that the subscription for the whole sum of 1,200,000*l*. was completed in the course of ten days. The charter directed that the management of the bank should be vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors; thirteen, or more, to constitute a court, of which the governor or deputy-governor must be one. They were to have a perpetual succession, a common-seal, and the other usual powers of corporations, as making by-laws, &c., but were not allowed to borrow money under their common-seal without the authority of parliament. They were not to trade, nor suffer any person in trust for them to trade in any goods or merchandise; but they might deal in bills of exchange, in bullion, and foreign gold and silver coin, &c. They might also lend

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money on pawns or pledges, and sell those which should not be redeemed within three months after the time agreed. But this has since been little acted upon. No dividend was to be made but by consent of a general court, and that only out of the interest, profit, and produce arising by such dealing as the act of parliament allows. These important privileges have been often renewed to the great advantage of the mercantile interests. The erection of this celebrated bank, according to the declaration of one of its first directors, not only relieved the ministry from their frequent processions into the city for borrowing money on the best public securities, at an interest of ten or twelve per cent. per annum, but likewise gave life and currency to double or triple the value of its capital in other branches of public credit.*

### THE BULLION COURT.

This court of the Bank exhibits a singular yet interesting display of architectural designs after some of the best specimens of Grecian and Roman art. "This court," says Mr. Brayley, "forms an irregular quadrangle; the brick buildings on the east and west sides are partially masked by open screens, constructed of stone, and consisting of a lofty entablature, surmounted by vases, and supported on fluted columns of the Corinthian order, the vases of which rest on the upper part of a double flight of steps: these were copied from the beautiful temple of the Sybils near Tivoli. On the south side, forming the entrance to the Bullion Court, is a magnificent arch and façade, designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome.

* The company has carried on their "dealings in bills of exchange" to a very grea extent. They *discount* bills for the merchants and bankers, at four per cent. interest; and there is an amount of several millions, constantly floating, devoted to this object. The business is reduced to a complete system, as regular as it is liberal. The bills must not have more than three months to run: the bankers or merchants who present them (for persons engaged in retail trade are not admitted to the direct benefit of these discounts) must be able to swear that they are worth at least 12,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*; the town bills must be sent in every Wednesday, but the country bills are admitted every day, each party possessing such privilege being limited to a certain weekly amount, which however is great, and the next day the bills are punctually discounted or returned; and where any bill is dishonoured, the party on whom the bill is drawn cannot expect his bills to pass there in future. Although the discounting of some bills may be refused on one Wednesday, they may be attended to the succeeding week—the refusal may possibly have been occasioned by the party having previously been accommodated with the prescribed amount. Each merchant has a fair proportion of the amount set apart for the discounting of notes; and no deposits are required. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the company for the benefits rendered to the commercial world by this laudable practice, which has enabled merchants and bankers to embark in undertakings for their own advantage, the success of the revenue, and the prosperity of our general commerce."—*Leigh's Pic. of London.*

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"The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns, fluted, and crowned with statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe: the intercolumniations are enriched by basso-relievo in panels, executed by the late T. Banks, Esq., R. A., and allegorically representing the Thames and Ganges. The great roses in the vaulting of the arch are exact copies from those of the Temple of Mars the Avenger, at Rome." The entire of this court is from the designs of Sir J. Soane, R. A.

### EAST SIDE OF THE BANK.

This front of the Bank was erected in its present style a few years ago. It is in a plainer style of architecture, but corresponds with the south or principal front, and contains the entrance to the Rotunda.

### LOTHBURY FAÇADE.

This portion of the Bank has always been regarded, and with great justice, as a splendid architectural composition. An eminent architectural critic thus describes it: "It consists of a stylobate, semicircular in plan, and sustaining six columns, four of which in front are disposed in the same form as the stylobate, and sustain the main entablature, which is here brought out into a bow, and the frieze splendidly enriched with the skulls of oxen, connected by festoons of foliage suspended from the horns; the two other columns are situated in the rear, which, in due subordination to the principal range, have plain shafts, and in the wall at the back is a false entrance. The entire composition is flanked by two pair of insulated columns, over which the entablature breaks, the finish is an attic wall and turrets in a rich style of detail."

### OLD FRONT OF THE BANK.

This view exhibits the appearance of the Bank, a few years ago, previous to Sir J. Soane's alterations. The original architects were G. Sampson, Esq. and Sir R. Taylor. In their designs there was much of simplicity and grandeur to admire, though the present façade eclipses its predecessor.

### THE TOWER OF LONDON.

This celebrated fortress is situated on the east side of the city, a short distance from London bridge, near the banks of the river Thames. It at first consisted of no more than what is at present called the White Tower, traditionally reported, without any authority, to have been built by Julius Cæsar, though there is the strongest evidence of its being marked out and a part of it first erected by William the Conqueror, in

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the year 1076, doubtless with a view to secure to himself and followers a safe retreat, in case the English should ever have recourse to arms to recover their ancient possessions and lost liberties.

The death of the Conqueror, however, in 1087, about eight years after he had commenced this fortress, for some time prevented its progress, and left it to be completed by his son William Rufus, who in 1098 surrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which is in some places about 120 feet wide, into which water from the river Thames was introduced. Henry III., in 1240, ordered a stone gate, bulwark, and other additions to be made to this fortress, and the ancient tower to be whitened, from whence it was called the White Tower. In 1465, Edward IV. greatly enlarged the fortifications, and built the Lion's Tower, for the reception of foreign beasts, birds, &c. presented to the kings of England. By the command of Charles II., in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, and the esplanade rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices were erected for admitting and retaining water from the Thames, as occasion might require; the walls of the White Tower have been repaired, and a great number of additional buildings have been added.

The Tower is in the best situation that could have been chosen for a fortress, it lying near enough to protect the metropolis and the seat of commerce from invasion by water. It is parted from the river Thames by a commodious wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge. Upon this wharf is a noble platform, on which are placed sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine pounders, mounted on handsome iron carriages, which were fired on state holidays, and, in time of war, when any glorious victory attended his majesty's arms: small pieces are now used for those purposes.

Parallel to the middle part of the wharf, upon the walls, is a platform, seventy yards in length, called the Ladies' Line, from its being much frequented in the summer evenings, as on the inside it is shaded with a row of lofty trees, and without affords a fine prospect of the shipping, and of the boats passing and repassing the river. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, and being once upon it, there is a walk almost round the walls of the fortress without interruption, in doing which the visitor passes three batteries: the first called the Devil's Battery, where there is a platform on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon; the next is named the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the last, called the Wooden Battery, is mounted with six pieces of cannon.

The wharf, or esplanade, which is divided from Tower-hill at each end by gates, is opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city,

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and its suburbs. From this wharf is an entrance for persons on foot over the draw-bridge already mentioned; and also a water-gate under the Tower-wall, commonly called the Traitor's-gate, through which it has been customary, for the greater privacy, to convey traitors and other state prisonors by water to and from the Tower; the water of the ditch having here a communication with the Thames, by means of a stone bridge on the wharf. Over this water-gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by four gates to the west, one within another, and each large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. Having passed through the third of these, you proceed over a strong stone bridge, built over the ditch to the fourth, which is the strongest: it has a portcullis, to let down on occasion, and it is guarded not only by some soldiers, but by the warders of the Tower.*

The officer to whom the government and care of the Tower is committed is the constable of the Tower, who is always a person of the highest rank. Under him is a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a major of the Tower, (commonly called governor,) a chaplain, a physician, an apothecary, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders. The warders wear the same uniform as the king's yeomen of the guard.

The principal buildings are the church, a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, the White Tower, the Governor's House, the Bloody Tower, the Offices of Ordnance, of the Keepers of the Records, the Jewel Office, the new Spanish Armoury, the new Horse Armoury, the grand Store-house, in which is the small armoury, the train of artillery, and the tent room; the new Store-house, wherein are three armouries; handsome houses for the chief and inferior officers;

* The gates are opened at five o'clock in the morning during summer, and as soon as it is well light in winter. The time for shutting them is eleven o'clock every night. On the occasion of opening or shutting the gates, the following ceremony takes place: the yeoman-porter, with a serjeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys; having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate; passing which, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, while the keys pass and repass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders on duty to take in King William's keys; when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates; and as the yeoman porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main guard, with their officers, are under arms, who challenge him with "Who comes there?" he answers, "The keys:" the challenger replies, "Pass keys." The guards, by order, rest their firelocks; and the yeoman-porter says, "God save King William!" the soldiers all answering, "Amen." He then goes on to the governor's house, and there leaves the keys. After which no person can go in or out without the watch-word for the night.—*Tower Guide.*

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the Mess-house for the officers of the garrison, and the barracks for the soldiers. In addition to these, there is a street called the Mint, which includes nearly one-third part of the Tower. The principal part of the houses were formerly inhabited by the officers employed in the coinage, but now by the military.

The principal building is the White Tower. It is a large square stone building, situated almost in the centre of the fortress, no one side answering to another. Its architecture is the most ancient of any edifice in the metropolis. It was new cased by the command of King Charles I.; but in Leland's time it had four round turrets, three of which have since been made square: they all seem to have had staircases to go to the several offices. The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, formerly filled with saltpetre, &c. In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which contains arms for more than 30,000 volunteers, curiously displayed. In the other room are many closets and presses, some are filled with warlike weapons and instruments of death, the others with armourers' tools, &c. Over these are two other rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea service, the other is the cavalry armoury, and contains many thousand of pistols, swords, &c. The upper story, including a chapel, is occupied by an amazing number of valuable records, &c.

The Ordnance Office is a little southward of the White Tower. It is a large modern building of hewn stones and bricks.

The Record-Office is opposite the platform already mentioned, and has a curious carved stone door-case. All the rolls, from the time of King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III., are kept here in wainscot presses. These rolls and records contain the ancient tenures of land in England, the original of laws and statutes, the right of England to dominion over the British seas, leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the achievements of England in foreign wars; ancient grants of our kings to their subjects, the forms of submission of the Scotish kings, writs and proceedings of the courts of common-law and equity, the settlement of Ireland as to law and dominion, privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period beforementioned, with many other important records, all regularly disposed by the diligence of the keeper, and others under his direction. Beside the records a number of other curious and valuable documents are to be found here, as also the first edition of the Common-Prayer Book, as settled upon the restoration of Charles II.

The Grand Store-house, north of the White Tower, is a noble building of brick and hewn stone, extending in length 345 feet, and in breadth sixty feet. It was commenced by James II. and finished by King William.

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On the first floor of this grand edifice is that magnificent room called the small armoury, in which he, with Queen Mary, his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant-workmen and labourers to attend them dressed in white gloves and aprons.

There are so many other buildings besides those already mentioned, that it now seems rather a town than a tower; its extent is thirteen acres and one rood. The circuit round the ditch is about a quarter of a mile.

### BLOODY TOWER.

This portion of the edifice is in the style of architecture common to the fourteenth century, and was most probably erected by Edward III., at which period many alterations and additions were made to the fortress. "The *bloody tower* is about thirty-four feet long and fifteen wide, and the fine groining and tracery, which adorn the vaulting, rise from grotesque heads. At the southern end the gates and portcullis still exist: they are extremely massive, and carry with them the appearance of high antiquity. The upper part of the edifice contained apartments for the wardens.

### INTERIOR OF THE BOWYER TOWER.

So named from having been in early times the residence of the master and provider of the king's bows. The basement-floor, which is the only part of the original building, is represented in the annexed view. It is vaulted and groined, and in the walls, which are about ten feet thick, are three recesses, in each of which was a narrow embrasure. There is a tradition that it was in this room that George, duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., was secretly put to death by drowning in a butt of Malmsey wine.

### ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, TOWER-STREET.

The body of this church (which had been restored by Sir Christopher Wren about 1700) was rebuilt a few years since by Mr. Laing, in the pointed style of architecture. The spire, which is celebrated for its airy lightness, was repaired at the same time. This springs from open arches, rising from the angles of the towers, and is very similar in principle and appearance to the spire of St. Nicholas's Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and the east window is decorated with painted glass, exhibiting figures of Moses and Aaron, and above them those of Jesus Christ and the four Evangelists.

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### ST. CATHERINE-CREE CHURCH, LEADENHALL STREET.

THIS church derives its additional name of Cree, or Christ Church, from being situated in the cemetry of the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Christ Church. The architecture of this church displays a singular mixture of the Italian and pointed styles. The east window is entirely filled with stained glass, the gift of Sir S. Staines, knt., lord-mayor, in the first year of the reign of George I. The church was erected in 1630, and re-edified in 1805. Holbein, the celebrated painter, was interred in this church.

### ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—ENTRANCE

THE original projector of the Zoological Society was the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who, on his return from the government of Bencoolen, in 1820, so earnestly interested himself in the formation of a society, that it was established in 1825. Two years afterwards they obtained from government a piece of land in the Regent's Park, which was immediately converted into gardens for the reception of rare animals, birds, &c. The whole of the buildings are from the designs of D. Burton, esq. The rustic lodges have a very pleasing appearance on entering the grounds

### AMA HUT.

THIS edifice is appropriated as a residence for two lamas, beasts of burthen, very common in South America, particularly in the mountainous parts of Peru. It is built in the Swiss style, and is by far the most picturesque object in the grounds.

### BEAR PIT.

THIS is a great point of attraction to the visitors, on account of the sagacity of the bears, especially a Russian black bear, christened "Toby," who is remarkable for his docility. He was presented to the society by the Marquis of Hertford, who had previously kept him at Sudborne, the seat of the noble lord, where he was noted for his amusing tricks.

These gardens, which form one of the principal features of attraction to the visitors in the Regent's Park, are admissible by tickets, and the payment of one shilling each person.

### THE TUNNEL.

ABOUT two years ago the Zoological Society obtained a further grant from government, by the accession of a large piece of ground on the north side of the road, and on the south bank of the Regent's Canal. To unite the two portions of the grounds, Mr. Burton projected a tunnel,



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which was formed with considerable celerity, and is a great ornament to the gardens.

### AVIARY.

THERE are several beautiful wire enclosures similar to the one represented in the annexed plate. They contain the hardier kind of birds, especially, eagles, vultures, kites, owls, &c.

### TEMPLE CHURCH.

THE early history of this venerable edifice is enveloped in obscurity. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," on the credit, as he states, of British story, refers to a tradition, that on this site was a temple founded by a British monarch as a place of refuge and sanctuary for thieves and other offenders, about the year of the world 4748, and many British kings are reported to have been buried here: this, however, is only a tradition. The authentic history of the church can be traced to as early a period as 1185, in which year it was dedicated in honour of the Virgin, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who, at the above period, was entertained in the Temple by the Knights Templars, whilst on a mission from Pope Lucius III. to Henry II. king of England, in order to invite that monarch to ascend the throne of Jerusalem.

This edifice narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1666; in 1682, it was repaired and beautified, and a curious wainscot screen was set up. In 1695, the south-western part, which had suffered by fire, was rebuilt. It has been since that time partially repaired in various parts; the last and most extensive was in the years 1826 and 1827, under the direction of R. Smirke, esq.

The plan of this church exhibits two distinct portions of buildings. The westernmost consists of the ancient circular * church, formerly insulated, and constituting the only church of the Templars, by whom it was erected. The eastern portion is a long square, with three aisles.

* "The temples of the heathens were circular, and the rude and irregular structures of the Druids approached that shape. It was not, however, until the crusades had made the sepulchre of Jerusalem known to the romantic adventurers, that churches built in this form were introduced into this country. The first round church built in England is supposed to be that of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, which was erected in the reign of Henry I. between the first and second crusades. The round church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, built by the Knights Templars, exceeds that of Cambridge in beauty of proportion; but both these are infinitely surpassed by the Temple Church in London. This church is supposed to have been first erected in the year 1185, and was afterwards partially or wholly rebuilt in the year 1244. It forms a complete circle of six clusters, and pillars with fillets on the shafts, and Saxon capitals. In raising the superstruction of the circular part, the architects appear to have mixed the new with the old style of arches."—*Percy Histories*, vol. ii. p. 255.

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In the centre of the outer circular wall of the western pile of building is a magnificent receding semi-circular arched doorway; the various mouldings springing from pillars with capitals approaching to the Corinthian order, the intervals between which are filled with mouldings of the chevron and lozenge varieties; near the jamb are small costumic statues, supposed to represent king Henry II. and his queen; the whole is in fine preservation, and presents a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture. It owes its present state to the protection it receives from the porch of pointed architecture in front of it, which, although less ancient than the building, probably succeeded to an older porch.

The interior displays one of the most interesting specimens of architecture in the country; the circular church forms a vestibule to the other, and its area is unencumbered; in the centre is a peristyle of six clusters of columns with leaved capitals, from which spring the same number of acutely pointed arches, forming a circular aisle; round the entire building, above the points of the arches, is a second story, consisting of an arcade of small intersecting circular arches, with openings at intervals to the vault over the aisles. Beneath the windows in the aisles, is a series of stalls above a continued seat; the arches are pointed, and spring from columns with exceedingly curious capitals; on the spandrils of every arch is a singular grotesque head. The entire of the ancient work has been wantonly destroyed at the last repair, for the sake of restoring the same with modern stone work, although no pretence of decay in the old work existed as an excuse. Above the great doorway is a closed-up circular window, and below it is a stone with a modern copy in Saxon capitals of an ancient inscription, discovered and destroyed in 1695.

The approach to the more modern portion of the church is made by singular pointed arches, admirably accommodated to the junction of the circular with the square plan. The columns of the choir are clustered with uniform capitals, from which springs the stone-vaulted roof, which is groined in the simplest manner with arches and cross springers; at the points of intersection are gilt bosses; the whole is a beautiful specimen of lancet architecture. The fittings up of the church are of dark brown oak, in the usual style of Sir C. Wren's decorations. The altar screen is unusually plain. The pulpit and desks are arranged in the middle of the centre aisle; the former is octangular with a magnificent carved sounding-board, the latter is suspended from the ceiling. Both the pulpit and sounding-board are enriched with the elaborate carving of Grinlin Gibbons.

The organ screen is of the Corinthian order, and elaborately carved; it was erected in 1682. On the entrance to the south aisle, are the arms of the Inner Temple, and to that of the north those of the Middle



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Temple. The organ occupies the centre: it is considered one of the finest instruments in England.

The monuments are very numerous and interesting, particularly the splendid groups of sepulchral effigies which occupy the central portion of the area, in the circular church, which are, in point of curiosity, almost identified with the building, and of which a view will be given in another plate of this work.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This edifice is in the Waterloo Bridge road, and belongs to the parish of Lambeth. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Bedford. The principal front, as shewn in the engraving, consists of a Doric portico, the pediment being supported by six columns, and the entablature, ornamented with circular wreaths, is carried completely round the edifice.

### ST. MARTIN, IN THE FIELDS.

The modern improvements in this neighbourhood have enabled the public to view the beautiful portico, and symmetrical proportions of this church to much more advantage than formerly. The parish church of St. Martin in the Fields, was completed in 1726, from designs by James Gibbs. The portico consists of eight Corinthian columns. Six in the front, and the remainder forming a return for the building. The pediment is rather ostentatiously than beautifully sculptured. The tower and spire, which are very lofty, may be seen at a great distance from London, and the clock is remarkable for its peculiar excellence. The interior consists of an elliptical arched roof supported by Corinthian columns, raised on high pedestals. The east end is richly adorned with fret work. The altar window is finely painted. The church derives its name from St. Martin, an Hungarian saint, and the epithet, *in the Fields*, from its situation when it was taken into the Bills of Mortality.

### ST. MARK, THE EVANGELIST, AND ST. MARY'S CHAPELS.

These exquisitely beautiful, though simple places of worship, form models for economical edifices in the pointed style of architecture—a style which is certainly much fitter for the retirement and abstraction of devotion than that adopted in the Greek temples. The peculiar advantages which arise will be better understood, by contrasting our feelings when placed in an edifice of this description, with those produced by the church last described. In the first case, large and square windows admit one general stream of light diffused through the whole interior. Now this, though a desideratum in domestic architecture, is the reverse of desirable in a religious edifice where quietude is the object sought.

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In the latter case, on the contrary, the large masses of shade produced by the vaulted roof, give a degree of repose, which even external circumstances scarcely interrupt. The pointed window also has a similar tendency, while the clustered columns, with their alternations of light and shadow, tend most materially to add to the effect of the whole.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This is one of the greatest architectural ornaments of the metropolis. The present edifice was built by Henry III. and his successor Edward I., as far as the extremity of the choir; but the nave and west front were erected by different abbots, except the upper parts of the western towers, which were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north front has a very fine appearance, to which the large window, rebuilt in 1722, greatly contributes. In the south front is another window, somewhat similar, but very elaborate in its design, erected in 1814, in place of the old one which had become ruinous. The northern window is richly ornamented with painted and stained glass, representing the Holy Scriptures surrounded by a band of cherubim in the centre, and in the large exterior divisions, our Saviour, the Evangelists, and the Apostles in recumbent attitudes. The glazing of the other window is plain. The stalls and general wainscoting of the choir were executed under the direction of the late Mr. Keene, surveyor of the works in 1775, but they have been refitted since the coronation of George IV. in 1821.

The beautiful monuments of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III.; Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke and Aveline his countess, are situated on the north side of the choir, and have been lately repaired agreeably to their original style.

On the south side are the monuments of Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII., and that of Sebert, the original founder of this church. It contains various small chapels without the choir, dedicated to some of the saints. There is also the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in which are the monuments of numbers of kings and queens, and Henry VIIth's chapel is exceedingly fine: of these, however, more will be said when we come to describe the interior of the edifice.

### HORSE GUARDS.

This building consists of a centre and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the use for which it was constructed. It receives its name from the Horse Guards, who, while the king is at St. James's, are here on duty, two at a time, being constantly mounted and completely armed, under two handsome porches detached from the

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building towards the street, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure is equally calculated for the use of the foot as well as the horse soldiers on duty.

In the centre of this edifice is an arched passage into St. James's Park, and the building over this has a pediment in which are the king's arms, &c., in bass-relief.

The middle face of the cupola contains a clock dial, and the aperture in the lower part of this, and on the several stages of the other, are well calculated to break the plainness, without weakening the building, either in reality or appearance. The wings are plainer than the centre. They each consist of a forefront projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides.

### WHITEHALL.

Directly opposite the Horse Guards is the Banqueting House belonging to the old palace of Whitehall; and which was almost the only part that escaped the fire in 1698. This palace was originally built by Herbert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who, in the year 1243, bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Chancery Lane, Holborn, in whose church he was interred. But in 1248, the brotherhood, having disposed of it to Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, he left it to his successors, the archbishops of that see, for their city mansion; and hence it obtained the name of "York Place." However, the royal palace at Westminster suffering greatly by fire in the reign of Henry VIII., and that prince having a great inclination for York Place, purchased it of Cardinal Wolsey, in the year 1530. In the reign of king James I., the Banqueting House belonging to this palace, being in a ruinous condition, that monarch formed the design of erecting a palace on the spot, worthy the residence of the kings of England. The celebrated Inigo Jones was employed to draw the plan of a noble edifice; this was done, and the present structure erected as a part of the great intended work, for the reception of ambassadors and other audiences of state. It is a very substantial edifice of three stories in height. The lowest has a rustic wall with small square windows, and, by its appearance of strength, happily serves as a basis for the superstructure. Upon this is raised the Ionic with columns and pilasters; and between the columns are seven windows with arched and pointed pediments. Over these is placed the proper entablature, on which is raised a second series of the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters like the other; column being placed over column, and pilaster over pilaster. From the capitals are carried festoons which meet with masks and other ornaments in the middle. This series is also crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raised the balustrade, with Attic pedestals between. Every

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thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall, has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture. The ceiling of the grand room was painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was ambassador here in the time of Charles I. The subject is the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of James I., represented by pagan emblems. It is esteemed one of his best performances. This apartment is, at present, used for a chapel; but the great offices of state are kept in other parts of the building behind, and all public business is still dated from Whitehall. The whole edifice has lately been re-edified, and the architectural ornaments on the exterior fresh sculptured.

### MELBOURNE HOUSE.

This mansion is peculiarly distinguished by its large circular hall, probably the finest of the kind in the metropolis. The back front of the edifice looks into the park, from which it is separated by a very agreeable garden. The portico, on the Whitehall side of the building, is evidently unfitted for the building to which it forms the principal entrance. We believe that it was erected subsequently.

### RICHMOND TERRACE.

This terrace was erected on the site of a very old edifice belonging to the Duke of Richmond. It runs obliquely from Parliament Street, and in point of elegant simplicity of erection, is equal to any other series of domestic edifices in the metropolis.

### WESTMINSTER HALL.

The associations to which the site of this ancient edifice naturally give rise are of the most interesting character. In the vast hall which forms the main body of the building, some of the most splendid portions of the coronation ceremony, those of the banquet and the champion's challenge, have always been performed. And here, too, beneath the same roof, where the wassail cap and the harper minstrels of the olden time chaunted lays descriptive of love and chivalry, have been placed for judicial ordeal some of the bravest of the land, accompanied by the headsman's axe in solemn array.

Pennant thus describes this immense edifice: "the great hall was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a great hall being too necessary an appendage to a palace, ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it from New Palace Yard, was bounded on each side by towers, most magnificently ornamented with numbers of statues in

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rows above each other, now lost, or concealed by modern buildings; a mutilated figure of an armed man, supposed to have been one, was discovered under the Exchequer staircase in 1781. The size may be estimated, when we are told that Henry III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on New-year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who rebuilt it in its present form in 1397; and, in 1399, kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristic magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were daily consumed. The number of his guests were each day ten thousand. From this view of the luxurious prodigality of Richard, we need not wonder that he kept two thousand cooks. They certainly appear to have been deeply learned in their profession, witness "The Forme of Cury," compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of this expensive monarch, in which are preserved receipts for the most exquisite dishes of the time.

"The length of the great hall exceeds in dimension that of any other in Europe, which is not supported by pillars; its length is two hundred and seventy feet; the breadth seventy-four; and its great height adds an air of solemn magnificence to the whole. The roof consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed. It is every where adorned with angels supporting the arms of Richard II., or those of Edward the Confessor; as is the stone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant beneath a tree, and other devices of Richard II. It may be proper to add, that the whole front has been renovated, and new courts of law constructed at the western extremity.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

This edifice is situated on the south side of the House of Commons, with the entrance to which it communicates externally by means of a colonnade extending along the whole of the western elevation, which is represented in the accompanying engraving. The apartment in which the peers assemble is of an oblong form, and rather smaller than that of the House of Commons. The walls are hung with the celebrated tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, which imparts to the House an air of imposing grandeur and solemnity, greatly distinguishing it from that appropriated to the use of the other branch of the legislature. This tapestry is judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, which divide the pictures into compartments; and the whole is surrounded by a border, exhibiting portraits of the naval heroes who commanded the English fleet on that memorable occasion. This room was newly fitted up in 1820, when a throne was erected of the most splendid description, instead of the elevated arm-chair before

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used as the seat of the monarch. It consists of an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by columns richly gilt and decorated with acorns and oak leaves. The seats of the Lord Chancellor, (who is speaker of the House of Lords,) of the judges and officers, are woolsacks covered with crimson baize; and the peers, on ordinary occasions promiscuously arranged, sit on benches similarly covered. For the accommodation of strangers, a gallery has very recently been erected at the end opposite to the throne, a portion of which is set apart exclusively for the use of peeresses and their daughters. The interior may be inspected at any time, and while the House is sitting, either by the introduction of a peer, or through the medium of the door-keepers.

Adjoining the south-east corner of the House of Lords is the Painted Chamber, a long lofty room lighted by pointed windows, which is used as the place of conference with the other House of Parliament.

The vault, called Guy Fawke's cellar, which was under the old House of Lords, has been during the recent alterations destroyed.

### KING'S ENTRANCE.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

His Majesty has an entrance peculiarly fitted both for his private access to the House, and for public observances of state. It forms a projecting embattled porch, and is accurately figured in the same plate as contains the external view of the edifice: it was rebuilt by Sir John Soane in 1824.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons House of Parliament hold their sittings in a large hall, to which access is obtained by this front. The committee rooms occupy that portion exhibited in the engraving. A view of this constituent assembly, when it last held its sittings, will not be out of place.

"The House of Commons consists of 658 members, viz. 16 barons of the Cinque Ports; 80 knights of the shire for England, 12 for Wales, 30 for Scotland, and 64 for Ireland; and 343 burgesses for England, 12 for Wales, 15 for Scotland, and 36 for Ireland. By law, these members, in all cases, ought to be elected by the people, without any undue influence, either from the crown, the peerage, or any other power. Anciently, in the Saxon times, the affairs of the kingdom were regulated in National Councils, and such councils were by law to be held *twice* in every year; but the Commons of England, as represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named, until the latter years of Henry III.'s reign, when the brave Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, caused them to be duly summoned, for the purpose of employing their influence against the arbitrary domination of

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the crown. In the 4th of Edward III., (cap. 14.) it was enacted, that 'a Parliament should be holden *every year*, *twice*, and more often if need be;' and this continued to be the *statute law*, although frequently violated by our sovereigns, until after the Restoration of Charles II., when an act was passed for 'the assembling of, and holding, parliaments *once* in *three years* at least, which act was confirmed by William and Mary, soon after the glorious Revolution of 1688. In the first year of George I., the then existing parliament, *most traitorously*, under the influence of the crown, enacted that they should sit for *seven years*. Many attempts have since been made to restore *triennial* parliaments, which every judicious writer on constitutional authority conceives to be the surest safeguard of a people's liberties, but hitherto without success; and our parliaments now sit for any period not exceeding a septennial duration, at the will of the ministry. When a member speaks, he addresses the Speaker only, and is not allowed to speak a second time during the debate, unless in reply (if he was the mover of the question), or in answer to personal reflections, or in a committee of the whole House, into which the Commons frequently form themselves, for greater freedom. Forty members are requisite to form a House, nor can any business be commenced until that number be present. The usual time of taking the chair is four o'clock, P. M. The Speaker is elected from the body of the members on the first day of the meeting of a new parliament. In voting, the words used are 'Yea' and 'Nay.' In divisions, one party always quits the House, the number of each being counted by *two tellers* of the opposite side; but to this there is one exception, viz. in committees of the whole House, when they divide by the '*Yeas*' taking the right, and the '*Nays*' the left of the chair."

The great measure of a reform in parliament, which is now so happily for Great Britain a part of the law of the land, bids fair to remedy all those abuses in the representation which had previously rendered the proceedings of this House the most disgraceful and inconsistent of any portion of the legislature. It is most probable that, after having thus revivyfied itself, one of its earliest acts will be a return to the old and more salutary arrangement of *triennial* if not *annual* elections.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

This is in fact but another front to the edifice already described. Those who are in the habit of ascending the river on the Middlesex side, will obtain a much better view of the edifice than they are likely to gain from the land side, where the whole erection is of a modern character It appears that the chapel was originally erected by king

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Stephen, and dedicated to his namesake the protomartyr. It was rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347.

### SERPENTINE BRIDGE.

Hyde Park, and the adjacent Gardens of Kensington, contain some of the most picturesque scenery that is to be found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. It is bounded by the Knightsbridge road on the south, and the Uxbridge road on the north, whilst a continuous series of large and elegant houses form the eastern boundary.

The Serpentine river was begun by the king's command in 1730; when the expense of the excavation, 400 yards in length, 100 in breadth, and 40 feet deep, was estimated at 6,000*l.* This *Serpentine outline* was the happy contrivance of Charles Withers, esq., surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, &c., who employed 200 men to effect it.

The Westminster Water Work's Company had pipes which passed through Hyde and the Green Parks; but they were purchased by the king's order for about 2,500*l.*, and removed to complete the river.

The bridge was erected by Mr. Rennie, and allows of a passage across the river, from the two shores in Kensington Gardens, as well as the Park. This is effected by carrying a line of light iron fence across the centre of the bridge. To prevent those persons who bathe in the river entering the Park, a net-work of iron is carried completely across the water. The two small arches have iron gates, closed at certain hours, according to the season, which serve to admit pedestrians from the Park to the Gardens, and *vice versa*. The view from this bridge is considered superior to that from any other part of the Park, as it includes the Triumphal Arches, Westminster Abbey, a part of the New Palace, &c.

### THE CASCADE.

On visiting this "Cascade," or rather site for a cascade, in the month of June, for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a descriptive account of the minor Tivoli, represented in the plate; we found *duck-weed* supplying the place of water, and decaying brambles and lightning-scath'd trees instead of sylvan foliage: need we add, that it is highly creditable to the artist, who, by a little poetical licence, has been enabled to convert so unpromising a spot into a truly picturesque and graphic delineation. The whole river might be put in motion, and its stagnant character changed to that of a running stream, by the aid of a single pipe from the Middlesex Water Works. The public would then have a cascade at every period of the year, and not, as in the present case, find it dry at the only season when the pedestrian is likely to benefit by its presence.

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### KING'S ROAD BRIDGE.

We have already directed the reader's attention to the Serpentine Bridge, but there is another erection of a less assuming character in the neighbourhood, which must not escape observation. It is a pretty little erection crossing the basin at the King's Road, and in the summer season there are few spots more picturesque than the one chosen by the artist, who is seen seated at the root of a tree.

### KEEPER'S HOUSE.

The office of *Keeper* is entirely distinct from that of *Ranger*, the latter being merely nominal, whilst the other is generally a very active and useful person. The Keeper's residence is near the Boat House, and it is evidently a building of great antiquity. To any contemplative person, who has been hurried along by the vortex of fashion and frivolity in the line of the King's Road, this is indeed a pleasing change. Here he may find a delightful relief from the mixture of peers and black-legs; women of quality, and ladies of questionable character, who make up the long line of equestrians as well as promenaders on the other side of the Park.

### BOAT HOUSE.

Lake or river scenery is of little value unaccompanied by a boat or some such object floating upon its glassy surface. The Boat House is erected on the north side of the Serpentine, and in addition to the vessel contained within its gothic inclosure, there is a boat moored close by for the use of the Royal Humane Society; and we regret to say, that in consequence of numerous casualties, its services are often put in requisition.

### WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Bridge-building, as a science, has attained a degree of eminence in this country, far surpassing that of any other nation in civilized Europe. It is, however, a fact worthy of record in the annals of science, that France, whose soil has not produced a single practical engineer of any importance, should yet have furnished some of the earliest and best treatises on the subject. This apparent anomaly may, however, readily be accounted for. We are a nation of practical mechanics, and the soil of England seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of this branch of science; indeed the names of Smeaton, Ferguson, Rennie, and Watt, will sufficiently prove that in England the humblest origin is no bar to the highest honours, and the most lucrative professional employment.

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Waterloo Bridge, of which we have a very accurate delineation, is 1,240 feet in length, and its harmonizing continuous line, running nearly parallel with the river or water-line throughout, gives an air of simplicity and grandeur which is not equalled by any work in Europe. The length of the brick arches, from the north shore to the Strand, is 440 feet; while its total length, including both approaches, is 2,890 feet. The span of the nine stone arches over the river, all of which are of equal dimensions, is 120 feet each. The width of the bridge within the balustrades, is forty-two feet, divided on each side by a foot-way of seven feet. The number of brick or dry arches on the south shore is forty, and on the north or Strand side is sixteen, so that there are in all sixty-five arches. The whole of the exterior of the bridge is constructed of granite.

### ST. JOHN'S, SAVOY.

Close to Waterloo bridge, is the church of St. John the Baptist, originally erected as a chapel to the Savoy Palace. It was partly destroyed by Wat Tyler, in 1381, and re-edified by Henry VII., in 1509. The Strand has been raised about twenty feet in the neighbourhood of this church, so that we catch a sort of bird's-eye view of the edifice. Considerable alterations and repairs have lately been effected.

### SHOT WORKS.

The patent Shot Works, of which we furnish two views, are intended for the manufacture of shot by a new and improved process. One of these towers furnishes a very picturesque ornament to the south side of Waterloo Bridge, and we can scarcely conceive a more interesting view than it presents, when seen resting, with its beautiful outline reflected from the glassy surface of the Thames. The great peculiarity of the arrangement adopted in these works consists in dropping the molten lead, which forms the material for shot, from a great height into water, which is placed beneath to receive it; by which several very considerable imperfections attendant upon the previous method of manufacture are obviated. According to the old arrangement, the pierced plate through the holes in which the lead was poured, was elevated only about four inches above the water; the consequence was, that the exterior surface of the lower part of each portion of lead becoming suddenly congealed by contact with the water, the upper half, which was still liquid, as it also cooled and contracted, necessarily became irregular, so that the greater part of the shot were hollow on one side. These defects are, however, entirely remedied in the patent arrangement of which we have spoken, in which the lead falling, from a height of from 40 to 100 feet, becomes solid before it enters the water,

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thus producing shot perfectly sound and regular. The subsequent operations are those of drying, sifting, and, as it is technically termed, boarding, which consists in scattering the shot on several polished slabs or trays of hard wood, to which a slight inclination and alternate motion is given, by which means those which are imperfect are detected by their remaining on the board, while the others being perfectly smooth, roll off; and lastly, polishing, which is performed by agitating them with the addition of a small quantity of black lead, in an iron vessel turning on a horizontal axis like a butter churn.

### ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN.

The scite of this church was originally part of the garden belonging to the abbot of Westminster. In 1640, Francis Earl of Bedford erected a chapel for the use of his tenants in that neighbourhood. It was first legally converted into a parish church in 1660. The beautifully simple edifice represented in our plate, was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, who is said to have taken as his model some rustic edifice pointed out by the Duke of Bedford.

### LOWTHER ARCADE.

The bazaars that form so prominent a feature in eastern commercial transactions, were first imported into this country by Mr. Trotter of Soho Square. The Lowther Arcade is decidedly the most elegant establishment of this description erected in the metropolis. The perspective view given in our engraving will furnish a very perfect notion of the place as seen from the Strand; and when we compare the costly and elegant *bijoutrie* exhibited for sale, it will be found that the dealers lose nothing by comparison with those celebrated in the Arabian Nights, and other works of eastern fiction. The Lowther Arcade leads from the Strand to Adelaide Street; and the only drawback on its beauty as seen from either extremity, is the excessive multiplicity of ornament, which causes a degree of indistinctness in the vista.

### CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

If to clothe the poor and feed the hungry be commendable virtues, how much more commendable must it be to relieve the sick and find a shelter and medicine for those who suffer under the greatest of all privations, namely, the loss of health. England is richly endowed with establishments of this description, but the British metropolis stands forth pre-eminent in the path of well-doing. The Charing-Cross Hospital was commenced in 1831, and is entirely supported by voluntarily contributions.

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### EXETER HALL.

The public meetings connected with charitable and religious institutions were formerly held, with very few exceptions, at the Free Mason's and London Taverns, and this Hall was erected to prevent the strange anomaly which frequently occurred of anti-tippling associations meeting in a tavern, and the committees of charitable institutions being compelled to expend large portions of their funds in the purchase of costly dinners, entirely unconnected with the real business of their meeting. The Strand entrance consists of Loggia, having a frontispiece with fluted columns, and Antæ from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. The Hall is 110 feet long, and 76 feet wide.

### WEST STRAND.

The improvements that have been effected in this part of Westminster, more resemble those ascribed to the wand of the enchanter than those of a calculating and commercial people. Buonaparte called us "a nation of shopkeepers," and there is some point in the observation, but there are certainly many of his sovereign princes whose mansions were less worthy of notice than the shopkeepers' residences in this street. The Italian style prevails through a large portion of these edifices, and though mixed up with much that is fanciful, they form a very favourable specimen of London architecture.

### BRITISH FIRE OFFICE.

Fire Offices, generally speaking, are of the greatest possible importance, in large cities where the chance of loss from fire must of necessity be much greater than in less crowded places. The British Fire Office is not a very old establishment, and the present edifice is intended to unite the business of the Westminster Life Office with that of Insurance against loss by fire. The edifice is in the Roman style of architecture, and exceedingly neat in its external appearance.

### ST. KATHERINE'S CHAPEL.

This chapel forms a part of the hospital dedicated to St. Katherine, originally erected in the neighbourhood of the Tower, in 1272. The ancient edifice was removed to make way for the formation of large docks and warehouses, which still retain the name of the hospital. The edifice, represented in our plate, is a handsome building in the old English style of architecture. The turreted buttresses at the angles, are in excellent proportion with the edifice. The two wing buildings are intended for a chapter-house and school-room. The quadrangle, part of which is shewn in the engraving, is intended for the residence of the brother-hood of the hospital, though, we believe, they are occupied by

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tenants entirely unconnected with the establishment. The residence of Sir Herbert Taylor, who is master, is also represented in the plate.

### EAST AND WEST GATES.

THE first of these pretty edifices is now better known by the name of Gloucester Gate. They differ very much in their style and arrangement, so much so indeed, that it appears extraordinary how they could ever have been placed in the same neighbourhood with reference to any ruling principle of good taste. The columns which form the entrance to Gloucester Gate, give a depth and dignity to the whole, which really fits it for the beautiful scenery which bursts upon the view on entering the Park. West Lodge, though pretty, is really fitter for a citizen's box, than the office for which it was designed.

### VILLAS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

THE upper part of the plate, which we have been describing, contains two villas. The first of these forms a portion of St. Katherine's Hospital, and is intended for the Master, Sir Herbert Taylor. It partakes of the same architectural character, only much more enriched than the other portions of the establishment. The second of these edifices was designed by Mr. Raffield, and is now, we believe the residence of Mr. Maberly. The centre of the building is ornamented by two piers, which support a pediment, and include between them a similar number of pilasters of the Corinthian order. The wings project from the centre, and are embellished in *basso-relievo*. Below the large window is a spacious porch formed by piers, and supporting lions of no great merit as works of sculpture. The mansion is coated with cement, which may be considered as one of the peculiar characteristics of the modern metropolitan edifices. This species of surface is peculiarly well fitted for architectural embellishment, as the ornamental parts of the building may be cast from the same cement as forms the external walls. The cement used in this edifice exactly resembles Portland stone.

### THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

THIS establishment has tended very materially towards the spread of useful knowledge in the city of London. The library was originally formed in the Old Jewry, and afterwards removed to King's Arms Yard. The present edifice was designed by Mr. William Brooks, and completed in 1819, by Mr. Cubitt, who has since so greatly distinguished himself by the erection of some of the most important buildings in this country.

The principal apartment is the library, a magnificent saloon, 97 feet in length, by 42 in width, and 28 in height; containing about 35,000

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volumes. It is accessible every day to proprietors and their friends from ten o'clock in the morning till the same hour in the evening, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays; on the former of which it is closed at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the latter it is, of course, always shut.

Below are the reading-rooms, furnished with the daily newspapers and the periodical publications, together with the committee-room and sub-librarian's apartments. The *Theatre*, or Lecture-room, which is connected with the main building by a vestibule and double folding doors, is capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and the seats are so admirably arranged as to afford from all parts an uninterrupted view of the experiments performed on the lecture-table. The light is admitted by a circular lantern, placed immediately over the centre of the room, and is excluded, when necessary, by means of a false ceiling. Behind the Lecture-room are placed the Laboratory and apparatus-rooms, both of which are admirably constructed for the use of the lecture department. The former is furnished with furnaces, sand-baths, a still, worm-tub, and a complete set of chemical apparatus; and the models and philosophical instruments of the latter form a very distinguished feature of the establishment.

On laying the foundation stone of the London Institution, a very admirable address was delivered by Charles Butler, esq., the barrister, and it so fully explains the objects of the founders in its establishment, that we cannot do better than furnish our readers with an extract from the speech, which was privately printed for the use of the proprietors.

"About ten years ago, some gentlemen of high rank in commerce, and distinguished by their enlarged and cultivated understandings, projected the Institution, on whose account you have this day been convened. Considering the mercantile eminence of their country; persuaded that, whatever increases the splendour, increases equally the strength and activity of commerce, and contemplating the example of almost every other European nation; they thought it due to thedignity and glory of the empire, that her commercial metropolis should be graced by a *Literary and Scientific Institution*, on a liberal and extensive plan. They judged, that such an establishment would bring science and commerce into contact, and that, by their approximation, each would draw forth and invigorate whatever there might be of latent energy or power in the other.

"Under this impression, they submitted their views to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, and solicited the co-operation of their munificence. The design was universally approved, and a subscription of about 70,000*l.* immediately raised, within the walls of the city of London, and her commercial environs. The portion of land which



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has just been honoured with your presence, was purchased from the Corporation of London, with the view of erecting upon it a building suited to the purposes of the Institution. I am authorized to add, that the gentlemen who treated with the Corporation for the purchase of it, speak in high terms of the liberality of their proceedings.

"That the union of science and commerce produces public and individual happiness, and elevates in the rank of nations, the countries that are blessed with them, would, if it required proof, be better shown by history than argument.

"The spacious provinces, which now compose the Ottoman empire, were once the seat of science and commerce. Then, they were dignified by wisdom and valour; and, for a long time, were the fairest portion of the Christian world. Of their science and commerce they were deprived by their invaders; and, in consequence of it, sunk into a state of abject misery, which no tongue can adequately describe:—large territories dispeopled; goodly cities made desolate; sumptuous buildings become ruins; glorious temples subverted or prostituted; true religion discountenanced and oppressed; all nobility extinguished; violence and rapine exulting over all, and leaving no security, except to abject minds and unlooked-on poverty. Such is the state of a country which has lost her commerce and science. Would you behold a country in the full possession of them—contemplate your own:—the number and magnificence of her cities, the high state of her agriculture, the activity of her manufactures, the easy intercourse between all parts of the nation; her grand foundations, both for learning and charity, the graceful dignity and conciliating ease of high life, the countless decencies of the middle ranks, the cheerful industry of the lowest, the general veneration for the constitution, the general obedience to law, the general devotion to their country.—Such is England! If it be inquired by what means she hath attained this height of glory and prosperity, much, it must be answered, is owing to that happy union of science and commerce, for which in every part of her history she has been eminently distinguished. Now science and commerce are mutally dependant; each assists the other, and each receives from the other, a liberal return."

### FINSBURY CHAPEL.

This elegant edifice was erected for the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, from designs furnished by Mr. Brooks. The pulpit is considered the principal architectural ornament of its interior. It is constructed on the very elegant and classical model of the "Lanthern of Demosthenes." The galleries and body of the chapel are capable of accommodating about 2000 persons. There are two inscriptions on the front of the

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chapel which always excite the attention of those who pass round the circus, at the corner of which it is situated. The one relates to the fall of man, and the other to the sanctification through faith.

### CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This elegant place of worship was erected in 1820, from the designs of Mr. Newman. The front, as seen from Liverpool Street, consists of a pediment supported by two columns of the composite order, which is further enriched by a striking *alto relievo* of the "two Marys" embracing the cross of Christ. The figures are simple and somewhat elegant, but their anatomy is incorrect, and the tripping attitude of the one to the right of the cross, tends to destroy the impassioned and sacred character which it may be presumed the sculptor contemplated in his design. In extenuation of these defects it may be proper to state, that the group is the production of a self-taught genius—a man, who at the time he executed it, had neither models of his own, nor assistance from the study of any other artist. The pediment is likewise ornamented by much that is not strictly consistent with the order of architecture which it professedly imitates; but we are yet of opinion that this extraneous ornament serves to enrich rather than blemish it, and that the general effect is consistent with good taste.

Pass we now to the interior of this magnificent edifice, dedicated to the worship of the living God; for our orthodox regard for the reformed church will on no account enable us to picture in the meek and laborious priesthood who minister at its altar, either the cruel and bigotted traits of a Bonner or a Gardiner. No! as we pause at the threshold to admire the beautiful works of art with which this edifice is ornamented, we even now see, in the mind's eye, it is true, the very counterpart of Sterne's poor Franciscan,—the hectic can hardly be said to be passing from his cheek, for the whole of his countenance is radiant with fervour and devotion; neither is he clothed in the tunic of the order, but he is preaching in plain and convincing language against image worship—a species of idolatry which he very truly observed was expressly reprobated in the cathecism of the church.

We trust that we shall be indulged in this brief digression; for the church of Rome has done so much for art, and has been so completely the "nursing-mother" of painting and sculpture, that a little excess in ornament—a slight departure from the Genevese simplicity of our own churches, may be pardoned them. Ascending a flight of stone steps, we are at once ushered into the edifice, and the eye is powerfully arrested by a large picture in *fresco*, painted by Aglio.

It is a bold and masterly attempt to represent that awful appearance which Scripture informs us took place at the crucifixion of Christ. There



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is much of grandeur in the sky and the surrounding mountains, joined to an animated though rather confused grouping of the figures, such as we may conjecture would compose the spectators of that scene. It may be proper to state that the artist has introduced his own likeness in the armed warrior, who leans on a piece of rock-work to the right of the picture. The ceiling of the chapel is also by the same artist; the side compartments are in fresco,* whilst the centre is painted in oils. The great altar is admirably sculptured in white marble, and besides the confessionals which run along the walls, there is a rich crimson chair, surmounted by an episcopal mitre, intended for the use of the Catholic bishop of the diocese. The organ is placed in a new gallery at the eastern end of the church. It is of great power, and was erected by Mr. Bevington. A marble monument has recently been placed immediately beneath the organ to the memory of Dr. Poynter, the late Catholic bishop. There is a large and elegant dwelling-house for the ministers of the chapel in Finsbury Circus, and a small door for private purposes in East Street.

### OPTHALMIC INFIRMARY.

At the corner of North Buildings and East Street, there is now a very useful establishment for diseases of the eye. Mr. Lawrence may be considered as the great founder of this Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions. It contains the necessary accommodation for a small number of in-door patients, but its main utility is found to arise from the facility with which a letter of introduction may be obtained for gratuitous medical advice.†

There is a theatre for lectures on optics and diseases of the eye, which is well attended by medical students. A laboratory has lately been added for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes.

### UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

It is a curious and interesting subject for the researches of the antiquary, as well as the political economist, to trace the various and pro-

* By *fresco* painting, is meant the application of colour to a freshly plaistered wall, so that the colours are imbibed by the lime and sand. To revivify a fresco painting, it is only necessary to scrape away a portion of the surface of the wall, and the colours come out in all their original freshness.

† It may here be remarked, that the practice adopted in this infirmary, and pursued in many other respectable establishments of bringing together a vast number of diseased persons, without even the accommodation of a large open hall, and gates to prevent contagious diseases being spread through the neighbourhood, is well worthy the especial attention of the legislature. It is well known that some diseases of the eye are contagious, and yet there is scarcely a person passing this establishment before the ordinary hour of admission, who is not obliged to come into direct contact with a crowd of patients labouring under disease in a variety of forms.

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gressive stages of improvement which have rapidly and recently occurred in the environs of the metropolis. Only a few centuries back, London was nearly confined to the limits of its walls,—while that part which formerly constituted the city boundaries, has now become little more than a speck in the centre of our colossal city. Barren moors, and stagnant pools, are now quickly giving place to stately edifices; while the pasture and garden grounds, which formerly served as pleasing retreats from the bustle and confusion of a populous city, are as rapidly transformed into spacious squares and crowded streets. The whole of Moorfields, on the scite of which the Finsbury Circus is now erected, was originally nothing more than a tract of waste marsh land, justly termed, by Fitz Stephen, a great *fen* or *moor;* and in the time of Edward II., this extensive waste was of so little value, that the whole, including the ground on which the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, now stand, was let for four marks a years; a sum considerably less than the present annual ground rent of a single tenement.

There are *nine* places of public worship in this neighbourhood, though only three of much architectural beauty, and of these we have already described two; the other edifice, exhibted on this plate, was erected for a very eloquent Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fox. In this chapel a series of lectures were delivered by Dr. Southwood Smith on the anatomy of the heart. It is situated in the rear of Finsbury Circus, and its principal front, which is in South Place, is of the Greek order of architecture. The eastern side of the chapel joins the boundary wall of the Theatre of the London Institution.

### OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

This curious and venerable structure is now nearly levelled with the surface of the stream which it has for so many centuries proudly bestrode. London Bridge was commenced in 1176, under the direction of Peter of Colechurch, and in process of time became crowded with houses, forming a narrow and inconvenient street of about twenty feet wide. After several accidents from fire, the whole of the buildings were demolished, in accordance with an act of parliament to that effect, passed in 1756. But little alteration has occurred from that period to the time of its final demolition in the present year. The water-works formed a prominent feature in the old bridge, and are stated by the ingenious chronicler of this edifice to have been superior to the celebrated works at Marli in France. But we cannot do better than furnish our readers with a description of the entire machinery which so long supplied that portion of London with water, copied from the same accurate pages.

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The wheels beneath the arches were turned by the common tide-water of the Thames; the axle-trees being 19 feet in length, and 3 in diameter, having four sets of arms, eight in each place, on which were fixed 4 rings or fellies, 20 feet in diameter, with 26 floats of 14 feet long, and 18 inches deep. The gudgeons, or centre pins of these wheels rested upon brasses, fixed on two large levers 16 feet long, the tops of which were formed of arched timber, the levers being made circular on their lower sides to an arch, and kept in their places by two arching studs fixed in a stock. To the lower part of the arch on the lever, was fixed a strong triple chain, the links attached to circles of one foot in diameter, having notches or teeth to take hold of the leaves of a cast-iron pinion, 10 inches in diameter, with eight teeth in it, moving on an axis. The other end of this chain had a large weight hanging from it, to assist in counterpoising the wheel, and to preserve the chain from sliding on the pinion. On the same axis with the pinion, were two toothed wheels; one of 6 feet in diameter, having 48 teeth, and another of 51 teeth, each working in a trundle of six rounds; on this axis there was also a winch, by which one man could raise or lower the wheels as occasion might require. Near the end of the great axle-tree was another cog-wheel of 8 feet in diameter, and 44 teeth, working into a trundle of 20 rounds, 4½ feet in diameter, the axis of which was fixed in brasses at each end of the lever before-mentioned, and communicated with iron cranks having four necks, each of which raised an iron spear attached to levers 24 feet in length. To the other ends were fastened iron rods and forcing-plugs, working in cast-iron cylinders 4½ feet long, 7 inches in bore above, and 9 below. These cylinders were placed over a hollow trunk of cast-iron, with four valves in it, immediately beneath them; and as one end of the trunk was furnished with a sucking-pipe and grate going into the water, they were each filled alternately, and delivered their supplies through curved pipes into a second trunk, furnished with an iron pipe, through which the water was forced up to any height required. These were, however, only half the works; the whole of the mechanism being double to each wheel. It was stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that in the year 1820, these works supplied 26,322,705 hogsheads of water daily.

The erection of chapels on bridges is of the highest antiquity, and, no doubt, originated from the custom of making sacrifices on bridges, whence Plutarch has derived the word Pontifex. The most remarkable bridge of this sort was at Droitwich, where the high road passed through the chapel, and divided the congregation from the reading-desk and pulpit. The priests attached to the chapels were commissioned, as an indispensable part of their office, to keep the bridge in

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repair; and hence, although Stowe is wrong in stating, that London Bridge was built by the priests of St. Mary Overy, it is not improbable that they were enjoined to repair it, in accordance with the ancient custom. The chapel on London Bridge was at first endowed for two priests and four clerks, and in the reign of Henry VI. it maintained four chaplains.

Four years after the bridge was finished, it was the scene of a very tragical accident. In the night of the 10th of July, 1213, a fire broke out in Southwark; when the bridge became crowded with people, all hastening from the city, either to witness or extinguish the conflagration. The flames, catching St. Mary Overy's church, were, by a strong southerly wind, extended to the Southwark end of the bridge: those who were foremost in the advancing throng endeavoured, but vainly, to fall back from the destroying element; the multitude on the London side, ignorant of the danger, continued to press unyieldingly forward, and, in this tumultuous conflict, numbers were trampled to death; others leaped into the river, to find only a watery grave; while many more perished miserably in the flames. Not less than 3000 lives are stated to have been lost on the occasion. It is supposed, that at this period the only building on the bridge was the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket; nay, it has been said, that even as late as 1395, "the bridge, at that time, was only coped on each side, and not replenished with houses." (Seymour and Marchant). That, at least, the last statement is erroneous, is, however, quite certain; for among the records preserved in the Tower, there are letters patent of Edward I., by which, in 1280, he authorizes a collection to be made throughout the realm, for the repair of London Bridge, which is there described to be in such a ruinous condition, that "unless speedy remedy be put, not only the sudden fall of the bridge, but also the destruction of innumerable people dwelling on it, may suddenly be feared."

The subscriptions obtained under the letters patent of Edward I. being found inadequate to the execution of the repairs wanted, Edward, in 1281, ordered a toll to be levied, during three years, on all persons crossing the bridge with merchandize, and on "every saleable pack."

Whenever it was necessary for the sovereign to cross the bridge, he was treated with great magnificence by the citizens. Richard II. and his young queen, Anne of Bohemia, were met by the citizens "at the gate of the brigge of London," says an old chronicler, "where they presented him with a mylk-white stede, saddled and bridled, and trapped with cloth of gold and rede parted togedre; and the quene, a palfry all white, and in the same way trapped with white and rede, while all the condites were rounen with wyne, bothe whyte and rede, for all maner of peple to drynke of."

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In 1282, on the breaking up of the river after a great frost, five arches of the bridge were carried away; and, though these appear to have been immediately restored, yet in 1289 the bridge was again so much decayed, that people were afraid to pass over it. A new collection was therefore made throughout the kingdom for its repair, and that yielding, as before, but little, it was found necessary, in 1298, to revive the toll on goods and passengers.

The bridge was now so encumbered with houses, that the broad way between them did not exceed twelve feet in breadth; yet it appears to have been employed as a sort of joint mart for the inhabitants of the city and those of the borough. The first order of Common Council upon record is one of 1277, prohibiting "any market from being held on London Bridge." What had been a theatre for the quarrels of costermongers, became afterwards the chosen spot of jousts of a higher order. On St. George's day, 1395, there was a grand jousting match upon London Bridge, at which the lord Wells engaged to maintain the renown of England against all comers. A stout Scotsman, David, earl of Crawford, entered the lists, and at the third course threw the English champion out of his saddle.

In 1471, when Falconbridge was repulsed in his attempt to seize the city, several houses on the bridge were burnt down by the disappointed invaders. The next remarkable conflagration took place in 1632, when forty houses were destroyed. The Thames being frozen over at the time, water could not be obtained, and the fire continued burning in the vaults and cellars upwards of a week. All the houses destroyed on this occasion had not been replaced, when the great fire of 1666 caused a still greater devastation.

Amidst the general improvements for which that calamity paved the way, the bridge was not neglected. The whole of the houses, from one end to the other, were taken down, with the exception of one house at the north end, which had been constructed in Holland, and was called the Tower of London Bridge, or the Nonsuch, from its not having a single nail in it, but being pinned together with wooden pegs. New ones were erected of a uniform breadth and elevation; and three vacancies left at equal distances, from which a view of the river might be obtained. The Nonsuch occupying the whole breadth of the bridge, the archway under it was raised to the height of two stories, and over it the following inscription was placed:—

Anno MDCLXXXV., et primo Jacobi II. Regis.
This street was opened and enlarged from twelve to the width of twenty feet.
Sir James Smith, knight, Lord Mayor.

The bridge itself consisted of nineteen arches, the highest of which rose sixty feet above the water level.

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The three widest of these arches used to be called the Navigable Locks, from their being the only ones which afforded an easy passage for vessels. The one nearest to the London side was particularly distinguished by the name of the Rock Lock, in consequence of a strange imagination among the vulgar, that there was a growing or vegetating species of rock beneath the water at this spot. It appears, from many subsequent observations, that this growing rock was nothing more than a collection of fallen materials; some former arch or coping—which, by serving as a nucleus for the deposits of the daily tides, has given rise to the popular and metaphorical notion.

The arch nearest of all to the London side was formed of a drawbridge; and, as late as 1722, such were the ideas which then prevailed of the means by which the invasion of enemies is best resisted, that the corporation did not grudge the expense of laying down a new one, nor the public the interruption occasioned by this idle project for adding to the security of the capital.

Besides the Nonsuch Tower at the city end of the bridge, there was another at the Southwark end, and to each there were gates with posterns for foot passengers. It was on the last of these towers that the heads of traitors in later times were exposed, when the citizens of London, falling into a distaste for such marks of civilization, chose to remove them from their own end of the bridge. As late as 1598, Hentzer, the German traveller relates, that he counted on it above thirty heads.

In 1756, an act of parliament was obtained for improving the bridge, and a temporary wooden bridge was constructed while the repairs were going on; but, with the fate common to wooden bridges, the latter was destroyed by fire the 11th April, 1759. The two centre arches of the stone bridge were now thrown into one; and the remaining houses, which were principally occupied by pin and needle makers, were taken down, and the bridge put into that state in which it appeared before its demolition.

On the opening of the great arch, the excavation around and under the starlings was so considerable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, was then in Yorkshire, but an express was sent for him, and he arrived with the utmost despatch; when the apprehensions of the bridge falling were so general, that few persons would pass over or under it. Mr. Smeaton having ascertained the state of the starlings, and called the committee together, recommended that they should re-purchase the stones that had been taken from the middle pier, then lying on Moorfields, and throw them into the river to guard the starlings. Nothing shows the fears entertained for the stability of the bridge more than the alacrity with which his advice was adopted. The stones were re-purchased, and on the

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following morning the work commenced, which in all probability preserved the bridge from falling. The present beautiful structure will be found described in another portion of our work.

### TEMPLE BAR.

This is a very handsome gate. It originally consisted of little more than iron posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Subsequently a building of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the south side of it. The present structure was erected after the great fire of London, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties. The great arch is elliptical, and very flat; and there is a postern on either side for passengers. It is built entirely of Portland stone of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of queen Elizabeth and king James I., with the king's arms over the keystone, and on the west side are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II., in Roman habits. Temple Bar is still formally closed, on certain occasions, against the official agents of the court, and it is re-opened only by the special order of the lord mayor, who, as governor of the city of London, thus maintains his peculiar privileges. This gate was, in former ages, used for the disgusting exhibition of the heads of persons executed upon charges of high treason.

### OLD ST. DUNSTANS.

On contrasting the old edifice with the present beautiful structure, the march of good taste must at once be obvious to every unprejudiced mind. The architect who demolished this edifice, and planned the new church, which he did not entirely complete, has now passed to that "bourne from whence no traveller e'er returns;" but the lover of civic ecclesiastical architecture must ever feel grateful for the improvements which he has effected on the site of Old St. Dunstan's church.

The church of St. Dunstan, commonly called St. Dunstan in the West, to distinguish it from the other church dedicated to the same saint in Tower Ward, was situate between the ends of Fetter Lane and Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street; where it projected out into the street, and contracted the passage in a most awkward and inconvenient manner. It appears to have been built at least 400 years, since there are accounts of funerals and donations to it from the year 1421, and it had obviously been repaired and altered at different periods, till the original stile, whatever it was, was lost. It narrowly escaped the fire in 1666, the flames stopping within three houses of it. This edifice was but an incumbrance in the road way, and without having any thing but deformity itself, spoiled the beauty of the whole street; hiding the

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prospect of Temple Bar, which now terminates the view very advantageously, and which may be seen at a much greater distance than formerly. But as if the church had not sufficiently spoiled the street, a range of paltry sheds were suffered to remain round it, though a parliamentary authority was obtained for removing them. The dial of the clock projected over the pathway at the west end, with a double face, at the extremity of a beam; and over it by a kind of whimsical conceit, calculated only for the amusement of countrymen and children, was an Ionic porch containing the figures of two savages, carved and painted, as large as life, which, with knotted clubs, alternately struck the hours and quarters on two bells hung between them. In a niche at the east end of the church, looking down the street, was placed the statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly stood over Ludgate. It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster, who, in 1237, gave it to king Henry III. toward the maintenance of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards presented to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by king Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to Lord Dudley, with whom it did not long continue, but after a series of changes for public purposes it ultimately returned to private hands.

### LONDON STONE.

On the south side of Cannon Street, the civic antiquary may see one of the most curious relics of London in the olden time. Fabian considers that it was set up as a mark of our ancestors' devotion to the great founder of our faith, as may be seen from the following rhymes:

> "It is so sure a stone that that is upon sette,
> For though some have it thrette
> With Manasses grym and grette
> Yet hurt had it none.
> Cryst is the very stone
> That the city is sette uppon,
> Which from al hys Foone
> Hath ever preserved yt."

This opinion is, however, controverted by a most judicious London antiquary, who says, that it anciently served as the standard, whence all distances were measured,—that it was also used for tendering and making payments,—and adds, that it was actually set up about fifteen years before the Christian era.

### FIGURE COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRE OF LONDON.

The ravages of the great fire in 1666, extended without the boundary of the city as far as the Temple Church on the west, and along the

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wall to Holborn Bridge, and to Pye Corner, which formed the north-east corner of Cock Lane, at the entrance of Smithfield. The spot itself is now occupied by a public-house, bearing the sign of The Fortune of War; over the door of which is now placed the carved wooden figure represented in the plate. It is rudely executed, and much worn, and is painted flesh-colour, with an inscription across the arms and body, in black letters, stating, that "This boy is in memory put up of late fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666." The figure was probably a relic of some building preserved from the conflagration; and the singular statement in the inscription might have been occasioned by the circumstance of the fire having begun at Pudding Lane and ended at Pye Corner.

The following account of the great fire of London, from the pen of Mr. Braley, is valuable, as furnishing the best account we have yet seen of that calamitous occurrence.

The great fire of London, as it has been most appropriately called, broke out at one o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept. 2d, 1666, at the house of one Farryner, a baker, in Pudding Lane, Fish Street Hill. Whether it originated in accident or design, is a point on which historians by no means agree, while all concur in representing it as at once more destructive in its progress, and ultimately productive of more beneficial effects, than any conflagration recorded in history. It is even the opinion of more than one respectable writer, that the fire was almost necessary to promote the complete extinction of the plague, which had the year before dealt desolation with such an unsparing hand in the metropolis, that the very air had become tainted with the putrefaction of the dead; we are far from thinking this to have been the case, but it is not too much to infer, that, had it not been for some such calamity as the great fire, London might long have suffered by that dreadful scourge of humanity, which its crowded streets, by confining the circulation of the air, and the want of cleanliness on account of the scanty supply of water, seemed so well calculated to promote. It is true that a city was destroyed and property to an unparalleled amount was lost; but the result was, a new city, improved in wealth, grandeur, and all the conveniences of life, which otherwise would not have been obtained for ages: and, however fatal the calamity must have been to the age in which it happened, it has been productive of the most lasting benefits to posterity. The part of the town where it began is now very confined, but it was much more so at that time, when the neighbourhood consisted of nothing but narrow lanes and passages, and the houses were principally of wood, or lath and plaster. The fire soon spread to the adjacent houses, and defied the power of buckets, for the engines could not be brought to bear upon it with any degree of success, on

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account of the narrowness of the streets. It was then suggested to the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Bludworth, who arrived on the spot at three o'clock in the morning, that it would be advisable to pull down several houses, in order to intercept the progress of the flames; but he refused to allow of so prudent a measure, and is said to have expressed his opinion of the insignificance of the fire in flippant and indelicate terms. By eight o'clock in the morning it had reached London Bridge, "and there dividing, left enough to burn down all that had been erected on it since the fire in 1633, and, with the main body pressed forward into Thame's Street," which was charged with combustible materials that augmented it very considerably, raging with great fury the whole day, and striking the inhabitants with such terror, that, says Lord Clarendon, "all men stood amazed as spectators only, no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give."

The amiable Evelyn, who has left a most nervous and unaffected narrative of this great calamity, says, "the conflagration was so universal, and the people so astonished, that from the beginning, I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly stirred to quench it, so that there was nothing heard or seen but crying out and lamentations, running about like distracted creatures, without at all attempting to save even their goods, such a strange consternation there was upon them." At first the fire took an easterly direction, and proceeded so rapidly, that considerable fears were entertained it would reach the Tower, to prevent which, several houses were pulled down: but on the night of Monday it became directed to other quarters. The wind changed, and blew with "so great and irresistible violence, that it scattered the fire from pursuing the line that it was in with all its force, and spread it over the city, so that they who went late to bed, at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before morning with their own houses being in a flame." On Monday, Gracechurch Street, and part of both Lombard Street and Fenchurch Street, were in flames; the fire then was burning in the form of a bow. When the first panic was over, and the fire spread so rapidly that no person could calculate on the safety of his house, great exertions were made to remove the property into the adjacent fields, which, for many miles round, were strewed with all sorts of moveables. Five, ten, and even fifty pounds were given for a cart, to remove some valuable property about to be consumed—the boats and barges on the river were all laden; and "scarcely a back, either of man or woman, that had strength, but had a burden on it in the street."

The night of Monday was more dreadful than the preceding one; the fire shone with such a fearful blaze, that the streets were as light as from the sun at noon-day. After spreading, in one line westward,

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along the banks of the Thames, as far as Queenhithe, and in a parallel direction along Cornhill to the Royal Exchange, and northward to Dowgate and Watling Street, it divided itself into four branches, which united in one great flame at the eastern end of Cheapside: on Tuesday the whole of that street was in flames, and the fire was seen "leaping from house to house, and street to street, at a great distance one from the other." The impetuous flames now advanced with lawless power to the cathedral of St. Paul; "the stones of which," says Evelyn, "flew like granados, mealting lead running downe the streetes in a streame, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery rednesse, so as no horse nor man was able to tread on them, and the demolition had stopped all the passages, so that no help could be applied." The neighbouring streets shared the same fate, and the writer just quoted draws a vivid feature of the appalling scene: "Oh, the miserable and calamitous spectacle!" he exclaims, "such as haply the world had not seene the like since the foundation of it, nor be outdone till the universal conflagration. All the skie was of a fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, the light seene above forty miles round about for many nights. God grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above 10,000 houses all in one flame; the noise and cracking and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of the people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like an hideous storme, and the air all about so hot and inflamed, that at last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for neere two miles in length and one in breadth. The clouds of smoke were dismal and reached, upon computation, neere fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoone burning, a resemblance of Sodom, or the last day. London was, but is no more."

On Tuesday night, the devouring element continued its destructive havoc, sweeping away Ludgate Hill, the Old Bailey, the whole of Fleet Street, and the Inner Temple, and threatening even the court at Whitehall, which now began to be alarmed, and gave directions to blow up several houses with gunpowder—a plan which, if adopted at the commencement of the fire, when it was suggested by some seamen, might have saved half the city; but this "some tenacious and avaricious men, aldermen, &c., would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."*

### CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.

The structure which originally stood upon the site of this noble institution, was that assigned by the City to the order of Franciscans, or

* See Evelyn's Diary, vol. i. p. 313.

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Grey Friars, in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, about 1225, in the reign of king Henry III. After their establishment, the premises were greatly extended by a church and other buildings erected at the cost of the wealthy devout, and endowed with numerous gifts for their support; so that when the monastery was surrendered November 12, 1538, its revenues amounted to 32*l.* 19*s.* Within the great Franciscan Church were buried many of the most illustrious personages of the time; for four queens, as many duchesses and countesses, a duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, are recorded to have been interred there. It was erected by Margaret, consort of Edward I. in 1306, and occupied twenty-one years in building; its dimensions exceeded that of any church in London, except the cathedral. At the dissolution, however, the tombs were all taken up and sold, and the church was despoiled of its ornaments, and for some time converted into a receptacle for French prizes; but, a short time before his death, Henry VIII. ordered it to be re-opened for divine service, purposing to make a gift of it to the City for the relief of the poor. His intention was announced by Ridley, bishop of Rochester, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross; which was succeeded by a covenant, that all the premises of the Franciscans, the church and hospital of St. Bartholomew, the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewen, and so much of that of St. Sepulchre as lay within Newgate, should be formed into a separate parish, called Christ Church.

The present church, which forms the first subject on the plate, stands between Christ's Hospital and the north side of Newgate Street. The original edifice having been destroyed in the great fire, was replaced in 1687, by a substantial stone fabric, by Sir Christopher Wren, amounting to 11,778*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and was finished in 1704. It has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire; and within it is ornamented with a very rich altar-piece, organ, and carved pulpit. Though Christ Church be still so spacious a building, that it is said to be the largest parish church in the city, it covers only half the ground occupied by the ancient monastical church, or rather only that of the *choir;* since the full half lying on the west is an open yard, and used for burying the dead. At the rebuilding of London, the parish of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, was united to that of Christ Church; and the former being a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, they present alternately with the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It was not until about six years after Henry VIII. had given Christ Church to the city, in the latter part of the reign of Edward VI., that the foundation of the present noble charity was completed. After a sermon preached by Ridley, then Bishop of London, before the king at Westminster; Edward sent a letter to Sir Richard Dobbs, lord

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mayor, desiring his assistance in relieving the London poor, and soon afterwards a regular system was formed for the purpose. According to this plan St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals were to relieve the *diseased;* that of Bridewell was to reform, and take charge of the *idle;* and CHRIST'S HOSPITAL was assigned for the maintenance and education of the *young* and *helpless*. The governors of these several institutions were then incorporated by the title of "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hospitals of Edward VI., king of England." The king also endowed Christ's Hospital with lands of the Savoy, amounting to 600*l.* yearly, and several privileges. In September, 1552, the house of the Grey Friars was ready for the reception of the children, and nearly 400 were then admitted; and in the afternoon of the succeeding Christmas-day, when the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of whom stood in a line along Cheapside, from St. Lawrence Lane almost to the cathedral. On that occasion they were dressed in russet cotton, though, at the following Easter, it was exchanged for blue cloth; which latter costume is still retained in colour, shape, and material. In 1674, the king added a mathematical school to the foundation, and endowed it with 1000*l.* per annum, for seven years, payable out of the exchequer. Of the scholars, ten are annually apprenticed to the sea service, and ten others received in their places. Another mathematical school, for thirty-seven boys, was founded by Mr. Samuel Travers, about 1724, which is now united with the preceding.

There are nearly 1200 children at present on the foundation, but about 500 of that number, including all the younger boys and females, are educated at establishments at Ware and Hertford. The general course of education at Christ's Hospital consists of reading, writing, and arithmetic; but Greek and Latin are also taught, and one scholar is sent annually to Cambridge, and every three years another to Oxford.

The ancient monastic buildings of this Hospital were nearly all destroyed in the great fire of London, and were supplied by Sir Christopher Wren; so that the whole edifice consists of various irregular parts covering a very extensive space of ground. The south front stands parallel with Newgate Street, from which there is a low covered passage leading to that

PART OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL IN THE CHURCH YARD,

represented in the Plate. It is a red brick building, ornamented with a cornice, pediments, and Doric pilasters of stone, and over the archway leading into the cloisters, with a statue of the founder, and an inscription. These cloisters are part of the ancient edifice, and serve for

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the exercise of the scholars in wet weather, and as a thoroughfare for foot passengers. Some other fragments of the original structure are also remaining, though greatly modernised, and

PART OF THE ANCIENT BUILDING OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

is represented in the plate, taken from the exterior of the northern cloisters.

Above the cloisters was erected the old Great Hall, a spacious room in which the scholars took their meals. It was repaired and fitted up after the Great Fire, by Sir John Frederick, alderman, at an expense of 5,000*l.* Almost the whole of one entire side was covered by a picture by Verrio, representing James II. receiving the president, governors, and children of Christ's Hospital; though the portrait of the monarch had been originally intended for Charles II. Beyond this picture was another, sometimes considered to have been the work of Holbein, of Edward VI. delivering the charter of the hospital to the mayor and aldermen of London. The old hall also contained an organ, given by Edward Skelton, esq. in 1672. In April 1825, the late Duke of York laid the first stone of the very beautiful

NEW HALL CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

represented in the centre of the plate, the architect of which was the late Mr. John Shaw, F.A.S., who also designed the new church of St. Dunstan in Fleet Street. The present hall was opened on Friday, May 29, 1829, with a prayer read by the Bishop of Landaff, recitations in Latin and English by the senior scholars, and by the scholars dining in public, when about 1500 visitors were present, including several of the nobility. The species of architecture adopted for this building, is a mixture of Gothic and the early Tudor style; and it consists of a long edifice castellated at the top, with octangular towers at each end, and on each side a fine series of nine flat arched windows, between which are buttresses crowned with pinnacles. The basement is pierced by a series of broad, short arches, over the centre one of which is a shield bearing the following inscription, above which is an effigy of Edward VI.—"This Hall, erected by public munificence, was opened for the use of the Children of Christ's Hospital, on the 29th day of May, 1829; the Right Honourable William Thompson, M. P., Lord Mayor, president; Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. treasurer; John Shaw, F. A. S. architect." The hall is entered by a flight of stone stairs from the cloisters beneath, and the interior presents a magnificent room 187 feet in length, by 51½ in width, and 46½ in height. The walls for about 10 feet from the ground are covered with a grained oaken wainscoting; and on the side opposite the windows, the pannels are surmounted by small carved



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heads of the founder of the hospital. The arms and names of the benefactors, presidents, and treasurers, of the institution are also painted upon the wainscot. Verrio's picture, as before, occupies one side of the hall, and that attributed to Holbein is placed at the upper end; whilst paintings of Faith, Hope, Truth, and Justice, are inserted between the windows: both ends are furnished with a gallery, and in that above the entrance is erected the organ. The ceiling is oak, and consists of light flat arches with carved spandrils, and longitudinal ribs with rosettes and pendants.

### THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

formed, till recently, the most northern part of this building, and consisted of a handsome brick structure erected in 1793; but as the greater part of the old edifices belonging to the foundation have fallen to decay, and the governors have resolved to rebuild the whole, a new grammar school has been erected on the site, of the same style of architecture as the new hall.

### VIEWS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

Under this head we may place the views of the Colosseum, and Villas in the accompanying plate. The Regent's Park contains some of the most picturesque scenery, and some of the best specimens of landscape gardening in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The architects who have been engaged in the erection of the edifices in its neighbourhood, have been but little fettered either by size or locality of erection, and the consequence has been, that those who possessed real genius in their art have advanced our metropolitan edifices very considerably in the scale of good taste; while the mere London house-builder, freed from the trammels of the "building act," has contrived to manufacture monstrosities, which would be a disgrace to any place or period of art. The accompanying villas are some of the best in their way, but we must proceed at once to the principal ornament of the Park.

### THE COLOSSEUM.

The original plan for this building, we believe, was simply the construction of a panorama on a grand scale, and the spirited proprietor justly conceived that he could not do better than begin with the capital of his native country, which is not only the largest in Europe, but exhibits more objects of vast undertaking and intrinsic value than any in the world. With this view, during three or four summers, he had his tent pitched on the summit of St. Paul's, and in the serenity of the mornings, and while the city was yet unobscured by the smoke, which during the day is poured forth from half a million of chimneys, was occupied in tracing the outlines of the city, and the prominent objects

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of the country for at least twenty miles round. This being completed, it naturally occurred that the space around the building might be laid out in such a manner as to form an additional attraction to the public; and for this purpose he planned a great variety of buildings and works of different kinds, which are now completed, and which has probably excited more interest than the principal object, the panorama itself.

The panorama extends round the whole of the interior of the building, and the canvass on which it is drawn is said to be between one and two acres in extent. The spectator is supposed to be placed in the lantern of St. Paul's, and has a view of London, such as it appears in a very clear day about noon. Those who have not seen the original in a fine day, at the height of 300 feet above the surface of the earth, will be astonished and delighted with the imposing scene which this panorama presents to view. A space of nearly seven miles square, covered with houses and shops of every description, churches and spires, warehouses, docks, public buildings, palaces, &c., interspersed with the finest squares in the world, and traversed by the winding Thames covered with thousands of ships, and vessels of almost all sizes and denominations, can hardly fail to excite astonishment even in the most careless observer. The river, with six bridges, forms the most conspicuous feature in the extensive view, the ships below London Bridge, the Monument, with the thick cluster of church spires around St. Paul's, the new Post Office, Somerset House, and Westminster Abbey in the distance, form the next objects of attraction; and in the back ground there is a beautiful, though rather indistinct, view of Greenwich Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Surrey hills, with occasional glimpses of the Thames nearly as far up as Windsor Castle. The buildings and streets in the immediate neighbourhood are so distinctly seen, and correctly delineated, that almost every individual house and street may be recognized at once. The two towers of St. Paul's, with the roof immediately below the spectator, are given with the utmost correctness. The bridges also are excellent, and the scenery in the back ground, with a few exceptions, deserves great praise. There are a number of curiosities, such as the old cross of St. Paul's, the hut in which Mr. Horner took the outlines of the panorama, a saloon for the fine arts, &c. An enchanting effect is produced on the spectator on quitting the gallery and ascending to the summit of the building, when, though in a different position, he has a view of the city in reality, the image of which he had seen in the panorama below. There is at present a conservatory, filled with a great variety of foreign and choice plants and shrubs; a refectory, a Swiss cottage, grottos, waterfalls, and jets-d'eau. The visitor is now admitted to the whole exhibition for two shillings.



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### ADMIRALTY.

THE principal naval affairs of Great Britain are transacted in this public office. The length of the building is 201 feet, and the breadth 63; the east wings are 30 feet each, and the height 54 feet. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty removed there in September 1725. The architecture cannot be commended with justice, as the proportions are incorrect. The portico, composed of four stone pillars of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and pediment, seems as it were thrust between two projecting brick wings in a most incongruous manner; nor is the screen erected by Mr. Adam in 1760, any great improvement. In short, the whole front is an enormous mass of inelegance. The front next the park is without ornament, but well executed in brick. The semaphore on the roof has a singular effect when in motion.

### NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE is situated where the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval originally stood, which was founded by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. It was suppressed as an alien priory by Henry V., refounded by Edward IV., and finally suppressed by Henry VIII., after which the site went through several hands, till it came to the noble family of Percy.

Part of the present mansion is from the designs of Bernard Jansen; and the frontispiece or gateway from those of Gerard Chrismas. This gateway cannot possibly be described correctly, as the ornaments are scattered in the utmost profusion, from the base to the attic, which supports a copy of Michael Angelo's celebrated lion. Double ranges of grotesque pilasters inclose eight niches on the sides, and there is a large bow window above the gate.

The basement of the whole front contains fourteen niches, with imitations of ancient weapons, crossed within them; and the upper stories have twenty-four windows, in two ranges, with pierced battlements. Each wing terminates in a cupola, and the angles have rustic quoins. The quadrangle within the gate is in a better style of building, but rather distinguished for simplicity than grandeur; and the gardens next the Thames serve to screen the mansion from those disagreeable objects which bound the shores of the river in our vast metropolis.

### THE KING'S MEWS.

THE remains of this spacious edifice, of which we give the principal front in the plate, is still standing on the north side of Charing Cross. It is a place of great antiquity, and acquires its name from having been used for the accommodation of his Majesty's falcons or hawks, as early

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as 1377; but the King's stables at Lomesbury, or Bloomsbury, having been destroyed by fire in 1537, the hawks were removed, and the place converted into a series of royal stables. The building was re-edified in 1732, although the greater part of the offices have been destroyed to make way for the improvements in the neighbourhood. In 1828, the upper part of the building was employed as a national repository for the exhibition of improved machinery, arts, and manufactures. This exhibition closed in the spring of the present year 1832, but the Institution (an engraving and description of which will be found in another part of this work), or at least a similar establishment, under the name of the British Institution, for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, is now in active operation in Baker Street. Models of all the improved patent machines are exhibited; steam carriages and engines of various kinds are put in motion, so as at once to transport the visitor into the workshop of the practical artizan; and a gallery devoted to the most beautiful specimens of the fine arts forms part of the exhibition.

### STATUES OF CHARLES I. AND JAMES II.

The statue of Charles I. was modelled by Hubert le Sueur, in 1633. It was cast in bronze by the same artist, and erected the following year. Mr. Britton states, that during the civil wars it was, in pursuance of a Parliamentary order, sold to John River, a brazier in Holborn, who, instead of breaking it up and melting it, concealed it under ground till after the Restoration. In 1678, it was re-erected on a pedestal, which was ornamented by Grinling Gibbons.

The bronze statue of James II. is placed between the Banqueting House and the Thames. It was cast by Gibbons, in 1687, the year before the king's abdication. As a work of art, it possesses but little merit.

### KEW GARDENS.

These interesting royal gardens are situated about seven miles from town, and have long been the resort of the lovers of the picturesque and rural scenery, from the circumstance of their proximity to the seat of royalty, and their short distances from the metropolis.

### THE CHINESE PAGODA

forms a principal feature in the tasteful embellishments of these gardens. It was erected under the direction of William Chambers, esq., in 1762. The design was in imitation of the Chinese Taa. It stands surrounded by a cluster of trees, and appears to most advantage when viewed from the lawn standing near the rustic bridge.

In form, it is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter, and it is composed of ten stories or prisms. The lowest of these stories is twenty-six feet, and the tenth is seventeen feet, and measures, with the

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superstructure twenty feet in height. Each story is finished with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each is a gallery enclosed with a rail. The angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, eight in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produce a most dazzling reflection, and the whole of the ornaments at the top are gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks. In the centre is the staircase which leads to the different stories, and the prospect from the summit is exceedingly extensive, commanding a view in some directions upwards of forty miles, over a rich and variegated country. The whole structure from the base to the top of the heuron measures 163 feet.

### THE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

stands on the summit of a hill, and was built in commemoration of the signal victory obtained on the first of August, 1759, near Minden, by the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French army commanded by the Marshal de Contades.

The figure of the temple is the circular peripterios, the order Ionian; the columns are fluted, and richly finished. The cell commands an extensive prospect towards Richmond, and over Middlesex. The ceiling and walls are neatly finished with stucco ornaments, representing Hanoverian and French trophies: the whole was designed by Sir William Chambers, and erected in 1759, soon after the battle. In passing from this temple, the first object that meets the eye, are

### THE RUINS OF AN ARCH,

built in imitation of a Roman triumphal arch. It was originally built with three apertures in 1752, and the intention was to have made a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden.

Two of the doors were subsequently closed up and converted into rooms, by which entrance was obtained by doors in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns, and other fragments of buildings and architectural remains. The central structure of the building is bounded on each side by a range of arches: and the ground and the adjoining thickets are spread over with remains of cornices and walls.

### CHINESE TEMPLE.

At the head of the lake stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories,

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built probably in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is commonly called the House of Confucius, from the circumstance of several little historical subjects, relating to Confucius, painted on the wall, among grotesque ornaments and transactions of the Christian mission in China. It also contained, at the close of the last century, a sofa and several chairs, which were covered with tapestry of the Gobelius. The lower story of the temple is divided into a room and two closets, and the upper story is a little saloon, which commands a very pleasant prospect over the lake and gardens.

Besides the above specially enumerated buildings, the gardens possess several others of considerable interest, among which is the hermitage, an engraving of which we have also given in the plate. There are also several other temples, among which those of Bellona, Eolus, the Turkish Mosque, and Alhambra, form prominent features.

The original situation of the gardens was by no means advantageous, being low and commanding no prospect, the ground was one dead flat, the soil barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, overcame all difficulties. What was once a desart, is now an Eden. The judgment with which art has been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities, have very justly gained universal admiration, and reflect credit on the refined taste of the noble contriver.

### BATTERSEA.

Under this head we may place the old wooden bridge and the church. The first of these has but few attractions in itself, but the views from it are some of the most picturesque in that part of the river. To the west is seen the beautiful bend of water called Battersea Reach, with the village from whence it derives its name on the left. Chelsea meadows and their villas appear to the right. Wandsworth occupies the shore, where the river is lost to the view; and Wandsworth Hill in all its beauty, with the woods of Wimbledon Park, form the rising distance. This prospect may be imperfectly seen from the water, but acquires considerable advantage and a greater extent from the elevated situation in which the passenger of the bridge commands it. The view is finely contrasted by the bold and broad length of the river called Chelsea Reach, which is seen on the eastern side of the bridge; Chelsea, with its long line of buildings and the screen of trees before them, covers the Middlesex shore. On the Surrey side, the scene stretches away to the gentle but rich declivities of Clapham; the centre is occu-

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pied by a grand and expansive flow of water; while the spires and turrets of the metropolis complete the prospect.

### BATTERSEA CHURCH.

This is a conspicuous edifice on the Surrey side of the river. It is a modern structure, and has neither aisles nor chancel; the communion table is placed within a small recess at the east end. It was rebuilt by an act of parliament, passed 14th George III., and was opened on the 17th of November 1777. It is of brick, and has a tower, with a small conical spire at the west end. The east window consists of painted glass, which was carefully preserved at the rebuilding of the church, and contains portraits of Henry VII., his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth. They do not appear to have been coeval with the persons they represent, but of a more recent date. Over the portraits are the royal arms in the central compartment, and on each side the arms and quarterings of the St. Johns: the portraits are likewise surrounded with borders containing the arms of the families allied to them by marriage. The former church was built of brick, and, therefore, probably not very ancient. It may be proper to add, that a church is mentioned in Doomsday Book. Besides the monuments of the St. John family, there is a very singular one to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, who lived at York House, and whose exploits surpass even the heroic achievements of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who, alone, chased a host of midnight robbers from his house. Sir Edward Wynter's monument is against the south wall; on the top is his bust of a large size; underneath the inscription is a basso-relievo, representing him in the act of performing the two exploits mentioned in his epitaph, from which we make a brief extract:—

> "Nor less in martial honour was his name;
> Witness his actions of immortal fame:
> Alone, unarmed, a tiger he opprest,
> And crushed to death the monster of a beast.
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
> Dispersed the rest,—what more could Sampson do?
> True to his friends, a terror to his foes,
> Here now in peace his honoured bones repose!"

At the east end of the church, over the north gallery, is a monument to the memory of Sir John Fleet, alderman of London, who died in 1712. Over the south gallery is another, to the memory of Mr. James Bull, merchant, who died in 1713. The other monuments mentioned by Aubrey, were not preserved at the rebuilding of the church.

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### CHELSEA CHURCH.

We have now to furnish our readers with a view of another of the ecclesiastical edifices which serve to ornament the margin of the majestic Thames. Chelsea Church is thus described by Mr. Faulkner, the industrious chronicler of the district. The parish church of Chelsea, which is dedicated to St. Luke, or, according to the King's Books, to All Saints (perhaps it might have been dedicated to both, a practice not unusual), stands near the river-side. It is principally built of brick, except the north and south chapels, which are partly built of stone. It consists of a nave, two chancels, and two aisles: the upper chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the chapel of the Lawrence family, at the end of the north aisle, appears to have been built early in the fourteenth century, if we may judge from the form of the Gothic windows, now nearly stopped up; the chapel at the east end of the south aisle was built by Sir Thomas Moore, about the year 1522, soon after he came to reside at Chelsea; the tower was built between the years 1667 and 1679; it measures from the battlements 90 feet, and from the vane 113 feet in height, and in breadth 24 feet. Lady Cheyne, as it appears from her epitaph, contributed largely to the repairs of the church at the above-mentioned period; Dr. Baldwin Hamey gave the sum of 370*l.*, and 106*l.*, out of which money the great bell was purchased. The remainder of the repairs were completed by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants.

This steeple was again repaired in the year 1704, as it appears by a stone tablet placed in the south side. In the south-east corner of the church-yard, is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, bart., and his Lady: it is composed of Portland stone, on the top of which, under a portico, supported by four pillars, is placed a beautiful vase of the finest white marble, with four serpents entwined round it, well executed all out of one piece; on each side is an entablature, the arms on one, and the crest on the other, with the following inscriptions; it was executed by Wilton the statuary.

On the south side,

In the memory of
Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
President of the Royal Society
and of the College of Physicians;
who, in the year of our Lord 1753,
the 92d year of his age,
without the least pain of body,
and with a conscious serenity of mind,
ended a virtuous and beneficial life,
this monument was erected
by his two daughters,
Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

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On the north side,

Here lies interred
ELIZABETH Lady SLOANE,
wife of Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
who departed this life
in the year of our Lord 1724,
and the 67th of her age.

### ROYAL HOSPITAL.

This edifice, of which we have two views, is situated at Chelsea, and stands a short distance from the river-side; it is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of freestone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open on the south side; in the centre stands a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in a Roman habit, of which a separate view is given in the next plate.

The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners; at the extremity of the former is the governor's house, in which there is a very handsome state-room, surrounded with portraits of Charles I. and II.; William III. and his Queen; George II.; George III. and Queen Charlotte, &c. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the north front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the south front is a portico supported by similar columns, and on each side a piazza, on the freize of which is the following inscription: "In subsidum et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, anxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Guilielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome; on one side is the chapel; and on the other, the eating hall. The former was consecrated by bishop Compton in the year 1691. It is about 110 feet in length, paved with black and white marble, and wainscoated with Dutch oak. The altar-piece, which represents the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci. A rich service of gilt plate was given by James II.; the organ was the gift of Major Ingram. The hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. At the upper end is a large picture of Charles II. on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh; it was designed by Verrio, and finished by Henry Cooke. The whole length of the principal building, as it extends from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added at each end of the north side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries; the latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with

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hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the north of the College is an inclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts; and towards the south, extensive gardens. The whole of the premises consist of about fifty acres.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital or College at Chelsea, consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, an organist, a physician, surgeon, apothecary, secretary, steward, treasurer, and various other officers.

### CHURCH OF ST. LUKE.

We have already described so many ecclesiastical edifices in this style of architecture, that it would be a waste of our readers' time to go minutely into its peculiar characteristics. The new church of St. Luke, was erected from the designs of Mr. J. Savage. It may be considered as the most beautiful specimen of the pointed style on that side of London. At the west end is a lofty square tower, supported on arches, and on each side an elegant arcade protecting the entrance to the aisles.

### BOTANICAL GARDEN.

There are few persons who have not seen the two beautiful trees which form the land-marks of these gardens, and which are delineated with their dark-coloured foliage in our plate. The *botanical gardens*, strictly speaking, belong to the apothecaries of London, but they are perfectly accessible for all scientific purposes.

These gardens are laid out in divisions, in which the plants, shrubs, and trees are arranged systematically. On the north side of the gardens, adjoining Paradise Row, a spacious green-house was erected in the year 1732, by a subscription amongst the members of the Apothecaries' Company, whose names are recorded in the library which is over the green-house.

The library contains a valuable collection of works on natural history, a variety of specimens of dried plants, and a curious cabinet with many thousand specimens of seeds, the growth of this garden; the whole collected and arranged in their present form by the late Mr. Isaac Rand.

### THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

A handsome iron railing opens towards the grand front of this edifice, the ground being laid out in grass plats and gravel walks, and planted with trees. The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle; it is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade; in the centre of the western front, which is ornamented with a portico of the Doric order, consisting of four immense columns, which support a large and well-proportioned pediment; on the frieze of which is the following inscription:

"The Royal Military Asylum
for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army."

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Over this inscription are the imperial arms. The northern and southern wings are joined to the principal front by an elegant colonnade, which extends the whole length of the building, and forms a good shelter for the children in wet weather.

The vestibule is in the centre of the grand front. On the left are two dining-halls, eighty feet long, and thirty feet wide.

Over the dining-halls are two school-rooms of the same dimensions; here the boys are taught to read and write, with the common branches of arithmetic.

On the right of the vestibule are the girls' dining-halls, of the same dimensions as the boys'; at the extremity of these halls is the girls' bathing-place; this is furnished with a cold bath. One of the school-rooms is fitted up as a chapel.

The committee-room is over the vestibule; here the board meet quarterly, and the committee as occasion requires.

The north wing is divided into three wards, named from the royal family, viz. King's, Prince of Wales's, and Duke of York's

This wing contains the apartments of the commandant and surgeon, and the dormitories for the boys.

The south wing is divided into three wards, named likewise from the royal family, viz. Queen's, Princess of Wales's, and Dutchess of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the chaplain, quarter-master, matron, assistant-matron, and dormitories for the girls.

## KENSINGTON GARDENS.

The Palace of Kensington and its Gardens, of which we give five views, are the most picturesque portions of the metropolis. This royal residence was originally the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England, whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William very soon after his accession to the throne. This palace was the occasional residence of King William and his royal consort, Queen Anne, George the First, and George the Second. These monarchs (George the First excepted, who died at Hanover) all drew their last breath within its walls, as did George Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne's consort, in 1708.

Kensington Palace is a large irregular edifice, built at various times. The state apartments consist of a suite of twelve rooms. The great staircase, which was painted by Kent, exhibits a groupe of several portraits, among which are his own, those of Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick, both in the service of George I., and Peter the Wild Boy. The ceilings throughout the palace are by the same artist. The cube room is 37 feet square; the King's Gallery 94 feet by 21; the Queen's 84 feet by 21. The palace contained a good collection of pictures by

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the old masters, and many valuable and interesting portraits. Catalogues of them have been printed, but the arrangement has been frequently altered.

Kensington Gardens were originally only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Charlotte, who took in near 300 acres out of Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgeman. They are now three miles and a half in circumference. The broad walk, which extends from the palace along the south side of the gardens, is in the spring a very fashionable promenade, especially on Sunday mornings. Kensington Gardens have been the subject of several poems.

### LUDGATE HILL.

We have in this view the only point of sight in which any thing like justice can be done to the splendid creation of Sir Christopher Wren. The view of the portico of St. Paul's cathedral, as the pedestrian ascends the hill, is alone worth a visit to that part of London. Ludgate Hill, we believe, contains more wealthy shopkeepers than any other part of London comprising a similar number of houses. One shop alone, well known for the exhibition of its golden fish as a sign, has frequently contained in gold, silver, and precious stones, property to the amount of many millions sterling.

The front of the church in Ludgate Street is a capricious design, with few claims to taste; nor do the tower and spire deserve much commendation. The interior is almost square, and has four composite pillars within the area, two pilasters in each corner, and the same number on the four walls: those support rich entablatures in the angles, with horizontal ceilings; but the church is intersected by two arched vaults, with a rose in the centre, whence a handsome branch is suspended.

The altar-piece is composed of four Corinthian pilasters, and an arch, with the Commandments, &c. under carved festooned drapery, gilt and inscribed, ΘΕΟΣ. A pediment, vases, and other ornaments, decorate the summit. The table of benefactions and the doors are ornamented with beautiful carvings. The organ is small, but the front is very handsome, with a veined shaft and white marble bason, the gift of Thomas Morly, esq., born in this parish 1673.

There was originally a prison close to this site, and when the edifice was taken down, and the gate removed, the ground of the former, and some houses west of it, was let on building leases; and that on which London Wall had stood added to it, to enlarge the sites of the present edifices. The parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, extends to the outside of

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the gateway leading into Cock Court, Ludgate Hill, where the mark was always affixed.

Ludgate, according to the plan in the vestry-room of St. Martin's, was nearly a square, 37 feet 6 inches on the east, and 38 feet 5 inches on the west side, and 139 feet from front to front; the great arch 15 feet 2 inches in width, and the posterns 5.

The prison extended about 57 feet in front upon the south side of Ludgate Street, including the length of the gate from the west end; the length from north to south of the east wall was 49 feet; the south wall, inclined to the south west, 37 feet; the west wall was 45 feet in length, leaving a narrow strip of the prison parallel with the south postern of the gate. The beadle's staff of this parish has an ancient representation of the gate on the top of massy silver, and King Lud on the summit.

### BRIDEWELL.

This establishment was originally intended exclusively for the relief of the poor, but it has now become a species of penitentiary, and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants till they are passed to the places of their legal settlement. The entrance is in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and over the front is a bust of the founder, Edward VI. The buildings consist of a large quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by a spacious hall, in which is a picture by Holbein, representing the presentation of the charter of the hospital to the corporation of London by King Edward; and some other paintings. The houses of the arts-masters, and the prison, occupy the remaining sides of the square.

The manufacturers, or "arts-masters," as they are called, take apprentices, who formerly were habited in rather a singular manner, and, like all bodies of young men, were sometimes disorderly; but their conduct has been amended, and the peculiar dress is discontinued.

### ALBION FIRE OFFICE.

In the same street is placed the Albion Fire Office, established in 1805. The front is plain, with a balcony running round the first story, and small projecting porticos.

### FLEET MARKET.

It is a part of the plan of these descriptive sketches to point out the land-marks of the olden time, as well as the distinguishing features of London as it now appears. Fleet Market has completely disappeared, and in its place a broad and well-paved area called Farringdon Street has been substituted. The old market was a nuisance which long called for removal, and it has now found a more suitable locality in the space between Shoe Lane and Farringdon Street.

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### FLEET PRISON.

We come now to an edifice of some importance. The king's prison of the Fleet, at the east side of Fleet Market, is a large modern brick building, with stone staircases, built after the old house was destroyed in 1780, by the rioters. Previously to Charles II.'s reign, it was the place of confinement appropriated to the Star Chamber criminals. From that time it was used for debtors, and for such persons as were liable to imprisonment for contempt.

The building consists of four stories of equal length: first, the basement floor, into which there is a descent by several stone steps. Here are the kitchen, wine and beer cellars, and fourteen apartments for prisoners. The first floor is ascended by stone steps, and contains two tap-rooms, fourteen rooms for prisoners, and the chapel; the second floor consists of a coffee-room, and twenty-two rooms for prisoners; the third, of twenty-seven rooms, and in this division is the infirmary; the fourth floor contains twenty-seven rooms. These floors are locally termed galleries. The large court, bounded by lofty walls, which surrounds the prison, extends in length sixty yards: in it, the prisoners amuse themselves at tennis, racket, skittles, &c.

In the highly amusing but coarse novel of Peregrine Pickle, we have an account of this prison, which nearly tallies with its present state. The hero of the tale was conveyed to the prison, and here he was introduced to the lodge, in which he was obliged to expose himself a full half-hour to the eyes of all the turnkeys and door-keepers, who took an accurate survey of his person, that they might know him again at first sight; and then he was turned loose into the place called the master's-side, having given a valuable consideration for that privilege. This is a large range of building, containing some hundreds of lodging-rooms for the prisoners, who pay so much per week for that accommodation. In short, this community is like a city detached from all communication with the neighbouring parts, regulated by its own laws, and furnished with peculiar conveniences for the use of the inhabitants. There is a coffee-house for the resort of gentlemen, in which all sorts of liquor are kept, and a public kitchen where any quantity of meat is sold at a very reasonable rate, or any kind of provision boiled and roasted, gratis, for the poor prisoners; nay, there are certain servants of the public, who are obliged to go to market at the pleasure of individuals, without fee or reward, from those who employ them (to which I may add, there are persons appointed to wait at a hideous grated arch, whose office is to cry in a melancholy tone, "Pray remember the poor prisoners!") nor are they cooped up so as to be excluded from the benefit of fresh air; there being an open area of a considerable extent adjacent to the

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building, on which they may exercise themselves in walking, skittles, bowls, and a variety of other diversions, according to the inclination of each.

In the year 1729, great complaints having been made of abuses committed in this prison, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make an inquiry into the state of the gaols generally; by whom such enormities were discovered, that the warden of the Fleet, John Huggins, esq., and his deputy, Thomas Bambridge, were turned out of their offices, and committed to Newgate; and the former tried for the murder of one of his prisoners, by locking him in a dungeon, without any provision, either of food or raiment, where he perished in a deplorable manner; but the jury, upon the trial, bringing in a special verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occasioned an act of parliament for the better regulation of gaols for the future.

The marriage ceremony was formerly performed within the purlieus of the Fleet, and the account of an eye-witness cannot but be interesting: we quote from Pennant, who wrote in 1790 "In walking along the street, in my youth, on the side next to this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, Sir, will you be pleased to walk in and be married? Along this most lawless space was hung up the frequent sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with, 'Marriages performed within,' written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parson was seen walking before his shop; a squalid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great Chancellor, lord Hardwick, put these dæmons to flight, and saved thousands from the misery and disgrace which would be entailed by these extemporary thoughtless unions." It may be proper to add, that great improvements have been effected in the general arrangements of the prison by the present keeper, who has also attended to that very essential circumstance, the general ventilation of the edifice.

This is properly the prison belonging to the Court of Common Pleas; the keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, which is a place of very great benefit as well as trust. Prisoners for debt in any part of England may be removed by Habeas Corpus to the Fleet, and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. The rules comprehend all Ludgate Hill, from the ditch to the Old Bailey, on the north side of the hill, and to Cock Alley, on the south side of the hill: both sides of the Old Bailey, from Ludgate Hill eastward to Fleet Lane, and the east side of the ditch or market, from Fleet Lane to Ludgate Hill.

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## HYDE PARK CORNER.

THERE is no part of London which has received such decided improvements as the point to which we have now to direct the reader's attention. This portion of the metropolis combines the most beautiful landscape-gardening, with architecture and sculpture of no ordinary character; and the stranger whose acquaintance with Hyde Park Corner had not been renewed for ten years, would hardly be enabled again to recognise this great artery of the metropolis. The view in the centre of our first plate represents the screen of columns and triumphal arches which form the entrance to the Park. The work was designed by Decimus Burton, and the sculpture executed by Mr. Hemming. The gates communicate with the railing of Apsley House, to which it may, in some measure, be considered as an appendage. On entering the gate, the most striking object is the statue of Achilles, which, however inappropriate, as a work of art possesses great merit.

The triumphal arch is not yet completed; as it was proposed to place a statue of George III. in a war-chariot drawn by four horses in the centre, and it was even stated that they had been modelled and cast preparatory to their erection; but the idea appears now to be abandoned. The bronze gates are unrivalled as metallurgical works.

## ST. PETER, PIMLICO.

THIS handsome and chaste building, of the Ionic order, is distinguished by the simplicity and neatness of its decorations, and the harmony of its proportions. The plan is a parallelogram, placed east and west, without aisles, a portion at the west end being occupied by a portico, tower, and lobbies; and at the east increased by the addition of a small chancel flanked by vestries. The west front is occupied entirely by a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, the columns fluted. The floor is approached by a bold flight of steps, and in the wall at the back are three lintelled entrances to the church, the heads of which are surmounted by cornices on consoles. The ceiling of the portico is horizontal, coved round its sides; the columns are surmounted by their entablature and a pediment, behind which a low attic rises from the roof of the church to the height of the apex of the pediment; it is crowned with a cornice and blocking-course, and surmounted by an acroterium of nearly its own height, but in breadth only equalling two-thirds of it; this is finished with a sub-cornice and blocking-course, and is surmounted by the tower, which rises from the middle. The addition of a steeple to a Grecian church forms a stumbling-block to our modern architects, forcing them to have recourse to many shifts to convert a Grecian temple into an English church; a forcible argument for the rejection of the classical styles altogether in this species of buildings.



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The introduction of the attic is sanctioned by the precedent set by James in the parent church, and the effect produced is not bad, as great value is given to the front elevation by it.

The tower consists of a belfry, square in plan, and in elevation consisting of a pedestal, the dado pierced for the dials of the clock, sustaining a cubical story, having an arched window in each face, at the sides of which are Ionic columns; the angles are finished in antæ. This story is crowned with an entablature, above which rises a small circular temple, the cella enriched with sunk panels, and the cornice with Grecian tiles; the whole is crowned with a spherical dome surmounted by a cross. The steeple has no great elevation, but is, upon the whole, a very pleasing object. The body of the church is built of brick with stone dressings. A small division at the west end of each flank is marked by an anta; it contains a lintelled window and a circular one over it; the remainder of the elevation contains five lofty arched windows; the walls rest on a plinth of granite, and the entablature continued from the west portico, forms the crowning member; the angles are finished in antis. The vestries have lintelled doorways in the side and ends, and are finished at the angles in antæ, and in the elevation, with an entablature.

The chancel has no window in its eastern front; the flanks have arched windows like the body of the church, and the walls are finished with the continued entablature. A corridor in advance of the wall connects the two vestries.

### ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO.

We have already described one building of this description. This, however, is not a relic of the feudal institutions, but, as the modern term implies, merely a series of capacious stables for the royal stud. It lies at the side of the new palace, Pimlico. The entrance gate to the Mews is rusticated in a very peculiar way, and, altogether, it has a very imposing appearance.

### PATENT BREAD WORKS

The spirit of enterprise which received so severe a check some half a dozen years back, is not yet allayed. Speculations of the most singular character are still afloat, of which the present, for combining the trades of distiller and bread maker, is not the least extraordinary. It has long been known, that alcohol is liberated during the process of fermentation, but it was left to the proprietors of the present works to demonstrate the practicability of collecting the spirit thus distilled from the oven. It has, however, been done more perfectly, and it remains to be proved whether any profit will result from so complicated a process.

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### GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PIMLICO.

In this establishment young persons are educated upon the principles pursued in the King's College, and the edifice has little to recommend it beyond a neat and simple portico. It may, however, be somewhat questionable whether a little less money bestowed upon the porch, and a little more on the building, might not have been desirable.

### PUTNEY.

This plate furnishes five views of Putney and its environs, the most interesting of which we may now describe.

It is a village of large extent, and contains many elegant and handsome houses. The waste land which belongs to it is very considerable, occupying the whole of Putney Heath, with a great part of Wimbledon Common; and to which may be added two hundred and thirty acres of Richmond Park. Of its cultivated ground, a considerable portion is employed in raising vegetables for the London market.

The name of this place is of uncertain etymology. In Doomsday Book it is denominated *Puttelei:* in subsequent records it is written Puttenheth, or Pittenheth. At length, however, it has obtained the name of Putney. Leland, when he mentions this village in his Cygnea Cantio, distinguishes it by the appellation of Puttenega amœnum. Putney boasts the honour of producing two eminent statesmen; Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; both of whom were born in humble life, and attained by their superior merit and talents to the highest ecclesiastical and civil stations.

The ferry of Putney is mentioned, in the Doomsday Book, as yielding a toll of twenty shillings per annum to the lord of the manor. Putney appears at all times to have been a considerable thoroughfare; as it was usual formerly for persons travelling from London to many parts of the west England, to proceed as far as this by water. In the household expenses of Edward the First, are certain entries of money paid to the ferryman at Putney, for conveying the king and royal family to Fulham and Westminster. At a court held for the manor of Wimbledon, in the forty-second year of Queen Elizabeth, it was ordered, that if any waterman should omit to pay an halfpenny for every stranger, and a farthing for every inhabitant of Putney, whom he should carry across the river, to the owner of the ferry, he should forfeit to the lord two shillings and sixpence.

The manorial records contain various other circumstances relative to this ferry; but an act of parliament having passed, in the twelfth year of George the First, for building a bridge over the Thames from Putney to Fulham, it was begun and finished in the year 1729, and the ferry purchased by the proprietors for the sum of eight thousand



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pounds. This work was undertaken by thirty subscribers, who each advanced the sum of seven hundred and forty pounds. The bridge is a wooden structure, eight hundred and five feet in length from gate to gate; and though the excess of its revenues above its expenditure far exceeds that of the other bridges that cross the Thames, it is, in appearance, the worst of them all, and disgraces the river which it ought to adorn.

### PUTNEY CHURCH.

This Church was first built as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon some time after the Conquest, though there does not appear any certain record to decide the date; it is older however than that of Mortlake; for Archbishop Winchelsey held a public ordination in it in the year 1302. It exhibits the architecture of very different periods. It appears to have been in a great measure rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII.; the arches and clustered columns which separate the nave from the aisles are undoubtedly of that age. The north and south walls are of much greater antiquity, and by the shape of some of the windows might be thought coeval with the original structure. At the west end is a handsome stone tower, which bears no certain criterion of its age. It is undoubtedly, however, of later date than the first building of the church, and there is good reason for supposing that it was erected before the middle of the fifteenth century. Over the belfry door is an ancient coat of arms, which can be appropriated to no other family than that of Chamberlayne, a name which does not occur among the inhabitants of this place since the period above mentioned. Except the building of a vestry, the church has undergone no material alterations since the beginning of the seventeenth century, at which time the large windows, which give light to the galleries, were added. It is small, irregularly pewed, and by no means calculated for the inhabitants of so populous a parish. Its chief ornament is a little chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms, and the initials of his name. At the east end is a small tablet, put up by the late Dr. Pettiward, with a short inscription, which mentions the founder of the chapel, and the circumstance of his being born at Putney.

The parish of Barnes, of which we give a small portion of the common, is situated in the hundred of Brixton, about six miles from Hyde Park Corner. The common close by, adjoins Putney, and contains more than one hundred acres. Near the river is some rich meadow land.

### HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

The suspension bridge thrown over the Thames at Hammersmith, forms a remarkable object, displaying the great superiority acquired by

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British artists in the manufacture of iron-work. The design was by Mr. Tierney Clark, the engineer, and the whole was executed under his direction. The following are the dimensions:

| | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| The extent of water-way between the suspension towers rising from the head of the river . . . . . | 400 | 3 |
| The distance between each of these and the corresponding pier on the shore is as follows: | | |
| On the Middlesex side . . . . . | 142 | 11 |
| On the Surrey side . . . . . | 145 | 6 |
| Leaving a clear water-way of . . . . . | 688 | 8 |

The suspension towers are 48 feet above the level of the road-way, where they are 22 feet thick. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is 16 feet above high water, and the extreme length from the back of the piers on shore is 822 feet 8 inches, supporting 688 feet of road-way, being 135 feet more than the Menai Bridge. There are 8 chains, composed of wrought-iron bars, 5 inches deep and 1 inch thick each. Four of these chains have 6 bars in each chain, and 4 have only 3 bars in each chain, making in the total 36 bars, which make a dip or curvature in the centre of about 29 feet. From these vertical rods are suspended, which support the road-way, formed of strong timbers covered with granite. The width of the carriage-way is 20 feet, with foot-ways 5 feet wide. The chains pass over the suspension towers, and are secured to the piers on each shore. The suspension towers are built of stone, and designed as archways of the Tuscan order. The expense of its erection amounted to rather less than 80,000*l.*

### ST. PETER'S, HAMMERSMITH.

This is a very simple and elegant edifice. The plan is a parallelogram, with a tower and lobbies at the western end. The superstructure is built of Suffolk brick, with Bath stone dressings. The tower is entirely of stone.

The west front consists of a tetrastyle portico of the Grecian Ionic order, surmounted with a pediment, the columns being fluted. The intercolumniations are solid, the central being wider than the lateral ones, and containing the principal entrance, which is surmounted by a pediment resting on trusses, over which is a sunk panel. In each of the flanks is a lintelled doorway, with a circular window over it. Above the portico the elevation is carried on, in an attic, supported at the flanks with trusses, and relieved by a break in the centre, and pilasters at the ends; above the centre of the attic rises the tower, which commences with an octagonal pedestal, having unequal faces; in the four larger ones, which correspond with the different fronts of the main

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erection are circular apertures for dials. The succeeding portion of the design is cylindrical, being broken at equal intervals by four antæ, which rise from above the smaller faces of the octagon basement, between which are arched windows; the whole is crowned with an entablature and blocking-course, the latter broken by circular-headed blocks placed over the antæ. The finish of the structure is a graduated cupola, consisting of three steps, the highest sustaining a gilt cross. The portico being of less width than the body of the church, the western wall forms a small wing at each side, to which the entablature and blocking-course, continued from the portico, constitute a crowning member. The flanks are uniform. The face of the wall is made by breaks into a central and lateral division, and is crowned with the entablature and blocking-course as before. The architrave and frieze are brick; the mouldings and cornice only being of stone. Each flank has five semi-circular arched windows enclosed in architraves of stone. The east end is plain, the face of the wall relieved with breaks; it has a segment-arched window in the centre, and also two doors, used as subordinate entrances to the church. The elevation is finished with the continued entablature, and above the centre is an attic flanked with trusses, corresponding with the principal front. The roof is slated. The interior is approached by three lobbies in the portico; the central is the basement story of the tower, and forms a porch to the principal entrance; the others contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the church is not divided into nave and aisles, but presents an unbroken area; it has consequently no striking architectural features. The walls are finished with an architrave; and the ceiling, which is horizontal, is panelled by flying cornices into compartments, consisting of four ranges longitudinally, and three breadthwise. Each of the central compartments is subdivided into a large square and two narrow oblong panels, the first containing expanded flowers. A gallery occupies the west end and the two sides of the church; it is sustained on Doric columns unfluted; the front is composed of an entablature and attic. The altar-screen, situated against the eastern wall, is painted in imitation of veined marble. It has a large panel in the centre, inscribed with the Decalogue; and in side panels are the Creed and Paternoster. The whole is surmounted by an entablature, the frieze charged with flowers, and an attic, the several mouldings being continued from the galleries: over the side divisions are pediments with acroteria. The pulpit and reading-desk, in obedience to the Commissioners' directions, but contrary to the olden practice, are alike; they are varnished in imitation of oak, octagonal in plan, and sustained on pillars of the same form. The organ is placed in the centre of the western portion of the gallery. The case is oak, and ornamented with two Ionic columns and

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two antæ, crowned with an entablature, with a pediment and acroteria over the centre. The font, situated beneath the west gallery, is a shallow vase of a circular form, designed from the antique, and sustained on a cylindrical pedestal.

Taken as a whole, this church presents a very fair specimen of modern Grecian architecture. The tower has considerable merit. The design is novel and pleasing, and the proportions are harmonious. The interior is, however, chaste and formal, displaying even a presbyterian nakedness, the dulness of which is increased by the purple furniture of the altar. The best church which may be designed in this style, only proves the difficulty of appropriating Grecian architecture to such buildings; its coldness may suit the heartless school of the philosopher, but it chills the devotional fervour of the Christian.

This church will accommodate 1001 persons in pews, and 690 in free seats, making a total of 1691. The amount of the contract was 12,223*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The site was given by George Scott, esq. The first stone was laid on the 16th May, 1827, and the church was consecrated on the 15th October, 1829. The Bishop of London preached on the occasion. We are indebted for this account of St. Peter's Church to one of a very scientific series of papers, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. The other religious edifice which belongs to the same place, and of which an engraving is given beneath, has little to interest either the antiquary or lover of picturesque architecture.

### CHISWICK CHURCH.

The church of this place, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the water-side. The present structure appears to have consisted originally only of a nave and chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected, at the charge of William Bordall, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1435. It is built of stone and flint, as is the north wall of the church and the chancel; the latter has been much repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a corresponding aisle on the north side towards the beginning of the last; the former was enlarged in 1772, by subscription, and carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose effigies, and that of his wife, are represented kneeling at a fald-stool under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by two armed soldiers. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription: "Here lieth the bodey of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France, by Kinge Henry the Fourthe, a° 1591, and

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after Governor in the minority, and Chamberlayne to the late prince of famous memorey, Henrey Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Earle of Chester. He married to his firste wife Elizabeth, daughter to William Fleetwood, *sergeant at law* to Q. Eliz. and Recorder of London, by whom he had yssue, Thomas, deceased; Will^m; Edward; Thomas; Henry; deceased; Arthure, deceased; James; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife to S^r Edward Fisher, knight; Elizabeth; and Dorothey; and died the 22^d of June, a° 1603, aged 35 years: and to his second wife he married Jude, the daughter of Will^m Blunt of London, esquier, by whom he had also yssue Henrey; Charles; Fredericke, and Arthure; Anne; Katherine, and Frances; and she deceased the 30 day of June, a° 1615, aged 36 years: and the aforesayed Sir William Chaloner died the 18^th day of November 1615, being of the age of 51 years—An. Dom. 1751. In grateful remembrance of his honourable ancestor, this monument was repaired at the charge of Edward Chaloner of Gisbrough, in com. Ebor. Esq." On the monument are the arms of Sir Thomas Chaloner, as well as his two wives; and we are induced to give this long inscription as a specimen of monumental genealogy.

On the wall of the church-yard is the following singular inscription: "This wall was made at the charges of the right honourable and truelie pious Lorde Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford, oute of true zeal and care for the keeping of this church-yard, and the wardrobe of Goddes saintes, whose bodies lay therein buryed, from violateing by swine and other prophanation; so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1623."

### FULHAM CHURCH.

This Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands at a small distance from the river. It is an ancient stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, built, if we may judge from the architecture, some time in or near the fourteenth century. In the chancel window are the arms of the see of London impaling Compton; in the south wall is a single stone stall, with a handsome Gothic canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils. Near it is an altar-tomb, with a figure in brass of a man in armour; the arms and inscriptions are gone. On the north wall is a rich Gothic monument, with an obtuse arch, ornamented with oak-leaves and other foliage, under which are the vestiges of brass figures and escutcheons.

In this church is a monument to the memory of Sir W. Butts. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians. He was esteemed a man of great learning, skill, and experience, and was trusted by Henry VIII. in many important affairs. Shakspeare introduces him discovering to the king the malice of Gardiner, and others of the

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council against Cranmer. A portrait of Butts is introduced in Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Barber' Surgeons' Company.

### ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

The spot now occupied by this edifice, was formerly the site of a royal palace; we have traces of this as early as the year 1300, when Edward the First made an offering of seven shillings at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the prince made an offering of half that sum. Henry the Fourth dates his will in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. Greenwich Hospital, in its present state, consists of four distinct piles of building, distingnished by the names of King Charles's; Queen Anne's; King William's, and Queen Mary's. King Charles's and Queen Anne's are those next the river; between them is the grand square, 270 feet wide; and in front by the river side a terrace 865 feet in length. The view from the north gate, which opens to the terrace midway betwecn the two buildings, presents an assemblage of objects uncommonly grand and striking. Beyond the square are seen the hall and chapel, with their beautiful domes; and the two colonnades which form a kind of avenue, terminated by the Ranger's Lodge in the park; on an eminence of which appears the Royal Observatory amidst groves of trees. In the centre of the great square, above mentioned, is a statue of George the Second, by Rysbrach. The original block out of which it was formed weighed eleven tons. It was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke.

King Charles's building stands on the west side of the great square; the eastern part of it, which is of Portland stone, was erected in 1664, by Webb, after a design of his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. The front towards the east has in its centre a portico, supported by four Corinthian columns; and at each end, a pavilion formed by four columns of the same order. In this range of buildings is the council-room, with an anti-chamber, in which there are some sea pieces, given by Thomas Harman, esq., representing the exploits of his ancestor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the reign of Charles the Second; and a series of small pictures, representing the loss of the Luxemburgh galley, which was burnt in her passage from Jamaica to London, in 1727; and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew who escaped in the long boat, and were at sea from June 25 to July 7, without provisions. In the council-room are portraits of William and Mary, by Kneller; several of Sir James Thornhill's original sketches for the great hall; and a variety of portraits by other eminent artists. The north front of King Charles's building, which is towards the river, contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant governor. This and the south front

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have each two pavilions similar to those in the east front. The west side of this building, comprehending the north-west and south-west pavilions, was originally all of brick. It was the first addition to king Charles's palace, being called the base building. The foundation was laid in 1696, and it was nearly completed in 1698. The whole of what is now called King Charles's building contains fourteen wards, in which are 301 beds.

Queen Anne's building, on the east side of the great square, nearly corresponds with King Charles's on the opposite side. The foundation was laid in 1698; the greater part of it was raised and covered in before 1728. In this building are several of the officers' apartments; and 24 wards, in which are 437 beds.

King Williams's building stands to the south-west of the great square. It contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between 1698 and 1703: to the east of these adjoins a colonnade, 347 feet in length, supported by columns and pilasters of the Doric order, 20 feet in height. The painting of this hall was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1708, and finished in 1727. The west front of King Williams's building, which is of brick, was finished by Sir John Vanburgh, about the year 1726; This building contains 11 wards, in which are 551 beds.

The foundation of the eastern colonnade was laid in 1699; but the chapel, and other parts of Queen Mary's building which adjoin to it, were not finished till 1752. This building, which corresponds to that of King Williams's, contains 13 wards, in which are 1092 beds. On the second of January, 1799, a dreadful fire happened in this building, which destroyed the chapel, with its dome, part of the colonnade, and as many of the adjoining wards as contained 500 beds. The whole has been since rebuilt. The former chapel which was destroyed, was designed by Kipley; the present chapel, by the late James Stewart. It is 111 feet in length, and 52 in width; the portal is extremely rich; and the interior fitted up in the most elegant style of Grecian architecture. On the sides are galleries for the officers and their families, and beneath, seats for the pensioners, nurses, and boys. Over the altar is a large painting, 25 feet by 14, representing the Shipwreck of St. Paul, by West. Over the lower windows are paintings in chiaro-obscuro, by Rebecca and other artists. The pulpit is very richly ornamented with carved work, representing scripture subjects. The organ, which is esteemed a very fine one, was made by Green.

The east and west entrances into the Hospital are formed by two piers of rustic work. On those at the west are placed two large stone globes, each six feet in diameter.

The Infirmary, which we must now mention, is a quadrangular brick

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building, 198 feet in length, and 175 in breadth, containing 64 rooms, each formed so as to accommodate four patients; every room having a chimney-piece and ventilator. This building contains also a chapel hall, and kitchen; apartments for the physician, surgeon, apothecary, and matron. In 1783, a school-house, with a dormitory for the boys, was built without the walls of the Hospital; the ward which the boys formerly occupied being appropriated to the reception of an additional number of pensioners. It is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a Tuscan colonnade in front, which is 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room is 100 feet by 25, and capable of containing 200 boys. In the upper stories are two dormitories of the same length, furnished with hammocks. There are apartments also for the guardian, nurses, and other attendants.

The Naval Asylum for boys educated for the navy, is nearly opposite the Hospital we have now been describing, and is a fit adjunct for so noble and praiseworthy an institution.

### CHURCHES AT GREENWICH.

In consequence of the first church having become ruinous, the inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for a grant of money towards rebuilding it, which they obtained by an act passed in the ninth of Queen Anne, which specified that one of the fifty new churches then about to be built in London and its environs, should be in the parish of Greenwich. John James was the architect of the new church, which was consecrated on the 18th of September, 1718. It is a handsome stone structure; at the west end is a square tower, over which rises a cupola, supported by Corinthian pillars, and the whole surmounted by a small spire. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and pewed with oak. On the north side is suspended a painting on panel, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth beneath a canopy, supported by columns of the Corinthian order; underneath which is inscribed a distich in Latin. There is also a picture of Charles the First, at his devotions, on the south wall; and on the east are the portraits of Queen Anne and George I.

There was a chantry in the old church of St. Alphege, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and a guild or fraternity of that name, to which belonged a building and four acres of land. It also contained a fine portrait of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in stained glass.

The new church is a very handsome edifice. Its tower and portico are especially admired for the chaste simplicity of their design.

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### FLAMSTEAD HOUSE.

The Greenwich Observatory, or the Royal Observatory of England, was built and endowed by King Charles II., who, to use the words of Bailly, "well knew how essential astronomy was to a maritime and commercial people like the English, who aspired to the seas." This building was erected on the site of the ancient moated tower of Duke Humphrey, uncle to Henry VI., and the first stone of it was laid August 10, 1675, by Mr. Flamstead, who had been appointed astronomer royal. It is situated on the highest eminence of Greenwich Park, about 160 feet above low water-mark. The soil here is particularly favourable for such an establishment, being of a flinty gravel, through which the rain soon passes, and which contributes to the preservation of the instruments, as well as to the uniformity or refraction.

This establishment comprehends two principal buildings, one of which is the observatory, and the other the dwelling-house of the astronomer royal. The observatory is an oblong edifice running east and west, and containing four rooms or apartments on the ground floor. The first, or most easterly room, has been erected for the reception and fitting up of a very fine transit circle by Troughton, and a clock of great value by Hardy.

The next apartment is the transit room. It has a double sloping roof, with sliding shutters, which are opened both north and south with great ease by pulleys. The transit instrument, which is eight feet long, and the axis three feet, is suspended on two stone pillars. This instrument is celebrated for its having been used by Halley, Bradley, and Maskelyne. It was originally made by Bird, and has been successively improved by Dollond and Troughton. The astronomical or transit clock, which is attached to a stone pillar, was made by Graham, and has been rendered very accurate by Earnshaw.

The third apartment is the assistant observer's library and place for calculation; and the western apartment of the building is the quadrant room. Here is erected a stone pier running north and south, to which are attached two mural quadrants, each of eight feet radius. That on the eastern face, which observes the southern meridian, was made by Bird, and the other, which observes the northern, by Graham. Suspended to the western wall is the famous zenith sector, with which Bradley made the observations at Kew and Wanstead, that led to the discoveries of the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

South of the quadrant room is a small wooden building for making occasional observations in any direction, where only the use of a tele-

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scope, and an accurate knowledge of the time, is required. It is furnished with sliding shutters on the roof and sides, to view any point of the hemisphere, from the prime vertical down to the southern horizon. It contains some excellent telescopes, particularly a forty-inch achromatic, with a triple object-glass, and a five-feet achromatic, both by Dollond; with a six-feet reflector, by Dr. Herschel.

To the north of the observatory, and east of the house, are two small buildings, covered with hemispherical sliding domes, in each of which is an equatorial sector, by Sisson, and a clock, by Arnold. These are chiefly used for observing comets. With respect to the dwelling-house, the lower apartments are occupied by the astronomer royal, and over them is a large octagonal room, which contains a great variety of astronomical instruments, with a library, consisting chiefly of scientific and scarce works. On the top of the house is an excellent camera obscura, which could not be better placed for the exhibition of interesting objects. It is not unworthy of notice, that early in Flamstead's time there was a well sunk in the south-east corner of what is now the garden, behind the observatory, for the purpose of seeing the stars in the day-time, and observing the earth's annual parallax. It was a hundred feet deep, with stone stairs down to the bottom: but it has been long arched over, as the improvements in the telescope have rendered it unnecessary for astronomical purposes.

### SESSIONS' HOUSE.

A BUILDING, called Hicks's Hall, standing in St. John Street, was the original Sessions' House; but having become ruinous, the present edifice was erected from the designs of Mr. Rogers, about 1780. The front is of stone, and consists of a rustic basement, supporting pillars, surmounted by an architrave and pediment. Over some of the windows are ornaments, sculptured by Nollekens. The interior contains the court, the hall, and apartments for the magistrates and grand jury. Clerkenwell Green, where the Sessions' House stands, is a very extensive, open plot of ground, and close to St. James's Church, which is delineated on the same plate.

### ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL.

THIS Church was consecrated on the 10th July, 1792, by Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.

Large and peculiarly excellent vaults extend under it, where several of the original monuments are preserved, together with that of Bishop Burnet, who was buried in the old church. The inside of this building is rather plain, without pillars, having a flat ceiling, galleries for the congregation, and others at a great height at the west end, which is circular, for

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the charity children. The altar-piece is under a large blank Venetian window, of the Doric order, with pediments, and decorated with gilt ornaments

The outside of the church is of brick. The south side has wings of trifling projection, and in them are large Doric doors, in arches, approached by many steps, and over each arched windows, quoins at the corners, with a cornice, dentals, and balustrade. The cornice is continued, but the balustrade is confined to the wings. The body of the church contains four small windows below, and the same number of large ones above.

The east end is completed with a pediment; in the tympanum a semi-circular window, and a Venetian under it. This part is nearly enclosed by houses, and so is the north side.

The centre of the west end, which supports the steeple, is of stone; and in it is a large door, on seven steps; over it an arched window, with balustrades, and nitches on each side. The tower is Tuscan, crowned by balustrades and vases.

The lantern is an octagon, from which rises a sexagon obelisk, placed on balls. The bells, which were re-cast at the time the church was rebuilt, and are very musical, are eight in number.

### CHARTER HOUSE.

This institution, the name of which is a corruption of the French word Chartreux, was formerly, as that term signifies, a priory for monks of the Carthusian order; but, in the year 1611, the building was converted, by Thomas Sutton, esq. into an hospital, for a master, forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been merchants or military men. He endowed this foundation with lands worth, at that time, about 4500*l.* per annum, the income from which is, of course, now immensely increased. The boys are instructed in classical learning, and the pensioners allowed a certain sum per annum, besides a gown, provisions, fire, and lodging. This foundation also allows 20*l.* per annum each, for eight years, to twenty-nine students at the universities; and there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors. The priory having passed into the possession of the Howard family, after the Reformation, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of James I., alienated it for thirteen thousand pounds, to Mr. Sutton, who founded the present establishment.

The buildings forming the Charter House, though of late considerably altered, still retain many traces of the improvements and alterations made by the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Chapel, which is represented in our plate, has painted windows, in two of which the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton are represented in stained

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glass. The old court room is decorated with sculpture, and painting of the arms of the Howard family. It has been much defaced with whitewash. The Hall has a large window, ornamented with painted glass. In the governor's room is a half-length portrait of Mr. Sutton. He was descended from a good family in the county of Lincoln, and became an eminent London merchant in the reign of Elizabeth. Great as was his wealth, he was more distinguished for his integrity, generosity, and true charity, than for his riches, which had been obtained by industry in his holding of honourable posts under government, or by the success of his enterprise against the Spaniards. As master of a privateer, he took a Spanish prize worth twenty thousand pounds. He also commanded the bark called the Sutton, as a volunteer against the Spanish Armada. In years of scarcity, he bought corn in large quantities, and caused it to be retailed at low prices to his poor neighbours. He died in December, 1611, aged 79. His body was embalmed, and kept in his own house till the following May, when it was deposited with great pomp in Christ Church, whence it was again removed on the shoulders of the poor, to the chapel in his own hospital. His effigy, in a gown, is placed in a recumbent attitude upon his tomb: on each side is a man in armour, erect; and above, a preacher, represented in the act of addressing his audience.

### ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, which is established for persons suffering under the greatest of all human maladies, contains a very large number of lunatics. It is situated at the top of Old Street, and the end of the wall which forms the fore ground of our engraving, is at the corner of Bath Street. The burial ground for the poor of St. Luke's parish is at the back of the edifice, which altogether has a very prison-like appearance.

The following are the principal regulations of the place. Patients shall be taken into this hospital, according to the order of time in which their petitions have been delivered to the secretary, without favour or partiality, and shall be admitted without expense, except only that such of them who are not parish poor, shall provide their bedding, which they are at liberty to take away at their discharge.

On the admission of every patient, two responsible housekeepers, residing within the bills of mortality (whose names, with their places of abode, shall have been left in writing with the secretary four days at least before such admission, and who shall be approved of by the committee), shall enter into a bond to the treasurer, for the time being, in the penalty of 100*l.* to take away such patient within seven days next after notice given to them for that purpose, by the Committee or their secretary. But no governor of this hospital shall be security

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for any patient. The patients in this hospital shall not be exposed to public view. Monies received for the use of this charity, shall on no account be expended in entertaining the general court or committee at any of their meetings.

## ST. JOHN'S GATE.

THE Gate represented in our engraving is one of the most curious relics of London in the olden time. It stands in St. John's Square, and the principal room is now occupied by the visitors of a tavern. Our readers will readily recognise in this gate the symbol of the oldest, and in topographical matters, the best periodical work which this country has produced. The Gentleman's Magazine is now more than a century old, and for that period of years has St. John's Gate ornamented its pages.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem originally possessed an establishment on this site, and our account of a spot which derives its greatest historical interest from their splendid pageantry and princely hospitality, would be incomplete without some notice of their early origin.

Some time before the first Crusade, several merchants of Melphis, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to the Levant, obtained leave from the Caliph of Egypt, to build a house at Jerusalem for themselves and countrymen, who should go in pilgrimage there, upon condition of paying an annual tribute. Having thus gained an establishment there, they built two oratories, and received pilgrims according to their original design, with a charity, which, in the circumstances of the times, was very serviceable. The example was followed by others, and it was found that their charitable purpose would be more completely fulfilled by providing for the relief of the sick, whom, no doubt, the privations and difficulties of a long journey caused to be very numerous. An hospital, therefore, was founded, and at the same time a church, which was dedicated to St. John, and hence the community took the title of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. After the conquest of the Holy Land by the Crusaders, they undertook a more active assistance of the pilgrims, whom they bound themselves by a vow to defend against their enemies the Saracens, as well as to succour in sickness. This alteration, which may be considered as the foundation of the Order of Knighthood, took place in the year 1104, when Baldwin, Count of Flanders, was king of Jerusalem; and from that time they became partly a military order, and changed their name to Knights, or rather added that to their original title.

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### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE edifice employed for the purpose of collecting his majesty's customs, is well fitted to produce feelings of respect in the minds of foreigners on their first visit to our metropolis. Prior to the accident which caused the fall of part of the edifice, the front represented in our engraving might be considered as one of the finest at the eastern side of London. It is now simplified, without, in our opinion, at all adding to the effect of the structure. A beautiful series of figures in bas-relief, executed by Mr. Bubb, in lithargelite, ran along the *water-front*, of which our artist has given a very accurate view in its present altered state.

The edifice was executed from the designs of Mr. Laing, well known for his architectural skill. The builder, however, appears to have paid so little attention to the solidity of the piles, that the centre gave way, and it has since been found necessary to rebuild a portion of the work. The entire front is nearly 500 feet in length, of which that portion termed the "long room," forms almost two-fifths.

Early in the sixteenth century appears the first trace of an official structure appropriated to the collection of his majesty's customs; for we find it noticed as having been involved in the general conflagration that levelled nearly the whole of the ancient city with the ground in 1666. When the desolated metropolis rose like a phœnix from its ashes, Charles II. took advantage of the opportunity to erect, as a custom-house, a building that might have some pretensions to superiority over those which claimed no higher character than that of warehouses to the wharfs and quays about it. It was, therefore, rebuilt at the expense of 10,000*l.*; and to render it more conspicuous to the public eye, the site was enlarged by the addition of a house and grounds then appertaining to Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, but granted by him to the king at a rent of 274*l.* per annum.

Whatever were the conveniences of this structure as a public office for dispatch of business, it was not proof against the all-prevailing effects of fire; it was burnt down in the year 1718.

The business of the port continuing to increase, additional rooms and warehouses, with apartments for proper officers, were provided in the greatly enlarged edifice which succeeded; but even this, before the end of the century, and especially in the beginning of the present century, was found to be on too contracted and inconvenient a scale. The merchants repeatedly complained of postponements occasioned by want of accommodation for a sufficient number of custom-house clerks and officers; while, not seldom, the crowd of applicants crossing each other on business, became an additional cause of increased delay and inconvenience.



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To the river front of this custom-house were annexed two mighty wings, each presenting a passage colonnade of the Tuscan order; the upper story being relieved with Ionic pilasters and pediments. The whole external length of the structure was 189 feet; and the centre was in depth 29 feet. But there was in this building an appropriate feature, called the long room, which extended nearly the whole length of the centre; being in length 127 feet, 29 feet in width, and 24 feet in height. It afforded accommodation to a considerable number of clerks, attached to various departments, and was originally, and for some years, honoured with the personal superintendance of the commissioners themselves. Unfortunately, however, this building was not sufficiently guarded against fire; to which element it fell a prey in the course of a few hours, on the 12th of February, 1814.

### ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

This religious edifice stands at the south end of London Bridge. On the spot where it is built, it is said there was anciently a priory of nuns, founded by St. Mary, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London Bridge; hence we are furnished with the obvious derivation of the present name, which appears to have been originally, St. Mary of the Ferry, or St. Mary of Ferry's and, at length, as we now find it, St. Mary Overy's. Some time after, the priory was converted into a college of priests; but that establishment, as well as the former, proving of no great duration, it was in the year 1106 founded by two Norman knights, and the Bishop of Winchester, for canons regular. This edifice was destroyed by fire, about the year 1207; but it being soon after rebuilt, Peter de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, added to it a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; and this being afterwards appointed for the use of the inhabitants, it at last became their parish church.

On the suppression of religious houses, the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret purchased the conventual church of King Henry; and were the next year united by act of parliament; and the church being thus repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour's. The rectory is in the gift of the parish.

Both the construction and extent of this Gothic structure resemble a cathedral more than a parish church. The length is 260 feet, and that of the cross aisle 109; the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the height of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The construction of the windows, entrances, and every other part, is purely in the Gothic style, except a modern door, which is neither Gothic nor agreeable to the rules of any other architecture. The tower, which is square and well-proportioned, is supported by massy pillars over the meeting of

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the middle and cross aisles; it is crowned with battlements, and has a tall, slender pinnacle at each corner.

### MONTAGUE CLOSE

is placed between the Thames and St. Saviour's Church. Our artist has preserved it rather as a curious relic of old London, than for any picturesque beauty of design which it possesses.

### THE LADY-CHAPEL.

PASSING from the main edifice of St. Saviour's, we came to the "Ladye-Chapel." Our readers have no doubt heard of the improvements now in progress for the re-edification of this beautiful specimen of early architecture. Mr. Gwilt deserves great credit for the active part he has taken in the matter, and for having gratuitously contributed the aid of his professional talents in the works. They are not, however, in a state of sufficient forwardness to enable us to speak of their general effect; and the following extract from Stowe, the historian of our metropolis, will show the state of the Ladye-Chapel in his time. (Anno 1598.)

"It is now called *the new Chapel;* and indeed, though very old, it now may be called a new one, because newly redeemed from such use and employment as, in respect of that it was built to, divine and religious duties, may very well be branded with the style of wretched, base, and unworthy. For that which, before this abuse, was, and is now, a fair and beautiful chapel, by those that were then the corporation, which is a body consisting of thirty vestrymen, six of those thirty, churchwardens, was leased and let out, and this house of God made a bakehouse.

"Two very fair doors, that from the two side aisles of the chancel of this church, and two, that through the head of the chancel, as at this day they do again, went into it, were lathed, daubed, and dammed up; the fair pillars were ordinary posts, against which they piled billets and bavins. In this place they had their ovens, in that a bolting-place; I have heard, a hog's-trough: for the words that were given me were these: 'This place have I known a hog's-stye; in another a store-house, to store up their hoarded meal; and, in all of it, something of this sordid kind and condition.'"

### ST. OLAVE'S.

THOUGH the time of the first erection of this church cannot be discovered, yet it appears to be of considerable antiquity, as there is a grant extant of John, Earl Warren, in 1281, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, of certain messuages, situate between this church and the Bridge-yard. It is a rectory standing on the



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north side of *Tooley*, alias St. Olave's Street, in the gift of the crown.

Part of this church having fallen down in 1736, and the rest being found in a ruinous condition, the parishioners applied to Parliament for power to rebuilt it; which being granted, they were enabled to raise the sum of 5000*l.*, by a rate of sixpence in the pound, to be levied out of the rents of all lands and tenements within the parish; in consequence of which the church was taken down in 1737, and the work prosecuted with such assiduity, that the present edifice was finished in 1739.

### ST. MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH.

The old church for this parish was in High Street, and we believe that it is still employed for some services connected with the church; its size, as compared with the new edifice, furnishes a curious comparative view of the change which has taken place since the commencement of the last century in the population of Mary-le-bone parish. Chapels and churches are now almost as numerous as the houses at the period to which we allude; and, as our readers are aware, its population and wealth has now entitled it to a representation in the British senate.

Our engraving represents the north and principal front of the new church, as seen from York Gate, Regent's Park. It is a handsome façade, and consists of a winged portico of the Roman Corinthian order, surmounted by a tower. The portico is composed of eight columns, six in the front and two in flank, raised on a flight of steps, and sustaining an entablature and pediment, the architecture after the Pantheon; within the portico are three lintelled entrances, surmounted by cornices and two arched windows. Above this is a long panel designed for sculpture, which has never been set up; the ceiling of the portico is panelled, each panel containing an expanded flower. The wings have no windows; on their northern front the angles are guarded by pilasters, and the flanks are enriched with two columns. The entablature continued from the portico, and surmounted by an attic and balustrades, are applied as a finish to the entire building. The tower is in three stories; the first is rusticated, and forms a plinth to the elevation; it is finished with a cornice, and has a dial in each face; it supports a circular story, which has a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature, upon which rises the third story, a circular temple, raised on a stylobate of three steps, and pierced with arched openings; to the piers between the arches are attached eight caryatidal statues of angels, supporting an entablature and cornice, which is broke in the intervals between the statues. The elevation is crowned with a spherical dome, and finished with a small pedestal, sustaining a vane.

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The east and west sides of the church are uniform; they are made into two stories by a plain course; each story has five windows, the lower are slightly arched, the upper lofty, with arched heads, besides one window in the returns of the wings. The south front consists of a centre flanked by two wings, which projects diagonally from the building, being formed at the angles which are cut off. The wings contain windows corresponding with the church, in their sides and the eastern niche a doorway, and has in its front wings; they are guarded at the angles by pilasters, and the central division has a Venetian window. The interior is approached from the north front by a circular vestibule, formed in the basement story of the tower, and two lobbies at the sides of it, which contain stairs to the galleries, and by an entrance in the south-eastern wing. The sides and north end are occupied by two spacious tier of galleries, with panelled fronts supported by slender iron columns, having reeded shafts, and leaved capitals; to those of the lower tier are also attached modillions; the shafts are bronzed, and the capitals gilt. The altar, which is at the south end of the church, has a mahogany screen, enriched with four Ionic pilasters, between which are the usual inscriptions, and above was placed a picture of the Holy Trinity, by West, presented by the artist to the parish; a gallery contains seats for the charity children, and the organ. As originally constructed, there was an arched opening in the centre of the instrument, occupied by a transparency on canvass, a copy of one of the painted windows in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from the design of Mr. West; the subject, "The Angel appearing to the Shepherds." The greatest absurdity, however, consisted in the erection of private galleries at the sides of the organ, which were fitted with chairs, and fire-places; and in their openings to the church so exactly resembled the private boxes which look upon the proscenium of our theatres, that the spectator might almost suppose he was in a building which originally had that destination, but had been converted into a conventicle for the purpose of deriving pecuniary advantage.

Soon after the erection of the edifice some judicious alterations took place; the organ was reduced to the customary form and size, the transparency being removed; the galleries were made to sweep round to the instrument, thus causing the destruction of the private boxes, the space formerly occupied by which being fitted with seats for the children of the National School; the theatrical appearance is in consequence removed, and the building has more the appearance of a place of worship. The ceiling is curved at the sides, the horizontal portion made into panels by bundles of rods bound together with ribbons; in the centre is a large expanded flower. The pulpit and desks are con-

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structed of mahogany, and are situated on opposite sides of the area of the building. The former is elegantly carved; it rests on a single pillar which spreads at the capital, and is finished with a group of cherubim heads. The font, situated beneath the northern gallery, is of great beauty.

The effect of the church appears to have been injured by the alterations which were made, when the vestry determined on altering it to a parish church. It would have been far better to have left it as a chapel, and built a church somewhere else. The northern façade is grand and imposing, but the tower is but a poor design; the basement does not appear large enough for the superstructure, and the angels too far from the ground to be seen with ease and comfort to the spectator; the transition of the circular part of the elevation from the square is too abruptly managed. In other respects the exterior, taken as a whole, appears a handsome building. The portico and tower, together with the cornices, attic, and some other particulars, are stone; the walls are brick, covered with stucco.

The first stone was laid on the 5th July, 1813, and the expense of the building was about 60,000*l.*; the congregation accommodated, including the charity children, is upwards of 3,000 persons.

### ST. MARY-LE-BONE CHAPEL.

This neat and unassuming edifice is in the neighbourhood of what was called St. John's Wood. It is simple in its character, and well fitted for the wants of the neighbourhood.

### TRINITY CHURCH.

is more assuming, and offers such a strange combination of brick and stone in its exterior, as must offend the eye of every person of taste; a defect from which it is hardly redeemed by the balustrade and ornaments.

### ALL SOULS' CHURCH

This edifice is in Langham Place. With the exception of the steeple and portico, the exterior shows a plain stone building, lighted by two tiers of windows, and finished with a balustraded parapet. The steeple consists of two portions, a circular tower and a cone; the first rests on a flight of steps, and is occupied to a considerable portion of its height by a peristyle of twelve Ionic columns, sustaining the entablature of the order. The capitals are highly enriched; from the volutes depend festoons of foliage, and between them, attached to the abacus, is a cherubim with expanded wings: the effect, however, is not pleasing, the exuberance of the ornament giving to the capital an appearance of clumsiness. Above the entablature of this peristyle, the tower is continued plain to the remainder of its height, broken only by the dials.

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The base of the cone, which is situated within the circular tower, is surrounded with a peristyle of fourteen Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and balustrades; the remainder of the cone is unbroken; the surface is fluted, and to render the point more acute, it is finished with metal. It surely would have produced a better effect, if the spire had terminated in the usual way, with a cross: as it is, the whole structure has so novel an appearance, that to those who have been accustomed to the old style of church towers, the present suffers greatly by comparison; its novelty surprises, but does not satisfy the judgment. A pointed spire transplanted from a country village, and made a finish to a showy street of modern houses, is so out of character, that whatever may be the merit of originality displayed by Mr. Nash, his design is less pleasing than if it had assimilated more closely to the older style of church spires, of the school of Sir C. Wren and his followers. The approaches are by two doorways in the principal front, and by another beneath the lower peristyle, which leads into a circular vestibule, lighted by two windows. The interior is very pleasing; it is formed more closely on the model of the older churches in the Italian style than the generality of the new ones are. The west, north, and south sides, and a portion of the east end, have galleries attached to them, resting on octagonal piers; the residue of the east end is occupied by the altar. Above the fronts of the galleries rises a colonnade of Corinthian columns, sustaining an architrave and cornice, on the latter of which rests the ceiling of the church. The south and north sides have each eight columns; two others are situated on the eastern gallery, and two more to correspond on the western. The ceiling of the centre division of the church is elliptical, flattened in the centre, the whole surface of the cove being enriched with octagonal sunk panels. For a full account of this church, see an ingenious critic in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The principal front of this church, contrary to the usual arrangement, is the southern; in the centre of which is the portico and tower. This view of the church, has been selected by our artist for its peculiar effect. In its plan the building consists of a nave, or body, with side aisles, a portion of the design at the angles being taken out of the plan to form vestries and lobbies, whereby the body is made longer than the aisles.

The tower is circular in plan; the elevation is made into three stories; the basement has a doorway with a lintelled architrave, and above it three round-headed windows. A portico consisting of six Ionic columns, and two antæ, sustaining an entablature and attic, the latter ornamented with arched panels instead of a balustrade, sweeps round

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that portion of the tower which projects from the main building. Above the parapet, the circular tower is continued, and forms a stylobate to the second story, which has eight semi-columns, of the early Corinthian order attached to it, with windows having arched heads in the space between; the cornice is finished with a parapet set round with Grecian tiles, and upon this story is a pedestal, still continuing the same form, having four circular apertures for the clock dials, and finished with a cornice sustaining a circular temple pierced with eight arched openings, the piers between which are ornamented with antæ, supporting an entablature, cornice, and parapet, the latter set round with Grecian tiles, and crowned with a conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilt cross. The remaining part of this side of the church is formed into two stories by a stone course, and finished by a cornice and parapet continued from the portico: the lower story contains, on each side of the portico, three square windows with stone architraves, and the upper story the same number of lofty arched windows, with architraves of stone round the heads, resting, by way of impost, on a stone course. Within the portico there is also an entrance, with a window above it in the wall of the church on each of the towers. The west front is in like manner made into two stories, and also vertically into three divisions, the lateral ones containing windows, and finished with cornices and parapets as before; the central division has three doorways, with lintelled heads in its basement, and three arched windows above. This division is surmounted with a pediment to conceal the ridged roof. The north side of the church only differs from the south in having three more windows in each story in the space which is occupied by the tower and portico on the side already described. The east front is in three divisions, the side one similar to the western; the central division retires behind the line of the front, and has a square window divided into three compartments by antæ, and finished with a pediment. The church is built of brick, except the tower, cornices, and other particulars before mentioned. The interior is made into a nave and side aisles. On each side the former are square piers, supporting galleries, the fronts of which are composed of a cornice and attic, which being continued round the whole church, divide the elevation into two stories. Upon the upper member of the attic are placed at intervals flat square plinths, from which rise six fluted columns, intended for Grecian Doric, on each side of the church, sustaining an anomalous entablature, on which rests the ceiling. The nave is arched in a small segment of a circle; the ceiling of the aisles is horizontal; the surface of both is divided into square panels. A western gallery extends across the church to the depth of two of the intercolumniations. The altar has a handsome screen of scagliola, in imitation of veined marbles; it is com-

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posed of an ornamented wall, finished by a cornice and attic, and flanked by piers. The central portion, imitating Sienna marble, is enriched with a square panel of porphyry, surrounded by gold mouldings above the altar, between two long perpendicular panels of the same materials; the piers have Ionic antæ of porphyry, with gold capitals; the architrave and cornice, and the attic above the piers, are statuary marble with gold mouldings, the latter portions charged with crosses in irradiations of gold, and sustain vases supported on grouped modillions. The centre of the attic, which is Sienna, has narrow horizontal panels enriched with honeysuckles in circles splendidly gilt. Above this is the east window; the antæ are veined marble, and sustain an entablature and parapet of the same material; the window is filled with stained glass, the subject the Ascension of our Lord; the execution is far from good, the colours are glaring, and the red has a brick-dust hue. The Commandments are inserted in gold letters on a white ground, on that portion of the wall not occupied by the screen, and the north and south sides of the recess in which the altar is situated. The pulpit and reading-desks are similar; they rest on pedestals, and are enriched with antæ. On the crimson furniture of the altar, pulpit, and reading-desk, are respectively a dove surrounded with rays of gold, the Hebrew name of the Diety, in an irradiated triangle, and the initials I. H. S., and a cross within the crown of thorns, all irradiated. The splendid decorations of the altar are judicious and appropriate. The font is situated in the front of the altar rails; it is a handsome circular basin of veined marble, standing on a pillar of the same material; its situation is, however, a very incorrect one. The organ is placed at the back of the spacious western gallery, in a handsome case.

Although the church, upon the whole, is a handsome building, the beauty of it is obscured by the liberties which have been taken with the architecture. If a carpenter was directed to build a Grecian summer-house, or set up a shop front in that style, it is not at all unlikely that he might think he was improving the Doric order by lengthening the columns, and hoisting them upon tall pedestals; he might suppose that the baseless shaft required something at the bottom to support it, and he therefore might place there a square piece of wood. A carpenter might and would do these things; but when an architect of well-known and acknowledged taste condescends to such absurdities, the spectator cannot fail of attributing to carelessness what in the mechanic he would impute to ignorance. The shop front, or the summer-house, may be destroyed as the fashion alters, or the whim of the occupant directs, but a church exists for ages, to hand down to posterity the taste or the want of it in its architect. It will not be difficult

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to anticipate the judgment which posterity will form of Mr. Smith's care, when it witnesses a building in which the Doric is made the upper interior order, to an exterior in which a professedly Grecian Doric column is set upon a plinth, and made to support an entablature belonging to no one of the Greek or Roman orders, and in which both triglíths and mutules are omitted. Of what style this novel order is to be taken as an example, it would be difficult to say, unless, according to the well-known professional dictum it is "Gothic," since it is any thing but Grecian. The public have a right to expect better things from eminent architects, and the public taste demands a protection from the insult which such absurdities offer to it.

This church was erected prior to 1824. The estimate was 20,000*l* and the number accommodated, according to the reports of the commissioners, is 1828 persons, which, however, must be considerably less than the actual number. It was consecrated on the 7th of January, 1824. Near the east end of the church, is the Western National School, a spacious and handsome edifice, the principal front of which is in a corresponding style with the church.

### WESTMINSTER.

As many of our views of public buildings have been taken from the city of Westminster, and we have studiously abstained from any general view of that important portion of the British metropolis, it will be adviseable now to enter briefly into its history. The very accurate view taken from Lambeth, may be said to comprehend its principal aquatic features. The city itself originated in a monastry, which was founded by Sebert, king of Essex, anno 610, on a track of land called Thorney Island, on the north bank of the river Thames, and nearly one mile and a half west of London. Hence the origin of the name West Monasterium, or Westminster.

That portion of Westminster which, strictly speaking, is the city, consists of the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist. Seven other parishes are contained within the liberties, viz. St. Martin in the Fields; St. James; St. Anne; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes, and St. George, Hanover Square. By the census of 1831, the population of the whole amounted to the enormous number of 202,891 persons. The great aggregate of Westminster is generally, but erroneously, termed a city; in fact, that title applies only to the portion of it which forms the immediate environs of the church of St. Peter. The latitude of Westminster is 51° 29′ 52′ north, and the longitude 7′ 32″ west, from the meridian of the royal observatory in Greenwich park. The Abbey church is distant from that of St. Paul, in London, west-south-west 2900 yards, about one

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mile and five furlongs; and from Temple Bar, along the Strand, Parliament Street, &c. about 2400 yards, one mile and three furlongs. The extent of ground occupied by the city and liberties is about 1000 acres, or one square mile and a half.

Although Westminster is now closely united and connected with London, it was formerly distinct and distant from it. Even as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole space from Temple Bar to the western end of Parliament Street, also Covent Garden, Piccadilly, and even Oxford Road, were fields.

The first monastic institution by Sebert, was a priory; but Offa changed it, in 785, to an abbey; and the abbots arose in the course of a few years to distinction. That monarch deposited in the church his coronation robes and regalia, as an offering to its patron, St. Peter. From this circumstance, it was probably afterwards used for a place of inauguration of the English monarchs. William the Conqueror, in 1066, was the first sovereign on record who was crowned there. The abbey suffered severely by the ravages of the Danes, but was restored and repaired by Edgar, who began to reign in 957, at the instigation of Dunstan, who removed thither with twelve Benedictine monks, probably from Glastonbury. To Edward the Confessor this abbey is principally indebted for its celebrity and splendour. According to Sulcardus, that monarch had vowed to make a pilgrimage to Rome, in gratitude to Heaven for his unexpected establishment on the throne; but relinquishing that journey, he made a vow to rebuild the church and monastry of St. Peter in a magnificent manner. The grants of land and of relics bestowed by the monarch on his new foundation, were ample beyond all precedent. He also invested it with peculiar privileges, and exempted it from all secular services and authority, even from episcopal jurisdiction. This last exemption, however, brought on each new abbot the trouble and expense of a journey to Rome, to be confirmed by his holiness in person. Edward survived but a few days the ceremony of the consecration of the new church, and died on the 5th of January, 1066. From the privileges he granted, the present civil constitution of Westminster may in a great measure be traced. In the reign of Henry III., the greater part of the present edifice was rebuilt, in the lofty elegant style by which it is chiefly characterized; a style which about that time began to be adopted in ecclesiastical buildings throughout Europe. In 1220, Henry, then only a youth, laid the first stone of the chapel of the Virgin, but it was not until 1215, that he caused the church to be enlarged, and the tower with the eastern part to be constructed anew. The building was open for divine service in 1269, and the body of the Confessor deposited in a splendid shrine behind the high altar. In 1297, the roof and part of the abbey church

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was destroyed by fire; to the repairing of which King Edward I. is stated to have contributed largely. On the 20th of March, 1413, Henry IV. was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while worshiping at the shrine of St. Edward. During the reign of Richard II., the rebuilding of the western part of the church was partially carried on, though not with any great assiduity, until the reign of Henry V., who granted 1000 marks annually, to be applied to this pious purpose. Edward IV. was also a contributor towards the rebuilding of the church; and his queen erected a chapel dedicated to St. Erasmus, on the site of which the celebrated chapel of Henry VII. was founded, during the abbacy of Islip, in 1502 and 1503. That prince having obtained the crown, as heir to Henry VI., resolved to erect a sumptuous monument for his remains, in the expectation of his canonization. The court of Rome, however, requiring a greater sum for compliance with his solicitation, than the prudent monarch thought proper to bestow, the latter part of the project was relinquished. The abbey was now on the eve of experiencing a sad vicissitude of fortune. Henry VIII. had projected the dissolution of the monastic establishment; and on the 16th of January, 1539-40, a surrender of those of Westminster was made by Abbot Benson of Boston, and twenty-four of the monks. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry had resolved to convert some of them into episcopal sees, for the endowment of which he intended to appropriate a portion of the monastic revenues. Of these projected sees, Westminster was to be one; and on the 17th of December, 1540, the abbey church was by letters patent constituted a cathedral; and thus Westminster was first raised to the dignity of a city. The new bishopric was, however, but of short duration; for on the 29th of March, 1550, bishop Thirleby was required to surrender it to Edward VI.; and it was afterwards re-united to that of London. In the edict for the suppression of the see of Westminster, no mention was made of the establishment of a dean and prebendaries, &c.; it consequently became a question whether they were to be continued. To remove all doubts on this head, an act of parliament was passed, declaring the church still to remain a cathedral, with its former establishment, but to be within the diocese of London. On the accession of Queen Mary, the monastic officers, &c. were restored. John Fakenham, the abbot, who survived Mary, was the only ecclesiastic of that rank who sat in the first parliament of Elizabeth in 1558, and he took the lowest place on the bishops' bench. On the 21st of May 1560, the monks were again displaced, and the church rendered collegiate, on a similar basis to that which had been established by Henry VIII. Since the restoration by Elizabeth, the collegiate church of Westminster has undergone no material alteration, if we except the disorganization of

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similar institutions during the internal commotions which marked the reign of Charles I.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of the religious establishment to which modern Westminster is indebted for its origin, and which the engravings on this plate are intended to illustrate. The church still remains in a great measure entire; the buildings appropriated for the abbots and the monks have undergone great alterations, but their general arrangement may still be traced, and they are now allotted for the residence of the persons attached to the service of the church, and the dependent school. For a fully detailed description of this celebrated church, of its architectural beauties and defects, of the sepulchral monuments it contains, of the ceremonies performed within its walls, and the important transactions connected with it, the reader is referred to Brayley and Neal's History of Westminster Abbey, and Britton's Architectural Antiquities. The present abbey church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty, slender, clustered columns, supporting the roof, which is raised to a great elevation. The length of the whole edifice, within the walls, is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles 72 feet; and the length of the cross or transept 195 feet. On entering the great western door, the body of the church presents an impressive appearance; lightness, loftiness, and elegance, are its distinguished features, but they are much obscured by the numerous monuments which fill up the open spaces and cover the walls. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; and east of the choir is a chapel, elevated above the level of the pavement, appropriated to the shrine of Edward the Confessor, in which are also placed several monuments to royal and noble persons. At the east end of this chapel is a sumptuous architectural chantry to the memory of Henry V.; and still farther eastward is the splendid chapel, called Henry the Seventh's, because began by him and founded for his mausoleum. On the north and south sides of the choir are rails, and also some small chapels which are dedicated to different saints.

### ST. PAUL'S.

The subject of our fourth plate is of a very interesting character. It represents a portion of the interior of one of the finest buildings in the world, and four monuments dedicated to the memory of the illustrious dead which have been erected within its gigantic enclosure. On entering the principal door of the cathedral, the mind is struck by the extent of the vista: an arcade, supported by lofty pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two aisles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir, subject only to the intervention of the organ, which, standing across, forms a heavy obstruc-

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tion, for which all its powers of harmony can hardly atone. The interior is adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments. In the aisle, on one hand is the consistory, and opposite to it on the other, is the morning-prayer chapel, where divine service is performed: these have very beautiful screens of carved wainscot.

Over the centre where the great aisles cross each other, is the grand cupola or dome, the vast concave of which produces a feeling nearly allied to awe. Under its centre is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can nowhere be so well seen as from the whispering gallery above. Here the spectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two aisles on the sides of the choir, as well as the choir itself, are enclosed with iron rails and gates. The organ gallery is supported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble; though wooden columns would have been more suitable to the support of a wooden gallery; the choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the Lord Mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls, as well as that of the organ, is much admired. The reader's desk, which is at some distance from the pulpit, is an enclosure of very fine brass rails, in which is an eagle of brass gilt, that supports the book on his back and expanded wings. The altar-piece is adorned with four fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are gilt. In the intercolumniation below, are nine marble panels; the table is covered with crimson velvet, and above are six windows, in two series.

The floor of the choir, and indeed of the whole church, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar with porphyry, polished and laid in geometrical figures. On entering the south door, there is a pair of stairs within a small door on the right, leading up to the cupola, and visitors may gratify their curiosity with a prospect from the gilt-iron gallery round the foot of the lantern, over the dome, which, in a clear day, affords a fine view of the river, of the whole metropolis, and all the adjacent country. The ascent to this gallery is by 534 steps.

On the visitor's descent he is invited to see the whispering gallery; we mention this as he here sees to advantage the beautiful pavement of the church below, and from hence he has the most advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola over his head. Sounds are reverberated here to an astonishing extent; the least whisper against the wall on the opposite side seems as if it were close to the ear of the

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auditor, though the semi-circular distance between them is no less than 140 feet: and the shutting of the door resounds through the place like a clap of thunder, or as if the whole fabric was crushing to pieces. In the south-west turret is the clock, the great bell of which is said to weigh 84 cwt. The quarters are struck upon two smaller bells of different sizes, which hang under the great one. These bells are all fixed, and are struck by hammers; the great one only has a clapper, and is tolled on the deaths of any of the royal family by means of a rope which is tied to the clapper on those occasions. The bell that rings to prayers is in the opposite turret.

As St. Paul's cathedral is the only work of the same magnitude that ever was completed by one individual, it may call for a few particular remarks. The division of the building into two orders has been censured as a great fault, as the effect would have been much more imposing had only one been used. The lower part of the edifice is said not to harmonize with the upper; and the church and dome appear to be the works of different masters. On a comparison with St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's is, in some respects, the superior: the west front is designed more in character as a building erected for public worship; whereas that of St. Peter's has a royal appearance, while the pediment is mean and paltry. The dome of St. Paul's is more elegantly shaped, and there is no comparison between the lanterns on the top; that of St. Peter's is heavy, clumsy, and produces an ill effect: but the body of the church being of one single order, is grand, though it suffers by an introduction of parts which are rather too minute. The interior of St. Peter's is extremely noble; the high altar, which was designed and executed by the celebrated Bernini, is judiciously placed under the centre of the great dome, and produces the finest effect imaginable: the monuments and decorations are introduced with propriety, though some peculiar errors may be pointed out in the design. St. Paul's is much more correct, but suffers greatly for want of embellishments both in painting and sculpture. On the whole, however, we have every reason to be proud of our metropolitan cathedral.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

This edifice is not yet completed, and we rather point to what it is to be, than what it now is. The building consists of a central portico, and two wings advancing at right angles, which will ultimately correspond. The central portico consists of ten columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, sculptured with ornaments emblematic of the objects of the institution. Over the whole, and springing from the vestibule, is an elevated dome surmounted by a Grecian temple of eight pilasters. Over each wing corresponding domes

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of a smaller size are to be erected. Extending from the back of the central part, there is a range of building which corresponds in length with the two wings; the upper floor is intended as a grand hall on public occasions. The two wings receding backwards have a semi-circular termination, and consist of theatres for public lectures, one of which is on each floor.

To return to the principal façade, the two ranges between the centre and wings of the building, called the north and south ranges, consist of two divisions; those of the upper story are separated by pilasters with foliated capitals. Between each pilaster is a handsome window adapted with a square cornice. The upper floor of the north range was built for the museum of natural history, and the same floor of the south range, for the grand library. The elevation of the building consists of a basement, and two stories called the ground floor and upper floor. The stories are divided by a cornice and frieze; the latter being ornamented with wreaths. The upper story is terminated with a plain dentillated cornice, which forms the parapet; the whole displaying an air of chaste simplicity.

We may now furnish a description of the interior. On entering the door of the north range, there is a room on each side of the passage used as lecture rooms. They are each 46 feet by 24, with four windows: having six rows of seats, rising nine inches above each other; each seat here, as in the other lecture rooms, having a back and book board for the accommodation of the students, with a raised platform for the professor in front. The room on the right of the passage, or as it is called, the south room of the north range, is for the Italian, French, Spanish, and English languages, and jurisprudence. The north room of the north range is for anatomy, medicine, and surgery. This centre passage leads into a paved cloister, 107 feet by 23, appropriated for exercise in the intervals between one lecture and another.

Proceeding through the folding-doors *on the left*, leading out of the cloister, there is a lobby, and following the wall on the left hand, there are, 1st. the door by which the professor enters the north lecture room in this range; 2d. a private room for the professor of chemistry, fitted up with shelves and cases for the reception of his more delicate apparatus, and where he may conduct experiments of research; 3d. the professors' common room, 29 feet by 19, where they may meet previously to going into their lecture rooms, and where they may have periodical works, newspapers, &c., for their common use; 4th. a small room where the professors may see persons who call upon them.

Passing down the steps from the lobby, the first door on the right hand is that of the chemical laboratory, 26 feet by 20, where the experiments for the lectures are prepared and where students are

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received who are to follow a course of practical chemistry. One door leads from the Laboratory to a vault in the basement, where the professor's assistant cleans the apparatus, and which contains the galvanic battery. Another door leads from the Laboratory into the lower north Theatre, a semi-circular room 65 feet by 50, lighted by six windows in the circumference. Ten rows of concentric seats rise with a gradual increase, the second seat being nine inches above the floor, the last sixteen inches above that immediately before it. The table of the lecturer, 20 feet long, contains a pneumatic trough, and other accommodations; and there are furnaces behind the lecturer, to be used occasionally in experiments during the lecture. The students enter by a door, which opens on the platform on which the highest row of seats stands, and go out by another, both placed in the higher part of the theatre. This theatre is used for the materia medica and chemistry.

On the landing immediately over that which leads to the museum of Anatomy, are two rooms, 26 feet by 19; that on the left is appropriated to the professor of Surgery, that on the right to the professor of Midwifery. The door to the gallery of the museum of Anatomy is on this landing.

The great door opposite to the window in the museum of Anatomy leads to the museum of Natural History, 120 feet by 50, with a gallery round. It is the whole of the upper story of the north range, previously described.

Next to the museum of Natural History is the vestibule under the dome, which forms the chief entrance, the great door of the portico leading into it. From the centre of this vestibule, the whole extent of the building is seen; the museum of Natural History being on one side, and the great Library on the other. Extending backwards in a direct line from the central portico, and parallel with the two wings, is the grand Hall previously mentioned, which is 90 feet by 45, and 25½ high. At the south end of the building, and leading from the great Library, is the small Library, 41 feet by 22, with a gallery round. The arrangement of the other rooms in the south range is similar to that in the north one.

### FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Establishments of this description are found in most of the large European cities, and without entering into minute political calculations as to their effects on population, it will be obvious that we are but giving effect to the precept of the great head of the Christian religion, in giving food and shelter to the deserted heirs of their parents' misconduct. The Foundling Hospital consists of two large wings, connected by a chapel in the centre; one wing being for the boys, and the



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other for the girls. They are directly opposite to each other, and are built in a plain, but regular, substantial, and convenient manner, of brick, with handsome piazzas. It is well suited to the purpose, and as much embellished as hospitals should be. The chapel is joined to the wings by an arch on each side, and is very elegantly fitted up. Before the hospital, is a large piece of ground, on each side of which is a colonnade of great length, which extends towards the gates, that are double, with a pier between, so that coaches may pass and repass at the same time. These colonnades are now inclosed, and certain ranges of workshops where the children are taught to spin, weave, and exercise other trades. The large area between the gates and the hospital is adorned with grass-plats, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handsome posts; beside which, there are two convenient gardens.

The altar-piece in the chapel has a painting over it, finely executed by an Italian artist, representing the wise men making their offerings to the infant Jesus. The organ, originally presented by Handel, was rendered subservient to the institution by his performing a sacred oratorio on it, at certain times for the benefit of the charity. A new organ has been substituted for the old one; and the music, both vocal and instrumental, is a great feature of attraction to those who visit the chapel for temporary purposes.

From three years old to six, the boys are taught to read; and, at proper intervals, employed in such a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardiness, and labour; and from that time their work is to be "such bodily labour as is most suitable to their age and strength, and is most likely to fit them for agriculture, or the sea service."

From six years of age, the girls are employed in common needlework, knitting, and spinning, and in the kitchen, laundry, and household work, in order to make them useful domestic servants.

### RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

This institution was founded about the year 1807, by an association of gentlemen residing in Russell Square and the immediate vicinity, among whom was the late Sir S. Romilly. They purchased for this purpose the edifice in Great Coram Street, which had been erected for the Russell Assembly Rooms, on the failure of that speculation. There are here a library, extending nearly the entire length of the building, and containing about 8,000 volumes, reading and conversation rooms, and a theatre for lectures, which have been delivered by various eminent persons, on subjects of literature as well as science. The proprietors and subscribers are permitted, under suitable regulations, to borrow books from the library. The affairs of the institution are managed by

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a committee of the proprietors; and administered by the secretary and librarian, which offices are at present filled by E. Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F. S. A., M. R. S. L. The building is a handsome edifice, fronted with stone, and entered through a Doric portico, which leads into a hall, communicating at one end with the lecture theatre, and at the other with the reading-rooms and library. In the list of lecturers who have distinguished themselves by scientific courses in this institution, we may especially enumerate Brande, Millington, and Mr. Brayley, the son of the gentleman who is at the head of the establishment.

### STATUES OF FOX AND BEDFORD.

The first of these statues is placed in Bloomsbury Square, and was erected in 1816. It is of colossal dimensions, and executed in bronze: the whole is about 17 feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas: he has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in the consular robe, the ample folds of which, passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole; the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, which is in letters of bronze, is "Charles James Fox, erected MDCCCXVI." This statue, and that of the Duke of Bedford, by the same artist (Westmacott), at the other extremity of Bedford Place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments of the metropolis.

### ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The metropolitan parks, or as Mr. Windham called them, "the lungs of the metropolis," constitute a grand feature of the immediate environs of London. Our first plate is devoted entirely to one of these—the park of St. James—which is both the oldest and the most remarkable, from the buildings which surround it, and the associations connected with it. Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. it was scarcely any thing but a marsh. When that monarch built the palace of St. James on the site of a suppressed hospital dedicated to the saint of that name, he drained and enclosed a spot of ground extending as far as Whitehall, which he designed to serve as a park for the accommodation of the two palaces. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who added thirty-six acres, and employed the celebrated French landscape-gardener, André Le Nostre, to plant the avenues, and to make the canal, as well as the aviary adjoining the Bird-cage Walk, which thus acquired its name. The walk which runs along the northern side of the Park, also was laid out by Charles. It was then, as now, called the Mall, from the circumstance of its being the scene of a very favourite amusement of that period, which consisted in striking a wooden ball with a kind of club or mallet, so as to make it pass through a circular hoop placed at a certain distance. Subsequent monarchs allowed the people the privi-



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lege of walking in this park; and William III., in 1699, granted for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants, a passage into it from Spring Gardens.

The present appearance of St. James's Park is considerably different from that which it presented in the days of Charles. It is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in the circuit; the whole northern and southern sides are planted with rows of trees, which in summer afford an agreeable shade to the spacious walks beneath. Its chief beauty, however, lies in the central plot of ground which is railed off from the surrounding gravel walks, and planted with a variety of trees and shrubs This enclosure is traversed throughout its whole length by a winding sheet of water, which the improved taste of modern days has substituted for the straight, old-fashioned canal of Le Nostre and his merry patron.

Several buildings of importance border this Park. The eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse Guards, Admiralty, Treasury, and other edifices; and the western, or Pimlico end, by the new Palace, erected by Mr. Nash on the site of Buckingham House. On the north side, and facing the Mall, is the royal palace of St. James; Stafford House, originally erected for the late Duke of York, and purchased of his Royal Highness' executors by the noble marquess who at present owns it; Marlborough House, and an elegant line of residences built on the ground formerly occupied by the gardens of Carlton House. We must not omit here to notice, the beautiful column that is now raised to the memory of the late Duke of York, at the new entrance into this park from Pall Mall, which his present Majesty graciously ordered to be made opposite to Waterloo Place. The south side is principally occupied by rows of capacious private houses, with some detached mansions (including that of the late Jeremy Bentham), and military barracks and guard-houses, situated in that part, which is denominated the Bird-cage Walk.

The entrances into this Park are numerous and commodious. Proceeding round from that of the Horse Guards, towards the north, we come successively to those leading from Spring Gardens,—from Pall Mall over the site of Carlton Gardens,—from St. James's Street through the palace of that name,—from the road extending along Constitution Hill to Piccadilly,—from Pimlico,—from Queen Square,—from Queen Street,—from Great George Street, and from Downing Street, through the vaults under the Treasury. The extensive open space included between the railed enclosure and the Horse Guards is called the Parade. It is used daily between the hours of ten and eleven, as a parade ground by his Majesty's foot guards; and the fine band of music, which on this occasion accompanies the regiment, renders the scene very attractive to strangers. During the winter the canal in the middle of the

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Park, affords in a severe frost, an excellent place for the enjoyment of the healthful exercise of skating.

The Park of St. James has been at various times the scene of festivals and rejoicings. The occasion, however, on which it presented the grandest spectacle, is that of the celebrated Jubilee, held on the first of August, 1814, to commemorate the restoration of peace consequent upon the triumphs of the Allies and the captivity of Napoleon. It was then the place of chief resort, both from the beauty and splendour of the exhibitions which it offered, and from the circumstance of seats having been erected around it, which afforded the means of accommodation to those who were unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers of a crowd. Early in the day the whole of these were occupied, and the Park filled with persons of all classes. Over the canal was erected a bridge of timber, elegantly ornamented with temples and pillars, and surmounted by a lofty Chinese pagoda. Tents were pitched in rows along the sides of the water; and at regular intervals national flags were hoisted. A number of Thames watermen had permission to ply on the canal, and several boat-races took place before dusk. A balloon was sent up in the afternoon, and about nine o'clock in the evening the bridge and pagoda were illuminated. The lawn was lighted up on each side of the canal by a row of lamps, consisting of stars and crescents placed alternately. The Mall, Bird-cage Walk, &c., were illuminated by circles of lamps, embracing the trunks of most of the trees. About ten o'clock, the bridge with its temples and pillars, and its towering superstructure, became an object of singular beauty and magnificence; it presented the appearance of a blazing edifice of golden fire. A display of fire-works took place, which continued till about twelve, when the pleasure of the spectators was in some degree damped by the discovery that the pagoda was on fire. A number of engines speedily arrived; but notwithstanding the plentiful supply of water derived on the spot, the temple was consumed. This accident was accompanied by the loss of two lives and several casualties. The wooden bridge remained until 1820, when becoming unsafe, it was taken down, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Westminster, to whom the communication which it afforded across the Park was very useful.

The first three views in our plate are from different parts of the enclosed plot of ground. The first is taken near its eastern extremity, and shows the Horse Guards as it appears when seen from the farther side of the canal. The second view is from the opposite side of the water, looking towards the south-east. In this the placid still lake, its surface here and there darkened by the overhanging willows, with the beautiful Campanelli towers of Westminster Abbey rising in the distance above the lofty trees, forms an exquisite picture. But by far the most beautiful

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scene is that represented in the third view. The spectator is supposed to be placed near the western end; before him is the same calm lake, with its banks now sloping gently, now rising abruptly, and crowned at intervals by overhanging trees, through an opening in which, a portion of the Horse Guards is seen in the distance. The imitation of nature is indeed almost perfect.

### THE TURKISH GUN.

At the north-west corner of the parade, in a position corresponding to that of the Cadiz Mortar there formerly stood a cannon, called emphatically the Gun. It was cast in the year 1638, and bore the inscription

Carolus Edgari sceptrum Stabilivit aquarum;

evidently alluding to the *Mare Clausum* of Selden, a work which that learned individual had published three years before, in answer to the *Mare Liberum* of Grotius, and in which he maintained the entire supremacy of the kings of England over the narrow seas which bounded their dominions. The place of this gun is now occupied by a piece of Turkish ordnance of uncommon length, which was captured from the army of the Sultan, by the French at Alexandria, and by them surrendered to the British, together with the splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities which now adorns our national museum. When brought to this country, it was mounted on a carriage of English construction, and placed by order of the government, where it now stands, in commemoration of the noble and successful efforts of our gallant countrymen in Egypt. The gun is ornamented with several Turkish devices, and supported at the breech by a sphynx; and the carriage bears on each side a representation in relief of a crocodile, with the royal arms and a star. A chevaux de frise surrounds the whole, as in our view.

### THE CADIZ MORTAR.

On the southern side of the parade is placed the Cadiz Mortar—one of those powerful instruments of destruction employed by the French to throw shells into Cadiz during the late war. The blockade (by land) of this city is memorable: it was commenced early in the year 1810, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts on the part of the French army, directed as they were by the consummate skill of their best engineers, the city successfully resisted. The complete change of affairs which succeeded the battle of Salamanca, in 1812, and the victorious progress of Lord Wellington, in the centre of Spain, rendered it necessary for the French to withdraw from Andalusia; and so rapid was the retreat of the blockading army, that a large portion of their artillery was left behind. As a mark of gratitude and respect, one of the captured mortars was presented to the Prince Regent, who ordered it to be mounted and

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placed in its present situation. It is supported on a finely executed allegorical base, emblematic of a celebrated event in the early fabulous history of Cadiz—the destruction of the monster Geryon, who had established himself in the island where the ancient city of Gades afterwards stood. This enterprise formed one of the famed labours of Hercules. The pedestal, on which the monster is placed, has three inscriptions, one on each side and on the end. They are as follows:—

DEVICTIS A WELLINGTON DUCE PROPE SALAMANCAM, GALLIS,
SOLUTAQUE EXINDE GADIUM OBSIDIONE, HANC QUAM ASPICITIS
BASI SUPERIMPOSITAM BOMBARDAM, VI PRÆDITAM ADHUC INAUDITA
AD URBEM PORTUMQUE GADITANUM DESTRUENDUM, CONFLATAM,
ET A COPIIS TURBATIS RELICTAM, CORTES HISPANICI PRISTINORUM HAUDQUAQUAM
BENEFICIORUM OBLITI, SUMMÆ VENERATIONIS TESTIMONIO DONAVERUNT
GEORGIO: ILLUS: BRIT: PRINC:
QUI IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM, HOC LOCO PONENDAM, ET HIS ORNAMENTIS
DECORANDAM, JUSSIT.

On the opposite side:

TO COMMEMORATE
THE RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF CADIZ, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GLORIOUS VICTORY
GAINED BY THE
DUKE OF WELLINGTON
OVER THE FRENCH NEAR SALAMANCA, ON THE XXII OF JULY, MDCCCXII.
THIS MORTAR, CAST FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THAT GREAT PORT, WITH POWERS
SURPASSING ALL OTHERS
AND ABANDONED BY THE BESIEGERS IN THEIR RETREAT,
WAS PRESENTED AS A TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE BY THE SPANISH NATION
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

On the end:

CONSTRUCTED IN THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL ARSENAL.
EARL OF MULGRAVE,
MASTER-GENERAL.
1814.

The whole is enclosed within a chevaux de frise.

### PADDINGTON CHURCH.

THIS church, which is dedicated to St. James, was anciently a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster, and was originally founded by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lessee of the manor, about the year 1700. The present edifice was begun in 1788, and consecrated on April 27, 1791. It stands on a piece of ground adjoining the old church-yard, and is a neat building, with a Doric portico on the south side, and a handsome cupola. In the church and adjacent cemetery lie the remains of several eminent men, including John Bushnell, Sir John Elliot, Dr. Geddes, Lewis Schiaronetti, the engraver, and Thomas Banks, the sculptor.

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A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John, has been lately erected, partly by means of a grant from parliamentary commissioners, and partly by subscription. Both these edifices are represented in our second plate.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We are enabled to give our readers an early view of the interior of this institution. The workmen are still engaged on the premises, which consist of four apartments. The great saloon, represented in our plate, is already occupied by models of machinery, comprising steam-engines and other appliances to the useful arts, arranged as in the *Conservatoire des Arts* at Paris. Blended with these are musical instruments, &c.; and the gallery seen on the left of the engraving is devoted exclusively to the fine arts. Pictures of ancient and modern schools of art are there suspended, and form an admirable treat for the student and connoisseur.

This saloon will be employed as a lecture-room, in which the properties and structure of the various machines it contains will be explained and illustrated.

Another room is devoted to new works of general interest and the periodical publications, including the newspapers; and a small theatre, at the opposite end of the building, to the exhibition of microscopic and other optical phenomena: so that the wonders of nature and of art may be studied together with advantage.

### EXCHANGE BAZAAR.

This very picturesque-looking edifice was originally employed as a manufactory for paper; since which it has been occupied by a coach-maker, and at the present time forms what is called the "Exchange Bazaar." It is astonishing to what vile purposes high-sounding titles may sometimes be attached. We have already noticed an establishment of this description in the neighbourhood, which is conducted upon the fairest of all principles of exchange—namely, that which adapts itself to the commercial character of our country by the employment of a legal circulating medium. But here the Utopian scheme has been attempted of exchanging tables for joints of meat, and bijouterie for ironmongery. It is our duty to notice the present use of the edifices described in this work, or we should have altogether passed by so anomalous an undertaking.

### HORSE BAZAAR.

This establishment is the most extensive bazaar in Europe. It was originally projected by Mr. Maberly, and erected on the site of the

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King Street Barracks. The present liberal proprietor, Mr. Allen, has enlarged and considerably improved the premises, which have two distinct departments—the one for horses and the other for carriages. The British metropolis has long been celebrated for its manufacture of carriages, and some idea of the extent of this establishment may be formed from the fact, that the greater part of our nobility might, without notice or previous arrangement, enter these premises, and at once suit themselves with complete equipages of the most perfect kind.

There is also a fancy bazaar on the same premises. It is admirably conducted, and the well-stocked counters strongly remind us of the tales of Arabian fiction, when Bagdad and Balsora were the great marts of the East.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

The parish church of Lambeth is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is situated near the waterside, adjoining the archbishop's palace. It is a spacious structure, in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with some later insertions, and has a square embattled tower of freestone, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The earliest information we have regarding this church, is, that it was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377. Of the edifice then erected, the tower alone remains; the other portions of the present structure appear to belong to the age of the last two Henrys, and most probably were built at different periods, in the latter part of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

The church now consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches, over which are several coats of arms in stone. The body of the church, which is built of flints mixed with stone and brick, was repaired and ornamented in 1769; when two small chapels, erected by the Howard and Leigh families in 1522, were incorporated with it. One of these (Howard's) forms the east end of the north, and the other that of the south aisle of the present edifice. Since the repairs last mentioned, others have taken place, with a few alterations, including the erection of a porch entrance at the side of the tower which fronts the river.

At the bottom of the middle compartment of the south-east window, over the pulpit, is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass. The tradition of the parish is, that the individual represented gave them the piece of land which is still called *Pedlar's Acre*, and yields an annual revenue of more than 200*l.*, though formerly producing one of only 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been conjectured, with much more probability, that the picture was intended as a kind of rebus upon the name of the benefactor,

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which might probably have been *Chapman*; as a similar picture is found in Swaffham Church, Norfolk, to which a person of that name was a great benefactor.

Among the interments within this church, are those of Archbishops Bancroft, Secker, Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis; of Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, and the author of a treatise, *De Arte Supputandi*, the first printed work on arithmetic which was published in this country; of Thomas Thirlebye, Bishop of Ely, and other distinguished prelates; of several of the Howards, Leighs, and other illustrious families; together with a curious monument to the memory of Robert Scott, Esq., who "bent himselfe to travell and studie much, and amongst many other things, invented the leather ordnance,* and carried to the Kinge of Sweden 200 men," &c.; and a marble tablet to that of the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole, who presented to the university of Oxford, the museum which still bears his name. In the church-yard there is a tomb, "which no naturalist (says Pennant) should neglect visiting," that of John Tradescant, the founder of the Ashmolean Museum. The church-yard also contains the tomb of William Faden, the original printer of the Public Ledger.

The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at 32*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, into whose hands the advowson passed, at the exchange which took place in 1189, with the monks of Rochester, the original holders under the grant of William the Conqurer.

### LAMBETH PALACE.

Lambeth Palace, of which we have given two views, has been for many centuries the principal residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor of Lambeth was originally given by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Rochester, one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth in 1197, a mansion for himself and his successors, which being afterwards exchanged for other lands with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Boniface having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Becket's shrine, and permission to rebuild his house at Lambeth; laid the foundation of the present palace, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his successors. Many

* The leathern artillery here alluded to, contributed much to the victory of Leipsic, in 1631. Harte, in his Life of Gustavus Adolphus, and other historians speak of the invention and its important services, but were either ignorant of the inventor, or chose to suppress his merit.

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of the metropolitan councils were held in the chapel of the palace, while it belonged to the see of Rochester; in 1100, Archbishop Anselm convened an assembly to take into consideration the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the king of Scotland, who had taken the veil, though not the vows, as a nun. After the exchange, a council was held here by Archbishop Peckham, at which a subsidy of one-fifteenth was granted by the clergy for three years; and in 1282, the same prelate convoked a synod, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to deliberate upon the state of the church of England, of which complaints had been made at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford.

In 1381, the followers of Wat Tyler, after having barbarously put Archbishop Sudbury to death, attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Henry VII. was, for some days previous to his coronation, sumptuously entertained in the palace by Archbishop Bourchier; and Catharine of Aragon, on her first arrival in England, remained there with her attendants for some days prior to her marriage. The palace was completely furnished by Queen Mary, for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy; and Queen Elizabeth, during the time of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, was a frequent guest at Lambeth, where she sometimes remained for several days. Prior to the Reformation the archbishops had a prison in the palace, for the confinement of offenders against the ecclesiastical laws, and Elizabeth frequently made it a place of liberal confinement for persons who had fallen under her displeasure; to this place she committed the catholic bishops, Tonstall and Thirlebye; the Earl of Essex, previously to his being sent to the Tower; the Earl of Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk; and various other persons.

In 1641, Archbishop Laud was attacked by a puritanical mob of five hundred persons, who assailed the palace at midnight; but having received intimation of their design, he so fortified it as to preclude their doing farther injury than breaking the windows. After the impeachment of Archbishop Laud, an ordinance was issued by the House of Commons, for removing the arms from Lambeth Palace, which was carried into effect by Captain Roydon, at the head of two hundred infantry and a troop of horse: and in the November following, Captain Brown entered to take possession of the palace for the Parliament. It was afterwards converted into a prison by the House of Commons, and among the prisoners confined there, were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was afterwards executed at Kennington, for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion; Sir George Bankley, and some others. The palace being afterwards put up for sale, was purchased by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy, the former of whom,

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secretary to Cromwell, sat in judgment at the trial of Charles I., and was afterward hanged as a regicide at Charing Cross.

After the Restoration, Lambeth Palace again reverted to its rightful owners, and became the residence of the archbishops. During the riots occasioned by the assembling of the Protestant Association in 1780, several hundreds of the mob, which had collected in St. George's Fields, proceeded to Lambeth, under an impression that Archbishop Cornwallis was a favourer of the Roman Catholics, and raising the cry of *No Popery*, knocked loudly at the gate of the palace, but failing to obtain admission, withdrew, threatening to return in the evening. In the mean time the archbishop, with his family, retired to the house of Lord Hillsborough, in the county of Kent, and a detachment of the military being sent for the defence of the palace, it escaped farther violence. The palace has at various times afforded an asylum to learned foreigners, whom the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen had compelled to abandon their native land; among these were the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, the learned Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, and numerous others.

This venerable pile of building, which has lately undergone a very extensive repair, and to which considerable additions have been made, is situated on the southern bank of the river Thames, within half a mile of Westminster Bridge, and exhibits in its architecture the styles of various ages. The principal entrance through an arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leads into the outer court, on the right hand of which is the great hall. This magnificent apartment was originally erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth, it was pulled down. It was rebuilt however after the Restoration, on the site and in close imitation of the former hall, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of 10,500*l.*; and has since been converted into a library. It is a lofty structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and ornamented with cornices and quoins of stone; the interior, which is 93 feet long, 38 broad, and 50 high, is lighted by ranges of lofty windows, and by a double lantern turret rising from the roof, which is finely arched and richly ornamented with carved oak. In the windows are some heraldic devices in stained glass, and over the fire-places, at each end, are the arms, richly emblazoned, of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder of the library; and of Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented.

In front of the gate-house, which was erected by Cardinal Morton, about the year 1490, the ancient archiepiscopal dole is still distributed to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth every week; ten being served on Sunday, another ten on Tuesday, and the remaining portion on Thursday.

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Beyond the library is the chapel, which is by far the most ancient part of the building: it is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted on the sides by triple-lancet shaped windows, and by an east window of five lights. The ancient painted glass, containing a series of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, and the repairing of which was, on his trial, imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud, was afterwards destroyed by the Parliamentarian commissioners: the roof, which is flat and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate. A massive oak screen, richly carved, separates a portion of the western extremity form that part of the chapel which is fitted up for divine service. Underneath the chapel is a spacious crypt, the roof of which is finely groined, and to the west of it is the Lollard's Tower, a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, and formerly used as a prison, particularly for the Lollards, or heretic followers of Wickliffe.

The guard-room has been taken down, and rebuilt for a banquet hall; it is of Portland stone, and in the later style of English architecture: the original oak roof, of a similar character to that of the library, has been carefully preserved, and forms a prominent and interesting feature in the new edifice. From the first court, a handsome archway on the right leads into the area, in which the additional buildings have been erected; these form a fine range, also in the later style of English architecture, decorated with turrets, and containing the state apartments, lodging-rooms, and the various offices requsite for the household establishment. In this part of the building are several windows of fine proportionate size, and some oriel windows of elegant design.

The gardens and park, comprising thirteen acres, are tastefully laid out, and through the latter is a pleasant carriage road to the palace. Among the ornaments of the grounds, are two Marseilles fig-trees, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole. They are of great size, and still bear an abundance of delicious fruit.

### FORE STREET, LAMBETH.

This is one of the most curious relics of antiquity in the metropolis. It extends from St. Mary's Church, following the course of the right bank of the river to within a short distance of the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, and is situate partly in the Bishop's liberty, and partly in the Prince's. The greater portion of the pottery manufacture of London is carried on in this street and its immediate neighbourhood. The see of Hereford formerly possessed a palace in it; and the last resident bishop was Dr. Herbert Croft, who held the see between the years 1661 and 1691. It afterwards became a pottery, which it continues at the present day. Its situation is delineated in plate the third.

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### THE HOLME.

THE HOLME* is a villa in the Regent's Park, belonging to James Burton, Esq., and was erected from the designs of his son, Decimus Burton, Esq. It appears from the grounds to consist of but two stories, the principal and the chamber story; but, in reality, it consists of three, the offices being contained in a basement, which is concealed by a lawned terrace, and protected from damps by concealed area walls. This story is lighted, and approached from the outside by areas on its flanks, which are hidden by the plantations. The entrance is on the opposite front to that shown in the view, under an Ionic tetrastyle portico. It consists of a door and two windows, one of which lights the study, and the other the eating-room. This portico corresponds in width with the bow, or rotunda, in the garden-front (represented in our plate), and is covered with a well-proportioned pediment. The bow is decorated by attached columns of the same order as those in the entrance-front, and the entablature is continued on every face of the building except the wings, where the architrave is omitted, to make room for the dressings of the windows. The bow is surmounted by an attic, and covered with a well-proportioned cupola. Each end of the flanks is furnished with a pediment formed by the roof itself, and not, as in some modern instances, by an appliqué of a different shape. The length of the building on the ground story is 66 feet, and the depth on its flanks 44 feet. Its style is villa-like and characteristic, and the appearance from the grounds rural and pleasing.

### ALBANY COTTAGE.

As a specimen of the English cottage ornée, this pretty little edifice is scarcely to be surpassed, even in this region of architectural and picturesque beauty. The plantations accord with the style of the building in a singularly happy manner.

### VIEW IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

THIS is a view of a portion of the Lake. The island in the centre, with its picturesque foliage, is the best part of it. The uniform slope of the banks, and their formal line, the paucity of trees and shrubs, and the regular distance from the water, of the few that are to be found, will show our readers the inferiority of this scene to that of the lake in St. James's Park, represented in our first plate.

### MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE.

THIS bridge which forms the northern entry into the park, over the Regent's Canal at Macclesfield Gate, near Primrose Hill, was designed by Mr. Morgan, and its construction is very picturesque, appropriate, and architectural. Its pillars are composed of a series of cast iron columns,

* A Saxon word, meaning a river island, and applied to this villa on account of its situation.

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of the Grecian Doric order; from the summits of which spring three arches, that support a flat roadway. The centre arch is appropriated to the canal and the towing-path; the other two external arches serve for the accommodation of foot passengers beneath them, and as viaducts for the roads above them. Solid piers would have rendered the latter two arches dark vaults; and perforated ones would only have furnished dingy apertures with awkward angles. By carrying over the springings of the arches on columns, these difficulties were obviated, and by springing minor arches transversely to the road, cutting the main arches with bonnet groins, the whole structure was rendered light, airy and convenient. The columns are well proportioned; the abacus, echinus, and hypotrachelion are in beautiful accordance, and the shafts of ample size. The archivolts that form the support of the roadway, also agree with the order; indeed, notwithstanding some slight defects, the bridge is scarcely surpassed for lightness, elegance and originality by any in Europe.

### DORIC VILLA.

This is a very beautiful specimen of the architecture of the Regent's Park. The modest simplicity which characterizes it, is no less remarkable than the elegant prettiness which we have noticed in Albany Cottage. One of the chief advantages of the Doric order, is, that it is equally applicable to large and small buildings.

### ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

A Riding-school for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship was established in the parish of Lambeth, about the year 1768, by Mr. Philip Astley. It was at first an open area, but in 1780 was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786, it was newly fitted up, and called the Royal Grove. It was burnt down in 1794, and again in 1803. The present edifice bears the title of *Astley's*, or the *Royal Amphitheatre*, and is situated in the Westminster Road, at a short distance from the foot of the bridge. Its season generally commences on Easter Monday, and terminates in October or November. The amusements consist chiefly of feats of horsemanship, military spectacles, &c., and are, for this reason, peculiarly attractive to children,—a circumstance which may well account for the great success of this theatre.

### ROYAL COBOURG THEATRE.

This theatre stands in the New Cut, Lambeth, at the end of the Waterloo Bridge Road. The first stone was laid in Sept. 14, 1816, by Alderman Goodbehere, as proxy for his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg (the present King of Belgium), and her Royal Highness the

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Princess Charlotte of Wales. The house was opened on the night of May 9, 1818. It is small, but excellently adapted to the enjoyment of dramatic performances. There are two tiers of boxes, a pit, and a gallery: the two last are so constructed that every part of the stage may be seen from them. The performances are principally of a melo-dramatic character.

### NEW BETHLEHEM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

This building is on a scale of such extent and magnificence, the grand front being 580 feet in length, that it resembles rather a palace than an erection for the purposes of charity. The institution was founded by Henry VIII., and was removed from its old situation in Moorfields in 1814. The present edifice, which is situated at Lambeth, is of brick, and comprises a centre and two wings, the former being surmounted by a dome, and decorated with an Ionic portico of six columns, supporting the arms of the United Kingdom, and was completed at an expense of 100,000*l.* from a design by Mr. Lewis. It is capable of receiving 460 patients, who are under the superintendence of a steward, apothecary, matron, keepers, &c.; the whole being subject to the government of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. In the hall are Cibber's celebrated statues of *Raving* and *Melancholy Madness*, which were formerly placed on the piers of the gateway of the old building in Moorfields; they were repaired by the younger Bacon in 1820. The annual income of this establishment is about 18,000*l.*

### SURREY THEATRE.

This theatre, which is situated in the Blackfriars Road, near the Elephant and Castle, was originally established for equestrian exhibitions, under the name of the Royal Circus. Having been destroyed by fire in 1805, it was afterwards rebuilt in a superior style, and consists of pit, boxes, and gallery. Some years since it was under the management of the late Mr. Elliston, who introduced the novelty of performing pieces very little dissimilar from those of the regular drama,—a practice which has since been followed by all the minor theatres to such an extent, as seriously to affect the larger houses, despite of their patent of monopoly.

### SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

This interesting institution was established in 1799, for the instruction and maintenance of a number of persons, from the age of twelve upwards, who are afflicted with blindness and poverty. There are about sixty inmates, who are employed in the manufacture of various articles, from the sale of which a profit is said to be derived of from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* annually, which is applied to the aid of the funds of the establishment.

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### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A THEATRE was first erected in, and termed the Haymarket (to distinguish it from the Opera House), by a mechanic of the name of Potter, through whose speculations it was built in 1720, and opened on the 29th of December of the same year, with the intention of leasing it to foreign, or, as they were then called, French performers and singers.

This theatre was taken down, and a new one built by Foote, the comedian, which was opened in May, 1767; but it was so ill-constructed, and so void of taste or convenience, that very little if any improvement was effected upon the original one. The entrances were so extremely narrow as to endanger the loss of life, whenever any novelty attracted a numerous audience, which was not wanting during the management of either Foote, T. Dibden, or the Colmans.

On the 3rd of February, 1794, his Majesty having bespoken the play, on opening the pit doors the rush was so great that fifteen persons were killed and about twenty or thirty were seriously injured, affording a melancholy instance of their disadvantageous construction. It was taken down in 1821, and the present neat and commodious theatre erected, from designs by Mr. Nash. In the front is a portico, supported by six columns of the Corinthian order, over which are nine circular windows, ornamented and connected with the entablature.

The interior is smaller than any of the regular theatres. It contains two tiers of boxes, besides two rows of side boxes, which, for convenience of arrangement, are highly creditable to the artist. The pit and galleries are well adapted both for seeing and hearing, which, with the tasteful manner in which it is fitted up, a superior company, and interesting performances, render this theatre deservedly considered as a superior place of amusement.

### COUNTY FIRE OFFICE.

THIS noble building has a very pleasing aspect when viewed from Pall-mall, and reflects great credit on Mr. Robert Abrahams, from whose designs it was erected in 1807.

The front consists of a rusticated arcade of five arches, surmounted by a façade of columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature, parapet, and balustrade, over which is a fine colossal statue of Britannia, with her attendant lion and attributes.

### QUADRANT.

THIS fashionable promenade extends from Piccadilly to Glasshouse-street, and is ornamented by handsome colonnades, supported by 140 hollow cast-iron pillars, of the Doric order of architecture.



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During the day the Quadrant is one continued scene of amusement; the shopkeepers submit every article of necessity or luxury to the inspection of the public, and find ready customers amongst the multitudinous persons who visit the place. But when Somnus has spread his mantle over the inhabitants, and the moon sheds her silvery rays on the edifice, contrasting the depth of shadow with the most refulgent brightness, when the stillness of death succeeds to almost confusion, the being who can behold it with indifference must be destitute of the finer feelings of human nature.

### ST. PHILIP'S CHAPEL.

THIS handsome edifice, situated in Regent-street, was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Repton. The front is ornamented by a noble portico, consisting of four fluted columns of the Doric order, having the entablature surmounted by a triangular pediment. The bull's sculls and pateræ ornamenting the metopes are similar to those decorating the ancient Pagan altars, which might not be considered as a very judicious embellishment to a Christian place of worship, but for the main principle of religion, "That internal devotion, not outward appearance, is required of man." The tower, built upon a lofty cubical pedestal, is copied from the Choraqu monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, better known as the lantern of Demosthenes.

The interior is fitted up in the most elegant style, and is very fashionably attended. It is capable of accommodating about 1,500 persons.

### ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

ST. GEORGE'S, or Hanover chapel, Regent-street, may be justly entitled a beautiful specimen of classical architecture; and we are indebted to Mr. C. R. Cockerill for this addition to the architectural beauties of England.

The general tenor of the edifice is such as Vitruvius would have ranked in the second order of sacred buildings. The portico consists of four columns of the Ionic order, of the same kind as those of the temple of Minerva, at Ionia. The wings are embellished with two pilasters, one of which supports the lowest principal member of the entablature, or architrave of the portico, and the other forms the extremity of the building. The bell tower, which adorns each wing, is raised upon a rusticated base, surmounted by a cornice and lofty blocking course, the towers having four pilasters or antæ, one at each angle, surmounted by a lofty entablature.

The interior, which is capable of accommodating 1,550 persons, is built after the style of Sir Christopher Wren's St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. It is lighted by a cupola, more in the Italian than Grecian

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system of architecture. The altar is considered by many persons to be a fine specimen of architectural composition.

## EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The influence of the master passion of the human breast, self, is strikingly exemplified with respect to India, the productions of which are merely luxuries, but the refined appetite of man dignifies them with the title of necessities. It is true that the equanimity and intelligence of mankind in every civilised country are maintained by the discovery of wants and employing the mind in methods to relieve them, or in applying inventions towards furthering man's comfort and convenience. But how far he is justified in taking forcible possession of a country, deluging it with blood, subjecting 125 millions of his fellow creatures to his yoke, treating the inhabitants of a different clime as slaves, nay brutes, for the sake of gratifying his senses, or of adorning his person, is a subject which would occupy greater space than could be allowed in this work.

In a commercial point of view, it would be impossible to enumerate the immense affluence and power which the possession of India has accrued to England.

Alfred the Great caused several ships to be built and equipped for the especial purpose of embarking in the Indian trade, and entrusted them to adventurous merchants, who made several successful voyages to the ports of Syria and Egypt.

After the Norman conquest, when the prospects and resources of England were enlarged, the Venetians annually sent a ship, laden with the productions of the East, to the port of Southampton. During the reign of Edward III., the demand for oriental productions had so much increased that the Venetians employed five ships in supplying England with sugar, aromatics, and spices. When the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, the trade fell principally into the hands of the Portuguese, upon which the merchants of London imported Indian goods from Lisbon upon their own account, and conveyed them in their own ships to the metropolis.

In 1579 an Englishman, of the name of Stevens, made a voyage to India, in a Portuguese ship, round the Cape of Good Hope, to Goa. On his return he published an account of his voyage, and, being a man of extensive mercantile knowledge, his ideas begat a spirit of emulation among his countrymen for adventures in the East.

In 1594 the merchants of London presented a memorial to Queen Elizabeth, praying her Majesty to make overtures to the Turkish government, to enable them to trade with the Syrian and Egyptian merchants; upon which the Queen despatched letters to the Emperor of Turkey, who readily acceded the privilege of a treaty of commerce,



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and from that time until years after the establishment of the East India Company the commodities of India were brought to England in English ships.

The chief merchants of London resolved to open a direct trade with India, as, in consequence of the number of hands through which the productions of Hindostan passed, the prices were raised so high in the English market that they were easily undersold by the Dutch, who possessed considerable powers in India.

George, Earl of Cumberland, with a number of monied gentlemen, presented a petition to the government to allow them an exclusive trading charter. Queen Elizabeth granted their request, and instituted the company by royal charter, in 1600, about six months after which Elizabeth sent directions to the English consul resident at Constantinople to proceed overland to India, with letters to the Emperor Akbar.

The charter was granted to George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants; they were allowed a common seal, with permission to alter it at pleasure, under the title of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies. The governor and directors were nominated by the crown, with the special enactment that they should in future be chosen by the company.

About 1601 the monies in the company's treasury amounted to 72,000*l.* They equipped a fleet consisting of one ship of 600 tons, one of 300, two of 200, and a victualling ship of 180. The number of seamen employed was 480. The cargo consisted principally of tin, lead, iron, cannon, muskets, and cutlasses, the value of which was 27,000*l.*

The Portuguese and Dutch had made themselves masters of the most advantageous harbours, and strongly fortified them, which, with their jealousy of the English, rendered it extremely difficult to effect a settlement in India. Lancaster, who had received directions to conduct the English fleet to the eastern part of Asia, arrived in the road of Acheen in June, 1602, where he was received with great kindness, and, upon presenting the letters of the Queen, the King of Acheen arranged the preliminaries for the English to obtain a footing in India.

In 1610 a new spirit was infused into the Company, in consequence of James I. enlarging the charter, and paying great attention to the cultivation of their interests.

They increased the number of expeditions and size of their vessels. Sir Henry Middleton received the command of the Trades Increase, of 1,293 tons, and the Peppercorn, a vessel of smaller size, with instructions to endeavour to obtain a settlement on the coast of Malabar and Guzerat. But when at Mocha a quarrel took place between some of his officers

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and the inhabitants, upon which Middleton was thrown into prison, from which he escaped and joined his ship, and threatened to reduce the town to ashes, unless they indemnified him for the insult offered to him. The Arabs, not choosing to have their town destroyed, remunerated Sir Henry in a manner he considered sufficient.

He then steered his course for India, and entered the Gulf of Cambaya, when being informed that a Portuguese fleet, consisting of six men of war and twelve frigates, was stationed at Surat to prevent any other nation from trading there, Sir Henry obtained six vessels from the English factory at Sually, and, crowding all sail, bore down upon the Portuguese with such celerity that they had not time to prepare for action. The result was they were entirely defeated.

This victory was rendered useless to the negociation, in consequence of the influence of the Jesuits in the Mogul councils; therefore Sir Henry contented himself with making reprisals, by seizing a number of Portuguese and Arabian vessels, and then proceeded to Bantam, where he died.

In 1613 the Directors fitted out four ships, carrying thirty guns each, the command of which was given to Captain Thomas Best, a brave and experienced officer. Upon his arriving off Goa the Portuguese governor sent out an armament to give him battle. Best engaged and entirely defeated them. The Portuguese equipped another fleet of much greater force, which, after an engagement of five hours, and various changes of fortune, was also defeated with great carnage. These victories of the English, which happened within sight of the shore, together with the disgust which the Mogul government entertained at the encroachments of the Jesuits, inclined them very favourably towards the English.

The East India Directors presented a memorial to King James, praying him to appoint an ambassador from the court of England to the Emperor of Hindostan. James appointed Sir Thomas Roe, a man of rank and abilities, as head of the embassy, with instructions to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries.

Teharger, the Emperor of India, received Sir Thomas with every possible respect, and, after treating him sumptuously, arranged the treaty in a manner highly advantageous to this country. From thence Sir Thomas proceeded to the court of Persia, and effected a treaty with the King, Shah Abbas, equally beneficial to this country.

The East India Company thus obtained the gratification of its most sanguine wishes, and proceeded with alacrity in fitting out vessels and trading to the East, which continued with unabated zeal, until it received a severe check in consequence of the civil wars which agitated England during the protectorship, insomuch that it was unable to support the

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prerogative of its charter. Cromwell, with that singular policy which marked his Government, threw the trade entirely open. But the merchants, not finding it answer to trade upon their own account, solicited a re-establishment, and accordingly joined their stock, which amounted to 739,782*l.*

Charles II. granted a new charter to the Company, by which it was regulated that the Governor, Directors, &c., should be elected annually. Several disputes arose respecting the illegality of the Company's monopoly, and the right which individuals had to trade; but Charles issued an order against the sailing of a ship.

The dislike entertained against the Company, and the inability of the Directors to make any dividend for several years, produced at length so severe an interference in the House of Commons that it was thought expedient to propose advancing 700,000*l.* for the public service, at four per cent., as the price of legal investment, to the exclusive trade they had hitherto engaged.

A number of merchants offered to advance the sum of two millions, at eight per cent., on condition that the trade should be exclusively granted to themselves, with the proviso that the subscribers should not be obliged to trade in a joint stock, unless they afterwards desired to be incorporated. The highest bidders were accepted, and the Old Company prohibited from trading after Michaelmas, 1701.

The Old Company being in possession of the forts and privileges granted by the Mogul Government, which they were at liberty to dispose of to foreigners, induced a junction of interests in 1702, by an indenture tripartite, to which Queen Anne was the third party. The trade was to be carried on by each Company separately for seven years, after which all traffic was to proceed on the joint account. This arrangement received the sanction of Parliament in 1708, and an act passed augmenting the capital of the Company to 3,200,000*l.*, with the privilege of the monopoly continuing for fifteen years.

Since the junction, the charter has been repeatedly renewed, and carried with uniform success. In 1784, the territories possessed by the East India Company were subjected to a Board of Control, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several Privy Counsellors of his Majesty.

In 1809, the capital employed in the East India trade amounted to about 18,000,000*l.*, the value of the goods exported supposed to average 1,500,000*l.* annually, and the sale of goods imported 5,000,000*l.* The National Revenue derived from India, by Great Britain, is said on the whole to exceed 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

The East India House is situated in Leadenhall Street, and here the Directors hold their courts, and the chief business of the Company is

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transacted. It is a spacious building, a portion of which was built in 1726, but was not enlarged to its present dimensions until the year 1799. It cannot boast of much architectural neatness, although the front is crowded with ornaments. It consists of a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, and two wings: the latter, which are extremely plain, are surmounted by a neat balustrade. The interior is fitted up in a manner which combines elegance with convenience; several of the rooms are very spacious. The museum is rich in Oriental curiosities, as the library is in Asiatic literature: in the former are numerous trophies of British conquests in India. The library is visited by oriental scholars from the Continent, who are admitted by the Directors with a liberality and facility that show a strong contrast to the unbending obstinacy with which the public buildings are too frequently closed to the inspection of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

### THE MONUMENT.

The Monument, the finest modern column in the world, was built to commemorate the most dreadful calamity which can befal human beings; viz. the Great Fire of London. After the fire, which left thousands of human beings deprived of their little all, a prey to the inclemencies of the weather, without a home to shelter themselves or means to satisfy the cravings of hunger or thirst, this pillar was erected by order of Parliament in memory also of the rebuilding of that part of London (extending from the Tower to Temple Bar) which was destroyed.

This noble piece of architecture was erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It was commenced during the reign of Charles II. in 1671, and completed in 1677. It is a fluted column of the Doric order, and total height of which is 202 feet, considerably higher than the celebrated Roman pillars of Trajan and Antoninus. The height of the massy pedestal is 40 feet, by 28 feet square; the height of the column, or shaft, is 120 feet, and the diameter at the base 13 feet. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass.

It was originally intended that a colossal statue of King Charles II. should be placed instead of the urn, or else a figure of a woman, crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of maintenance, as emblems of the city's grandeur and re-edification.

Within the column is a flight of black marble steps, 345 in number; and from the iron balcony at the top is a most fascinating view of the metropolis and the adjacent country, which any person is at liberty to behold by paying sixpence for admission.

The western side of the pedestal is adorned with curious emblems by

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the masterly hand of Mr. Cibber, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city, in which the eleven principal figures are executed in alto and the rest in basso relievo. The first female figure represents the City of London sitting among the ruins in a languishing posture. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side is a woman, to represent Providence, gently touching her with one hand, and, with a winged sceptre in the other, directing her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with the emblem of plenty, the other with that of peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, signifying that by perseverance and industry the greatest difficulties are surmounted. Behind Time are citizens exulting in his endeavours to restore her. Beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, is endeavouring to preserve them. Farther to the north the city is represented in flames, and the inhabitants as imploring succour. Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stand King Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a truncheon in his hand, and his brother, the Duke of York; the King is represented as commanding three females to fly to the relief of the city. The first represents Imagination, holding the emblem of invention; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand and a rule and compasses in the other; the third figure is Liberty, holding a hat, on which is inscribed the word Libertas, in allusion to the freedom granted to those who were engaged in rebuilding the city. The two figures behind the King represent Justice with a coronet and Fortitude with a reined lion. Beneath, in a vault, is a figure of Envy, endeavouring to renew the disaster, by emitting pestiferous flames from his mouth. In the back-ground on the right the construction of the city is represented by Labour erecting new buildings.

On the northern side is a Latin inscription, signifying the extent and places of this destructive fire.

On the southern façade of the plinth is another Latin inscription to this effect:—Charles II., son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a Most Gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty, with public money, to be raised by an imposition on coal; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul, should be rebuilt from their foundation with all magnificence; that the bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made; the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider; markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted that

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every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick, and that no man should delay beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent disputes about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected.

On the eastern side of the pedestal is an inscription stating the time at which this column was begun, continued, and finished.

### TRINITY HOUSE.

The corporation of the Trinity was founded during the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Spert, in the year 1515, at the period when the British navy began to assume a warlike appearance. The business of the Trinity House is transacted at the edifice situated on Tower-hill, but the parent house is at Deptford, the corporation being named "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent."

The corporation consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, in whom is the direction of the company; and an indefinite number of younger brothers, for any sea-faring man may be admitted into the society under that name, but without having any privilege to interfere in the controlling of its concerns. The elder brethren are usually selected from commanders in the navy and merchant service, with a few principal persons of his Majesty's government.

The principal object for which this Society was instituted is to superintend the interests of the British shipping, military and commercial. To this end their power was very extensive; the main object of which is to examine the children educated in mathematics in Christ's Hospital, examine the masters of the King's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, erect light-houses and sea-marks, grant licences to poor seamen not free of the city to row on the Thames, and superintend the deepening and cleansing of the river. They have the power to receive donations for charitable purposes; and they annually relieve great numbers of poor seamen and seamens' widows and orphans.

The first master was Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the large vessel built by order of Henry VIII., and named by him Grace de Dieu.

The present elegant structure was commenced in 1793, under the direction of S. Wyatt, Esq., and finished in 1795. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of a rustic basement, over which is one story adorned with Ionic pillars and pilasters. It is also ornamented with busts and

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allegorical relievos. The interior is embellished with portraits of several eminent men, as well as with numerous naval curiosities, such as the flag taken by Sir Francis Drake from the Spaniards in 1588, some curious drawings representing naval actions, executed with pen and ink, and a very large pair of globes.

The secretary's office contains a beautiful model of a vessel. The hall is light and elegant, from whence, by a double staircase, you ascend to the court-room, which is beautifully embellished; the ceiling is finished in a superior style, and contains portraits of George III., Queen Charlotte, James II., Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, and Mr. Pitt. The upper end of the room is covered by a group of about twenty-four portraits of the elder brethren, the gift of the merchant brethren in 1794. The uniformity of the dresses has not the happiest effect, but no doubt the likenesses are accurate.

Trinity-square is laid out with fancy and taste, and forms a desirably pleasant promenade for the neighbourhood.

### THE MINT.

This attribute of sovereign power, exercised by our Anglo-Saxon monarchs, is considered to have come in with the Roman ecclesiastical power; but no gold coin of that period of our history has yet reached us. That metal is considered to have been only used in an uncoined state.

Mints were established at various places besides the capital; according to the Doomsday Book they appear to have been a usual appendage to large towns.

Athelstan, in the year 928, promulgated a law that only one sort of coin should be current throughout the kingdom, and granted to certain towns, by name, a number of moneyers, proportionate to their size, and to all boroughs of inferior rank one moneyer each. These mints were subject to the general control of that then existing within the Tower of London. Athelstan confined the ecclesiastical mint to Canterbury, allowing the archbishop two moneyers, and the abbot one; the Bishop of Rochester was allowed one moneyer; but in these, as in all other grants from the crown, while the profits of the coinage were assigned to the church, the dignitaries were forbid to use any dies but what they received from the Tower of London, and for the use of which they were compelled to pay a rent to the Master of the Mint.

The series of coins from the metropolitan and other ecclesiastical mints terminated in the reign of Henry VIII., Cranmer and Lee, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York of that period, being the last who exercised this privilege; but it was not until the reign of Queen Mary that the subordinate mints were abolished. The coinage has ever since

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been exclusively conducted at the Tower, with the exception of a short period in the reign of Charles I., another in that of Charles II., and during the great coinage immediately after the Revolution, when mints were once more put in operation in York, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, and Norwich. To these exceptions may be added the mints erected at Soho, during the reign of George III., for copper coinage, and conducted by Mr. Boulton.

In 1806, the other uses to which the Tower buildings had become devoted, having rendered the portion appropriated to the mint very inadequate to the purpose, a portion of what was called Little Tower-hill (formerly occupied as the government tobacco warehouse) was selected as the site of a new mint. Grants of money were from this time to 1810 made by parliament, amounting in the whole to 261,977*l.*, for the erection of the present elegant structure and its machinery.

This edifice is built in the Grecian-Doric style of architecture. The elevation consists of three stories, the lower story being rusticated. The centre of the façade is ornamented by columns, the wings with pilasters. The entablature is embellished with triglyphs, and supports a handsome balustrade. The British arms are contained in the pediment over the centre.

### ST. CATHERINE'S DOCK HOUSE.

This neat building consists of a centre and wings. The centre has a rusticated arcade, supporting a façade of Grecian-Doric columns, supporting an entablature, cornice, and lofty blocking course. In this house is transacted all business connected with St. Catharine's Docks.

### ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.

This church was erected in consequence of the increase of population in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It was founded in the reign of Charles II., and consecrated in that of James II. The building is of brick and stone, and is about eighty-five feet long, sixty broad, and forty-five high. The steeple is 150 feet in height. A visit to this church is repaid by inspecting the baptismal font, executed in white marble by Mr. Grimlin Gibbons. The font is supported by a column representing the tree of life, with the story of the serpent tempting our first parents. On the font are three pieces of sculpture: St. John baptizing Christ; St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch; and Noah's ark, with the dove bearing the olive branch. Over the altar is some exquisite carving in wood of foliage, by the same artist.

### ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On the site of the present palace, prior to the Conquest, was founded an

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hospital, for the reception of fourteen females, to which afterwards were added eight brethren, to assist in divine worship. In 1531, Henry VIII., having had the hospital pulled down, erected the present building, and enclosed the park as a place of amusement and exercise; but it does not appear that the palace was regularly considered as the seat of royalty until the reign of Queen Anne. It is built of brick, and, externally, has very little semblance of a royal habitation.

The state apartments, finished in 1824, are commodious and handsome, and are entered by a passage and staircase, lighted by Grecian bronze lights, with moon shades, placed on granite pedestals. On ascending the staircase is the guard-room, which, on state days, is occupied by the yeoman of the guard. From the guard-room commences a series of three rooms, fitted up in a style of matchless splendour, in which the levees and drawing-rooms are held.

In one of the rooms, formerly the ante-chamber to the levee rooms, James, the son of James II., afterwards termed the Pretender, was born, and at the entrance to this palace an attempt was made upon the life of George III., by a woman named Margaret Nicholson, generally considered insane.

### THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

This work of art was erected from designs by Professor Soane, and comprises, besides the Treasury, the Privy Council Office, the Board of Trade, and other government offices. The façade is ornamented by a row of elegant columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and cornice, handsomely decorated, and surmounted by a noble balustrade. The interior of the offices is built in a neat and substantial manner, calculated for business. But the Privy Council Chamber and Board room are fitted up in a style to be completely in union with the elegant exterior.

### GERMAN CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S,

Is a neat, unpretending building, without any thing either external or internal to claim particular attention; and, as the multiplicity of chapels in London will not enable us to particularize any one, we will leave the further notice of this chapel for the general list, which will be eventually given.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The British Institution, situated in Pall-Mall, was established on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Barnard, in 1805, for the purpose of encouraging British artists, by affording them an opportunity of exhibiting

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historical subjects to greater advantage than in the rooms of the Royal Academy, where the multitude of paintings, particularly portraits, prevented them from being viewed with the attention which they deserved.

The gallery was erected by Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of paintings for his edition of Shakspeare, and, being well adapted for the purpose intended, was purchased for the use of this institution.

The front is ornamented by a piece of sculpture designed by Mr. Banks, representing Shakspeare, accompanied by Painting and Poetry. The institution is supported by voluntary subscription and the produce of the exhibitions, of which there are two in the year, one of ancient and one of modern paintings, to which the public are admitted upon paying 1*s*.

### ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, KING STREET.

The church situated at the south-east corner of Guildhall-yard was originally a rectory, but was converted into a vicarage in 1294, Edward I. giving the patronage to Baliol College, Oxford, the master and scholars of which still retain it.

It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, a Spanish martyr to Christianity, during the reign of the Emperor Aurelian. The title of Jewry was also affixed to it, in consequence of its being situated among the Jews.

The old church having been destroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, the present handsome stone building was erected in 1668, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is ornamented at the eastern end with four elegant columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and pediment of the same order. The interior is neat, and contains a fine painting of the martyrdom of the saint, two monuments removed from Guildhall, and one to the memory of Archbishop Tillotson.

### ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

The foundation of this church appears to be of great antiquity, as, in 1325, John de Ashwell was collated to it. It is also mentioned in the reign of Edward III., with the chapel of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary de Conyhope Chapel, which was suppressed by Henry VIII., and afterwards purchased and turned into a warehouse by a haberdasher named Thomas Hobson.

The old church, dedicated to St. Mildred, a Saxon princess, and which was rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666, and the present one erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, to which the parish of St. Mary Colechurch was united. It is a plain substantial stone building, fifty-seven feet in length, forty-two feet in breadth, and about thirty-six feet in height. The tower, which is seventy-six feet in

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height, is void of ornament, with the exception of being crowned with a plain course. The interior is paved with Purbeck stone and black marble.

### GROCER'S HALL, POULTRY.

The Grocer's Company, anciently denominated Pepperers, were incorporated by letters patent of King Edward III. in the year 1345; formerly they had the management of the King's beam in the city, with the right of appointing a master-weigher and four porters to attend it. This Company at one time held the highest rank among the city companies; for, in the reign of Henry IV., there were no less than twelve aldermen at the same time belonging to it. It has also been dignified with the names of five kings enrolled among its members.

Grocer's Hall is situated on a spot of ground purchased in the year 1411, for 320 marks, by the Grocer's Company, of Robert Fitz-Walter. The present structure, which has been recently new fronted and beautifully ornamented, is well designed and executed for the purposes of a common hall; it is stately, ornamental, and very capacious, insomuch that it served for the uses of the Bank of England prior to the building of the office in Threadneedle Street. The Hall is embellished by several portraits and statues, among which are portraits of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and his son, who were both members of this Company.

### MERCER'S HALL, CHEAPSIDE,

Is situated on the spot once occupied by an hospital, founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, for brethren of the Augustine order, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Acons. On the dissolution of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., this hospital was purchased by the Mercer's Company, and immediately opened under the name of Mercer's Chapel, which was destroyed in the fire of London, and soon after the present structure erected.

The front of this building, in Cheapside, is exceedingly handsome; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the Company's arms with festoons. Over the door is a balcony, adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, and a pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c. The inner court is adorned with piazzes and columns of the Doric order. The hall room and great parlour are wainscotted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilasters; and the ceiling is beautifully decorated with fret-work.

### THE OLD MANSION HOUSE, CHEAPSIDE.

The term mayor, or meyer, is derived from the British miret (that is, to keep), or from the old English maier, power. In 1189, the title of mayor was conferred on the bailiff of London by Richard I. In 1204,

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King John made the bailiff of King's Lynn a mayor: but it was not until 1419, in the seventh of Henry V., that the town of Norfolk obtained this title for its chief magistrate, since which there are few towns of note but have had a mayor appointed.

The office of lord mayor was first recognised about the commencement of the thirteenth century. According to the charter of King John, the right of electing the mayor was vested in the citizens at large.

The lord mayor and aldermen of London have invariably been treated with the most inviolable respect; in the reign of Richard II. the aldermen were entitled and rated as barons, and the mayor as a right honourable earl. The wars which agitated England during the early part of Richard's reign, occasioned parliament to grant a new tax of three groats on every person above fifteen; so inequitable a tax caused an insurrection. The person that first excited them to arms was a blacksmith, of the name of Wat Tyler. Who struck the tax-gatherer dead, for endeavouring indecently to prove his daughter was of the age specified in the act.

Wat Tyler led the insurgents into Smithfield, where, being met by the king, the insolent manner in which he demanded his rights so incensed Sir William Walworth, the mayor, that he stunned Tyler with his mace. For this act the king knighted the lord mayor and several aldermen, and is considered to have granted the augmentation of the dagger in the city arms in commemoration of this event.

In the year 1399, Thomas Haumsart and John le Brewere were tried at Guildhall, and beheaded in Cheapside, for having forcibly resisted the mayor and sheriffs in their endeavour to suppress a riot; and, in 1479, Richard Byfield was fined 50*l.* for presuming to kneel too close to his lordship at St. Erkenwold's shrine.

Formerly the lord mayor was allowed a poet laureat and merry Andrew, to assist in the pageant on great occasions; and at present he has a numerous suite for the support of his state and dignity—a chaplain, remembrancer, sword-bearer, huntsman, sergeant carver, sergeant of the chamber, &c.

The right of election was accompanied by a discretionary power of continuing the same individual in office from year to year. The first lord mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwin, continued in office twenty-three years. The qualifications for the office of lord mayor are, that the nominee shall be free of one of the twelve principal companies, have served the office of sheriff, and be at the time of election an alderman of one of the wards of the city.

The power and privileges of the lord mayor are very great, as he is not only the king's representative in the government of the city, but in the military government of the city the first commissioner of the lieutenancy. He is also perpetual coroner and escheatrea, and chief justice

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in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery, within the city and liberties. He is moreover judge of all courts of wardmote, for the election of aldermen, conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway and perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler to the king at all coronations, for which he receives a fee of a golden cup and cover, and a golden ewer.

The election of lord mayor takes place on Michaelmas day, at a court of hustings, held at Guildhall, under the direction of the sheriff. All the aldermen who have not passed the chair, but have served the office of sheriff, are proposed successively in order of their seniority, and the livery testify by a show of hands the degree of favour in which each is held, and it is left for the aldermen to determine who has obtained the greatest number of suffrages. But it is still open to the candidates, or their friends, to demand a poll, a privilege which has of late years been frequently exercised.

On the 8th of November, the elected mayor, having obtained the royal sanction, takes the oath of faithful administration in presence of the citizens at Guildhall; and on the 9th, attended by the aldermen, sheriffs, recorder, &c., he goes on board the splendid city barge at Blackfriars-bridge, and, attended by the several city companies in their barges, proceeds in great state to Westmtnsier, when his lordship, after certain ceremonies, takes the prescribed oaths before the barons of the exchequer; from thence he visits the other courts of law, to invite the judges to dinner, and afterwards returns by water to Blackfriars-bridge, when disembarking he is preceded by a splendid and numerous cavalcade, who continue their progress through St. Paul's Church-yard to Guildhall, where a grand dinner and ball are given, at which the prime minister, and the rest of the great officers of state, are generally present.

The tickets of admission to the dinner and ball are at the sole disposal of the mayor and sheriffs. The lord mayor's salary, which is granted annually by the corporation for the expenses of the office, is 8,000*l.*, but the actual expenditure often exceeds this sum by several thousands, and varies according to the wealth or liberality of the individual. The plate used by the lord mayor at his state dinners belongs to the corporation, and is transferred every year, with an inventory of it, to his successor.

The splendid building occupying so conspicuous a situation in Cheapside was the residence of mayoralty previous to the erection of the present mansion-house. It was built by that celebrated architect Sir Christopher Wren, and is at present occupied by the extensive bookseller, Mr. Tegg, where may be obtained numberless works treating on every branch of literature, and at so cheap a rate that an individual may obtain here a library for the same money that at other publishers he would pay for a few volumes.

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Among the various works published by this spirited gentleman, Dr. Adam Clarke'scelebrated Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, the London Encyclopædia, the Cabinet Library, and the Classics, should have a place in the house of every man who wishes to provide a fund of valuable and interesting instruction for himself or family, and the beautiful manner in which the volumes are got up can be rivalled only by the matter which they contain. In fact, every literary, scientific, or instructive work, calculated either for the most profound philosophor or for youth, can be purchased here.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE.

For centuries prior to the reign of Henry VIII. the merchants of London transacted business in Lombard Street. At length, in 1534, Sir Richard Gresham, who was agent for Henry VIII. at Antwerp (at that time the emporium of Europe), and had been much struck with the advantages attending the bourse or exchange of that place, prevailed with his royal master to send a letter to the mayor and commonalty of London, recommending them to erect a similar building on part of their manor of Leadenhall. The court of common council, however, were of opinion that such a removal of the seat of business would be impracticable, and the scheme was therefore dropped.

In 1564, Sir Thomas Gresham, who had succeeded his father, Sir Richard, in the agency at Antwerp, and who was actuated by the same public spirit, proposed to the corporation of London that if they would procure a central and commodious site for an exchange he would himself be at the cost of its erection. The corporation met this proposal in a spirit of equal liberality, and immediately purchased eighty houses, forming two little alleys leading from Cornhill into Threadneedle-street, which they pulled down, and then assigned the space on which they stood to Sir Thomas for the erection of his proposed Exchange.

In 1566, Sir Thomas commenced the building, which was erected in brick, and finished by November 1567. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth signified her intention of visiting it; but, although it had been open two years, so many of the shops remained unoccupied that Sir Thomas was engaged two days before the promised visit in persuading the shopkeepers "to furnish and adorn with wares and wax lights as many shoppes as they either coulde or woulde, and they should have all those so furnished rent free for that yeare."* The appearance of the building so much pleased her majesty that she commanded it to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet the Royal Exchange, instead of the foreign name of bourse, by which the citizens began to distinguish it.

Sir Thomas Gresham by his will left this edifice to the city of London and the Company of Mercers as trustees under certain conditions. But

* Stowe.



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this noble building was among the many proud fabrics which the calamitous of fire of 1666 reduced to ashes. When this lamentable disaster took place, the funds in the hands of Sir Thomas Gresham's trustees amounted to no more than 234*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; but, with a spirit beyond all praise, they resolved on making up from their own resources whatever might be the sum of money necessary for rebuilding the Exchange, in a style which might do honour to the age, and still further honour the name of Gresham. The king gave his cordial co-operation to the undertaking; and by an exertion of royal authority so controlled the erection of new houses on the contiguous grounds as to enable the trustees to give to the new Exchange a breadth and openness which the original one by no means possessed.

It was erected at the cost of 58,960*l.* in 1669 by Nicholas Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren; the foundation of the principal columns of the building was laid at different times by his Majesty, his brother the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), and Prince Rupert. It occupies a space of ground 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, containing an area in the middle of 61 square perches, in the centre of which is placed a statue, by Spiller, of Charles II., and in niches of the surrounding buildings are statues of most of our other monarchs, from the time of Edward I. to George III.; the statues of the earlier sovereigns, as far as Charles II., were sculptured by Gabriel Cibber: those of George I. and II. are from the chisel of Rysbrach, and that of George III. was executed by Wilton.

The south or principal front, facing Cornhill, contains the grand entrance, over which is the following inscription, commemorating the events we have been relating:—

HOC GRESHAMII PERISTYLIUM
GENTIUM COMMERCIIS SACRUM
FLAMMIS EXTINCTUM, 1666.
AUGUSTIUS E CINERE RESURREXIT, 1669.
WILLM° TURNERO, MILITE, PRÆTORE.

ON each side are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumniations on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche with well-executed statues of Charles I. and II. in Roman habits. Over the aperture on the cornice between the two pediments are the royal arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the composite order, above which is a handsome balustrade. This building is fifty-six feet high, and from the centre of the front rises a tower seventy-two feet in height, erected by Mr. G. Smith, in 1821. It consists of a square story, ornamented with colossal griffins supporting the

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city arms, and with four heads of Queen Elizabeth; above the square story is an octagonal tower containing the clock, over which is raised a circular story, surrounded by a colonnade of the Corinthian order, the whole surmounted by a dome and terminated by a vane of gilt brass, in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. On either side of the square story are façade walls, containing emblematical devices, executed in basso-relievo by Mr. Bubb.

The north front in Threadneedle-street has neither columns nor statues, but is adorned with pilasters of the composite order, and has triangular instead of compass pediments. In this front is another arched entrance, of nearly equal dimensions to that on the south-side, leading to the interior area, which is neatly paved with small square Turkey stones, said to have been the gift of a Turkey merchant, and is divided, as well as the surrounding piazza, into what are called walks, to each of which the merchants of some particular nation, or branch of business, are in the habit of resorting; so that, though all the world may be said to meet on the Exchange of London, you may always know where to find at once the person with whom you may have business to transact.

The north and south front contain each a staircase, leading to a gallery above running round the whole building, which contains various rooms. In the original plan, shops filled the building to the top; but at present the upper rooms are occupied by different public companies; as Lloyd's celebrated subscription coffee-house, the Royal Exchange assurance office, merchant's, seamen's, and by private merchants, and underwriters of respectability. It is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until half-past four in the afternoon.

## THE MANSION HOUSE.

This noble building, if placed on a commanding site, would have a magnificent appearance; but, owing to its confined situation, it cannot be seen to advantage, although we hope the intended improvements in this part of the metropolis will tend to obliterate the present heaviness of its appearance. Its erection was commenced by Dance, the elder, in 1739, and completed in 1753. It is built of Portland stone, of an oblong form, and cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing houses which occupied the site. The front is ornamented with a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns, resting on a massive basement story, built in rustic, in the centre of which is a gate leading to the kitchen and other offices. On each side rises a flight of stone steps, leading to the grand entrance. Beneath the portico, which leads to the apartments and offices where business is transacted, the stairs are enclosed by a balustrade, continued along the portico, which supports an entablature and triangular pediment.



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The pediment is ornamented by a beautiful emblematical piece of sculpture, from designs by Mr. Taylor, representing the wealth and grandeur of the city of London. In the centre is the figure of a woman crowned with turrets, to represent the city, with her left foot on the figure of Envy; in her right hand she holds a wand, and leans her left arm upon a large shield containing the city arms. She is placed between two pillars to signify the stability of her condition; on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one hand, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in the other, to express that authority and justice are the true supporters of liberty, and that while the former is exerted with vigour the latter will continue in a state of youth. In the group further to the right is a river god, to represent the Thames, reclining, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his left arm leaning over a large vase, from which issues a stream of water: and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable. On the left hand of London is the figure of Plenty, beseeching the city to accept the fruits of her cornucopia, and behind her two naked boys with bales of goods to denote commerce. The front of the building is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, between which are two series of windows surmounted by an attic story, with square windows covered with a balustrade. The interior of the Mansion House is peculiarly commodious and elegantly furnished, but many of the apartments are dark, from the nature of its site. On the west side of the building is a room for the reception of private company; and on the east side is situated the justice room, where the lord mayor sits daily to hear complaints and to redress grievances.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ALDERMANBURY.

The time when this church was originally founded is uncertain, but we are informed by Stowe that, in 1437, Sir William Estfield, Knight of the Bath, and Lord Mayor of London, built the steeple, recast the bells, and gave 100*l.* towards completing other embellishments of the church. In 1633, St. Mary's church was nearly rebuilt by parochial contributions; but, being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the present structure was erected in 1677, by Sir C. Wren.

It is a substantial stone building, with a tower and turret; the east end fronting Aldermanbury, is ornamented by a large cornice, supporting a triangular pediment, and two large cartouches and pine apples of carved stone. The interior is paved with stone, having the floor of the chancel higher than that of the body of the church: the roof within is camerated and adorned with arches of fret-work, supported by twelve columns of the composite order, with an entablature and cantaliver cornice. The church is wainscoted and pewed with oak; the pulpit is of the same kind of timber, with enrichments and cherubim. The

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altar-piece is adorned with two fluted pilasters, supporting an entablature and open circular pediment, and with a fine painting of the Last Supper, by Franks. This church is in length 72 feet, breadth 45 feet, altitude 38 feet, and that of the tower and turret about 90 feet.

## GUILDHALL.

The place for transacting the city business was formerly situated in an adjoining street, called from that circumstance Aldermanbury, or Alderman's court; and, as the street bears that name as early as the year 1189, it is not improbable that Edward the Confessor, who commenced his reign in 1042, had a considerable share in the foundation, the recollection of which is preserved by the armorial bearings of that monarch being placed in several parts of the structure we are now about to describe.

The old hall being inadequate to transacting the increased business of an improving metropolis, on account of its contracted space and obscure situation, Sir Thomas Knowles, lord mayor, and the rest of the aldermen, in the year 1411, founded a more convenient structure, towards the charge of which the several livery companies were considerable benefactors; and of such consequence was this work esteemed that offences of men were pardoned for their contributions towards the building; extraordinary fees were raised; fines, amercements, and other means employed, during ten years, towards its completion.

John Coventry, and John Carpenter, Sir Richard Whittington's executors, bestowed 35*l.* towards paving the hall with Purbeck stone, besides glazing the windows, in each of which they emblazoned the arms of Sir Richard. In 1425, the foundation of the Mayors' Court was laid, and the other offices in progression. The kitchen was built in 1501, by Sir John Shaw, the first chief magistrate who held the grand civic feast in this place. The new Council Chamber was finished in 1615, at an expense of 1740*l.*

In 1666, this building partially shared the fate of other public structures: although much damaged it was not taken down, but substantially repaired in 1669, at the charge of 2500*l.*

Stowe, in relation to the images which were demolished in his time, states that William Elderton, an attorney in the Sheriff's Court, made the following doggrel verses concerning the statues which ornamented the front of Guildhall:

Though most the Images be pulled down,
And none be thought remain in town,
I'm sure there be in London yet
Seven Images, such, and in such a place:
As few or none I think will hit;
Yet every day they show their face,
And thousands see them every year,
But few I think can tell me where;

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Where Jesus Christ sleft doth stand,
Law and Learning on either hand,
Discipline in the Devil's Neck
And hard by her are three direct;
There Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance stand,
Where find ye the like in all this land?

The present façade was erected in the year 1789, after a design and under the direction of Mr. George Dance, architect to the corporation. The centre contains a pointed door, with pillars and mouldings; on each side are pilasters, with oblong and pointed panels, whence to the escaloped they are fluted; above are the sword and mace, the whole terminated by enriched mouldings and peculiar pinnacles. The space between the pilasters contains six lancet windows, in two stories, the lowest being long. The parapet sustains the armorial bearings of the city supported by dragons, with the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos*. The pilasters at each end are similar to those in the centre, except that the fluted part is continued to the base, and that they are not so high; the wings of the building have twenty-four lancet windows of unequal length. The whole front formed into thirty windows between slender piers. This front partakes of no determinate style of architecture, and seems to have been formed from the inventive faculty of the builder.

The interior of the roof is flat and divided into panels. The walls on the north and south sides are separated into eight divisions, by clusters of columns and mouldings, above which are eight lofty windows on each side, and at each end is a magnificent window of modern painted glass. The original roof, constructed of timber similar to Westminster Hall, was destroyed by the fire of London; the main timbers rested on columns at the sides, which have now large guideron shields placed over them, bearing the arms of the principal companies. The height of this building, which was increased to 55 feet when the present roof was constructed, is too great for its length and breadth, the former being 153 feet, and the latter 48 feet. The east end of the hall, to the limits of the first division on each side, is appropriated for the holding of the Court of Hustings, for taking the polls at elections. Round the hall were formerly placed thirty-two portraits, principally of those great characters, the judges, who for their signal services rendered to the city, by deciding disputes between landlord and tenant without recourse to judicial litigation, were placed here as a mark of the gratitude of the distressed city they had so essentially benefited. On the north side is a flight of stone steps, leading to the Mayor's Court, and other chambers, on each side of which were the hall-keeper's offices, and round the top were six iron palm-trees of curious workmanship, which served as supporters to a large balcony over head, and resembled arbours. In the front of the balcony was a clock with three dials, in a

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curious frame of oak, at the four corners of which were carved the cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top and a cock on each side of him: the whole was removed during the last alterations.

On the right and left hand of this balcony stood two gigantic figures, known by the name of Gog and Magog, but supposed by some to represent the giants Corinæus and Gogmagog; by others, to be an ancient Britain and a Roman. These celebrated colossal figures are fourteen feet six inches high, and present most fearful aspects, the one holding a pole-axe and the other a halbert. These were made by Captain Richard Saunders, an eminent carver in King Street, Cheapside, and put up about the year 1708, in the room of two old wicker-work giants formerly carried in procession. Gog and Magog are now placed one in each angle of the west end of the hall on octagonal pedestals, their heads rising to the springing of the great arch.

The hall is ornamented with some splendid monuments, erected at the expense of the city to the memory of Lord Nelson, William Pitt, earl of Chatham, William Pitt, his son, and Beckford, lord mayor in 1766 and 1770, of which a full account will be given in the course of the work.

The Common Council Chamber is a well-proportioned room, at the upper end of which is a fine statue of George III., by Chantry. It likewise contains busts of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, and a portrait of Queen Caroline, as well as a fine collection of paintings, presented to the corporation by Alderman Boydell; amongst them are portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Lords Howe, Duncan, Heathfield, and Nelson; the destruction of the Spanish and French flotilla before Gibraltar, by Copley; the death of David Rizzio; the death of Wat Tyler; domestic happiness; miseries of civil war; procession of the Lord Mayor to Westminster, by water; and the swearing in of the Lord Mayor in 1781, containing portraits of the principal members of the corporation at that period.

In Guildhall the following city courts are kept:—

1 The Court of Common Council.
2 The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
3 The Court of Hustings.
4 The Orphans' Court.
5, 6 The two Sheriffs' Courts.
7 The Court of Wardmote.
8 The Court of Hallmote.
9 The Court of Requests, or of Conscience.
10 The Chamberlain's Court, for binding apprentices and making them free when their apprenticeship has expired.

In this hall, also, the following livery companies, who do not possess halls of their own, usually transact business:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Carmen. | The Poulterers. | The Paviors. |
| Cooks. | Shipwrights. | Tin-plate-workers. |
| Gardeners. | Gunsmiths. | Turners. |
| Pinmakers. | Patten-makers. | Wheelwrights. |

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### LONDON, FROM BANKSIDE.

LONDON has been justly styled the emporium of the world; for, which ever way we turn, nothing meets the eye of the most critical observer that does not bear testimony to its extensive commerce, and to the industrious spirit of its inhabitants. The portion of London comprised in our view, although but as a mere speck in this vast metropolis, is associated with feelings which ought to have a place in the breast of every man. When he beholds the number of edifices dedicated to the worship of that Being "from whom all blessings flow," and among them the stupendous fabric of St. Paul's frowning in majestic grandeur, and appearing as the guardian spirit of the place,—the noble Thames, bounded with wharfs, warehouses, and manufactories, in which are employed his fellow men, uniting them in one bond of social intercourse,—the number of vessels floating in lordly majesty, and stemming the glassy river at his feet,—he will feel a pride in knowing that this is the work of beings like himself, though he cannot but lament that the aggrandizement of the many has caused misery to a few.

### ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

EDWARD the Confessor, to prevent the inhabitants assembling in his magnificent fabric dedicated to St. Peter to perform their devotions, and thereby interfering with the religious duties of the monks, founded this church, which he dedicated to St. Margaret in 1064.

This structure continued until the reign of Edward I., when it was rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the staple, with the exception of the chancel, which was added by the abbot of Westminster about the year 1307. Thus it continued until re-edified in the reign of Edward IV.; the south aisle was repaired by the pious Lady Mary Bylling, and her second husband Sir Thomas Bylling, knight, at that time chief justice of England.

It underwent several repairs in the years 1641, 1651, 1682, when the north gallery was built for the benefit of the poor, at the sole charge of Sir John Cutler, knight and baronet. In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but the tower cased with stone, at an expense of 2000*l.*, given by parliament, considering it as a national church for the use of the House of Commons; and in 1758 parliament gave 4000*l.* to repair it, when there was no part of the church but received ornament, but more particularly the east end, which was wrought into a circular sweep, ending at the top in the form of a half cupola, wrought into squares of Gothic work; under the window and the sides of the altar were also variously ornamented in a Gothic style; and a fine basso relievo, representing Christ and his disciples at Emmaus, was placed over the altar.

In 1803, this church underwent a substantial repair; and it is at pre-

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sent one of the most handsome structures in the metropolis. It has been decorated with a richly ornamented pulpit and desk and a new organ, and the speaker's pew has been placed in the front of the west gallery. The dimensions of the church are, length 130 feet, breadth 65 feet, altitude 45 feet, and that of the tower (which contains ten musical bells and chimes) to the vertex of the pinnacle, 65 feet.

The greatest ornament of this church is its fine painted window,* representing the history of the crucifixion of Christ between two thieves, the portraiture of whose persons is so well executed that there may be seen the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different ways they are expanded on the crosses. Round the cross on which our Saviour is extended are the Roman officers and soldiers attending the execution, with some of the chief rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the cross is Mary Magdalen, with Mary the wife of Cleophas and sister to the Virgin Mary, who stands in the front, and is represented as fainting away. On the right hand of the cross is the Roman centurion on horseback, who with a lance pierces our Saviour's side, from which blood and water are represented as issuing. Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. On the right is the penitent, and on the left the thief who reviled our Saviour. The first capital figure, on the left hand, standing in a niche, curiously delineated, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the reputed saint of England, standing completely armed at all points, holding in his hand a white banner, partly unfurled, and charged with a red cross, as a symbol of his dying in defence of the cross; and behind him lies at his feet a red dragon, alluding to his conquest over that "red dragon, the devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful."

The second figure, on the right hand, is that of St. Catherine, the virgin martyr of Alexandria, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left on a sword, her head encircled with a crown of glory. At the bottom, towards the left, is a hermit, holding something resembling a root, and looking up towards her; on the right, at the bottom, is part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her suffering martyrdom. The third figure on the left hand, under St. George, is

* This beautiful window was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and designed by them as a present to Henry VII.; but, that monarch dying before it was finished, it fell into the hands of the abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that monastery, when it was removed to New Hall, in Essex, then in possession of General Monk, and by him preserved during the civil wars. Some years ago, John Olminis, Esq., the then possessor of New Hall, sold it to Mr. Conyers, of Copthall, who resold it to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish in 1758, for 450 guineas.

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Henry VII. at his devotions, in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state in a small oratory, with a book before him. The fourth figure on the right hand, under St. Catherine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, at her devotions.

Above all is a row of six small panes, in which are representations of angels attendant on the crucifixion. On the left hand, in a small pane, is the moon, and on the opposite side the sun, alluding to the preternatural manner of the darkness. On the left of those figures, and over the moon, is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the persons of Henry and Elizabeth. On the opposite side and over the sun is placed a pomegranate, to signify the descent of the houses of York and Lancaster, from the royal house of Spain.

This church is also embellished with many ancient and splendid monuments of celebrated persons.

### GASLIGHT COMPANY, WESTMINSTER.

The building occupied by the company for supplying the city of Westminster with gas-lights is of a neat and pleasing kind, with little if any architectural beauty to recommend it, although it is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose intended; the interior arrangements are on the improved principles, but, as the process of obtaining gas is similar in all works of the kind, a further description will be given with an account of some of the older companies.

### ROYAL WESTMINSTER MEWS.

This beautiful building was erected (for the use of the members of the houses of Lords and Commons) from designs by Mr. D. Burton. It is composed of three parts, a centre and two wings enclosing the body or leading feature of the composition, which is pure Doric. The centre has a carriage way and two posterns, the former being covered by a semicircular arch, and the latter by lintels, reaching from antæ to antæ. The entablature is continued through the whole composition; it has two columns between the antæ, and the angles guarded by a pair of coupled antæ, making the composition in a manner octastyle. The antæ are continued at regular intervals of two triglyphs and three metopes distance; the main body of the front and the wings are distinguished by inverted portions of two columns in antæ, and covered by triangular pediments. This length of entablature, unbroken except in the centre and the two wings, is surmounted by a plain and lofty blocking course. The centre is marked by an attic, which is not an unmeaning screen, but a solid building the full depth of the gateway below.

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### STATUE OF GEO. CANNING.

In Parliament Square is placed the statue of this excellent man and celebrated statesman. It was sculptured by Mr. Westmacott, and, although of a commanding appearance, is not so well executed as many others of the kind. A most melancholy accident happened while finishing this statue: as a Mr. Riley was working at the drapery, the ropes which supported the figure gave way, and the unhappy man was crushed to death by the figure weighing some tons falling on him.

### DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.

This handsome column was erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Duke of York; it has a noble appearance when viewed from Waterloo Place, Pall-Mall, in a line with which at the top of the flight of steps leading into St. James's Park it is situated.

### OLD ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

"The improvement of the human capacity is an object which once obtained amply repays the labour of the projector." Actuated by this laudable feeling, John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, in 1512 founded this school, for the education of 153 boys free of expense.* The original

* "That he (John Colet,) founded the school in the honour of Christ Jesu in peuritia, and of his blessed mother, Mary.

"Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The master to admit these children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay fourpence for writing their name; which money the poor scholar that swept the school was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, prostrate to say the prayers contained in a table in the school. No tallow candles, but wax to be used; no meat, drink, or bottles to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the scholars use no cock-fights, nor riding about of victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew's, which are but foolish babbling and loss of time. That they have no remedies (i. e. play days begged) except the king, an archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children, every Childermas-day to go to Paul's church, and hear the child bishop sermon, and after to be at high mass, and each offer a penny to the child bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms of the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school.

"To be taught always in good literature, both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom, especially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clear and chaste Latin, either in prose or verse.

"The honourable company of Mercers of London, to have all the charge and care, and rule of the school. They do chuse every year of their company, two honest, substantial men, to be the surveyors of the school, who in the name of the whole fellowship should take all the care and business of the school for the year; to pay the masters and chaplains their

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building was destroyed by the fire of 1666, soon after which the structure we are about to describe arose in its place, with the addition of a library and a house situated at the south end of the building for the use of the second master. The central portion of the building occupied by the school was of stone, but had few pretensions to beauty *(see Engraving)*. In 1823 the whole was found to be in such a dilapidated state that the mercer's company determined upon taking it down and rebuilding it upon a more extensive scale. For this purpose they obtained an act, enabling them to purchase the grounds and buildings on the south side, by which the extent of the front of the present



is 209 feet. The present classical edifice was erected by Mr. George Smith. The centre projects, and is formed by six handsome columns of the Corinthian order, supported on piers, and terminated by a richly ornamented entablature and pediment; the building extends north and south, and is terminated by projecting wings, the north wing being formed by the houses of the first and fourth masters, and the south wing by those of the second and third masters; the intervening space is principally occupied on the one pair story by the school-room, which is 68 feet in length by 33 in width, and 27 in height. The ceiling is arched at each extremity, with a dome in the centre; the whole is beautifully ornamented. The floor of the school-room is supported by piers and columns, and enclosed by five handsome iron gates.

The school consists of eight classes; in the first the children are

quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries of cloth, and once in the year to give up their accounts to the master, wardens, and assistants. Then a little dinner to be made, and to call to account the receiving of all the estate of the school; and the master warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens five shillings, the surveyors two shillings, and for their riding to visit the lands eleven shillings; the clerk of the mercery, three shillings and fourpence, and some other gifts. That which that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treasury of the school. What remained to be given to the fellowship of the mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the school from time to time. The surplusage above repairs and casualties to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Colet, standing in the hall. And there, from year to year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the school of itself maintained itself. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the said school grow to any further charge to the mercery, that then also it might appear, to the laud, and praise, and mercy of the said fellowship.'

"Lastly, that he left it to the said company to add and diminish to and from this his book, and to supply it in every default, and also to declare in it, as time, place, and just occasion should require."

The great Sir Thomas Moore, in a letter to Dean Colet, compared his school "to the wooden horse of Troy, out of which the Grecians issued to surprise the city. In like manner," said he, "out of this your school many have come, that have subverted and overthrown all ignorance and rudeness."

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taught their rudiments; and according to their proficiency are advanced to the other classes, until they arrive at the eighth; from whence, being generally good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholars, they remove to the universities, and many of them enjoy exhibitions of 90*l.* a year for seven years. About Easter the scholars undergo a grand examination, to ascertain the improvement they have made in learning.

### NEW POST OFFICE.

The Post Office system is one of the most perfect regulations of finance existing under any government, but, like most extensive concerns, it has taken a length of time to free it from the abuses which existed in it. In its present form, it not only produces an immense revenue to government, but accomplishes it by means greatly to the benefit of the persons contributing, and by it commerce derives a facility of correspondence which could not be obtained by any less powerful engine.

Originally, letters were conveyed to different parts of the kingdom by means of carts, which were subject to robbery and a variety of inconveniences. The present admirable arrangement of mail-coaches was suggested by the late Mr. Palmer. The first mail-coach was established to Bristol, in 1784; and at present the mails travel to all the principal towns in the kingdom, from which, by means of branch-coaches, the letters are conveyed to the minor towns. Government contracts with the coach-master for carrying the mail, the passengers and parcels conveyed by them being the exclusive profit of the coach-master: the coaches travel at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages, and are provided with a guard well armed.

Some idea may be formed of the value of this national establishment by the increase of its revenues. In 1685, they were computed at 65,000*l.*; in 1688, 75,318*l.*; in 1764, 281,535*l.*; in 1785, 463,753*l.*; in 1793, 607,268*l.* So surprisingly has this excellent system been extended and improved, that the gross produce of 1816, for England, the East and West Indies, America, Scotland, and Ireland, was 2,067,940*l.*; and in 1825, 2,268,699*l.**

* The rule and rate of postage are as follow:—From any post-office in England and Wales, exceeding fifteen miles from such office . . 3d.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Between | 15 and 30 miles | 6d. |
| .. | 30 and 50 miles | 7d. |
| .. | 50 and 80 miles | 8d. |
| .. | 80 and 120 miles | 9d. |
| .. | 120 and 170 miles | 10d |
| .. | 170 and 230 miles | 11d. |
| .. | 230 and 300 miles | 12d. |

And so on in proportion of one penny for a single letter at every excess of distance of 100 miles.

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The business of the Post-Office used to be transacted in Lombard Street, but, the building not being sufficiently large, the present handsome edifice in St. Martin's Le Grand was erected from designs by Mr. Smirke. It is divided into three portions: the centre is ornamented by a noble portico of the Ionic order, supporting a fine entablature; the frieze plain, and the cornice having the appropriate number of dentals; the whole surmounted by a triangular pediment, containing the arms of the United Kingdom. The side porticoes, of the same order, are finished with a low attic, raised on the blocking course. The portions of the building between the centre and wings contain two stories of lofty windows. The basement story is constructed of granite, and the superstructure of hard bricks, faced with Portland stone.

All double, treble, and other letters and packets whatever (except in the two-penny post), pay in proportion to the respective rates of single letters, before specified: but no letter or packet, to and from places within the kingdom of Great Britain, together with contents thereof, shall be charged more than as a treble letter, unless the same shall weigh an ounce, when it is to be rated as four single letters, and so in proportion for every quarter of an ounce above that weight; reckoning each quarter as a single letter. This regulation as to weight also applies to foreign letters.

All persons are to take particular notice that the postage on foreign letters must be paid at the office where they are put in, otherwise there will be a necessity for such letters being opened and returned for the postage.

Mails are made up for France every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; Hambro, Holland, and Sweden, every Tuesday and Friday; Heligoland, every Friday; for the Mediterranean, every third Tuesday in the month; for the Brazils, every first Tuesday in the month; for Lisbon every Tuesday; and Cadiz every second Tuesday. Letters for Jamaica and North America on the first Wednesday in every month; Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara, the second Wednesday; and the Leeward Island on the first and third Wednesday in every month.

Twopenny Post Office.—There are upwards of 150 receiving houses for twopenny post letters. The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow:—

FOR DELIVERY IN TOWN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First | delivery | by eight o'clock over night. |
| Second | do. | by eight o'clock morning. |
| Third | do. | by ten o'clock morning. |
| Fourth | do. | by twelve o'clock morning. |
| Fifth | do. | by two o'clock afternoon. |
| Sixth | do. | by five o'clock afternoon. |

No twopenny post letter must weigh more than four ounces, unless it be intended to pass, or shall have, by the general post. Every newspaper forwarded by the twopenny post is charged one penny. Letters put in on Saturday evening are delivered in the country on Sunday morning. By the 9th of Queen Anne, cap. 10, "any person illegally conveying letters incurs a penalty of 5*l.* for every offence, and 10*l.* for every week the practice is continued;" and by the 42nd of George III., cap. 81, "the sender also incurs a penalty of 5*l.* for every offence, with full cost of suit."

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### HALF-MOON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The subject of our engraving is one of those singular buildings, more congenial to the taste of the antiquary than the youth of modern times, who, in inspecting our present structures, seem to forget the existence of an edifice which, unchanged, has witnessed the change of centuries, from the days of the gay cavaliers and sedate puritans to the present time, and which, inanimate itself, expresses more than half the edifices towering around it. We will now turn our attention to—

### ALDERSGATE.

Adjoining the Castle and Falcon Tavern, Aldersgate Street, was occupied by Aldersgate, which was one of the principal gates of the city. In 1616, it was taken down and substantially rebuilt; but, being much damaged by the fire of 1666, it was repaired and beautified in 1670 at the expense of the city, and was finally taken down at the commencement of the reign of George III.

In a large square over the arch of the gate was the figure of King James I. on horseback, in the same posture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take possession of the crown: above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In a niche on the east side was represented the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the twenty-third verse of the seventeenth chapter of his book. In a niche on the west side stood the figure of the prophet Samuel, with the first verse of the twelfth chapter of that prophet; and on the south side was the effigy in relief of King James I. in his royal robes sitting in a chair of state. The apartment over the gate was appropriated to the use of the common crier of the city; and by the sides of the gate were two posterns for the use of foot passengers.

### COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

Every person who wishes to inspect the beauties of the metropolis should pay a visit to the Colosseum. Independently of the tasteful arrangement of the plantations, &c., the sight of the magnificent panoramic view of London, as seen from the cross of St. Paul's cathedral, executed by Mr. Horner, is worth the trifling sum of admission.

This noble building is built in the form of a polygon of sixteen sides, each angle of which is ornamented by a double ante of the Doric order, supporting a continuous entablature, which circumscribes the structure; the cornice, which is surmounted by a blocking course, is crowned by an attic, ornamented by a cornice and sub-blocking course; from this springs the majestic roof, supported by three receding scamili.

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The front is ornamented by a finely proportioned Grecian-Doric portico of six columns, supporting a noble entablature, embellished with the appropriate number of tryglyphs, and the whole surmounted by a triangular pediment.

### CAMBRIDGE TERRACE.

THIS pleasing row of houses, situated between Chester Terrace and the Colosseum, is named after the present excellent viceroy of Hanover, brother to his Majesty William IV. Although it cannot boast of so much architectural beauty as most of the other terraces in Regent's Park, it has still a great deal to recommend it. The centre and two wings are ornamented by a Roman Doric portico with rusticated columns; above the basement story rises the main body of the building, containing two series of windows crowned with a cornice, &c., and surmounted by an attic story; the pleasing effect of the building is much heightened by the shrubbery in the front, which is enclosed by a neat iron railing.

### CHESTER TERRACE

WAS erected from designs by Mr. Nash, and named after the earldom of Chester. We regret to say that the great genius of conception exemplified in this noble pile of buildings is partly affected by the want of due proportion in the details.

The structure is of the Corinthian order; but the columns which support the centre and wings have such a length of shaft, that the capitals appear as secondary things, instead of the fine spreading forms which characterize this order, and the balustrade which surmounts the building is too cramped to be termed handsome; but, independently of these objections, this mass of buildings is such as may be reckoned among the first architectural beauties of this vast metropolis. At either extremity of the wings this ingenious architect has constructed what might be termed triumphal arches if some of our splendid victories were recorded on them; but, as they are, they have a novel and imposing effect.

### ST. ANDREW'S TERRACE.

THE houses comprising St. Andrew's Terrace have little to recommend them, with the exception of the neat pavilion-looking building, represented in our Engraving. It is formed with two houses so built as to resemble one. It consists of a centre and two wings. The basement story is rusticated, with a balustrade supporting four Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and triangular pediment.

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### DIORAMA.

This delightful exhibition was first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823; it is very superior to the Panorama in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and differs from it in this respect, that instead of a circular representation, the whole picture is exhibited at once in perspective.

The exhibition is a display of architectural and landscape scenery, executed principally by Messrs. Bouton and Daguere, which is painted in solid and transparency, arranged and lighted in a peculiar mode, so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and a variety of natural phenomena. The body of the picture is painted on what scene-painters term a flat, and this main or perpendicular subject is aided by wings or side scenes, by painting on the floor, by raised bodies, and other optical and pictorial effects, until the delusion is perfect and almost incredible.

The exterior elevation of this building is from designs by Mr. Nash, and in appearance is similar to the houses on either side of it. The interior was constructed at an immense expense, expressly for the purpose, by Messrs. Morgan and Pugin, and resembles a theatre; the part allotted to the spectators consisting of a tier of boxes elevated three or four feet above the pit. The ceiling is circular, adorned with transparent devices, and surrounded with a series of medallions, representing the most eminent sculptors and painters.

By some admirable machinery the whole is made to revolve with the audience, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, so that as one picture recedes the other comes gradually into view.

### ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.

The Church of St. Mary is supposed to have been first erected in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive the title of Le-Bow from its original construction upon arches. In the year 1090, a tempestuous wind unroofed the building, and the rafters, twenty-six feet in length, were precipitated with such violence into the main street (at that time a swampy ground) as to sink about eighteen feet into the earth, from which it being difficult to extricate them, the protruding parts were cut down to the level of the street. In the year 1271, a great portion of the steeple fell down, by which several persons were killed. Towards rebuilding the steeple, Robert Harding Goldsmith, in 1478, gave 40*l.*, and others lesser sums; so that in 1512 it was finished, with the exception of the lanterns and bows, which were afterwards built of stone, brought from Caën, in Normandy, and delivered at the Custom-house quay at 4*s.* 8*d.* per ton. The lanterns were intended to have been glazed, and to have had lights placed in them every night in the winter,



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for the benefit of those persons whose business required them to resort to the city early in the morning.

In 1620, the church was new pewed and beautified, but sharing in the destruction caused by the fire of 1666; it was rebuilt in 1680 by Messrs. Thompson and Cartwright, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, but being surveyed in 1819, and found to be in a dangerous state, it was taken down, and the present structure erected on precisely the same plan by Mr. Gwilt.

It is well built of brick and stone, and the walls covered with a finishing. The principal ornament of this church is its steeple, erected near the north-west angle, and made contiguous by a lobby placed between it and the church. It is accounted by judicious artists, an admirable piece of architecture, not to be paralleled by the steeple of any parochial church in Europe. It is constructed of Portland stone, and consists of a tower and spire: the tower is square; on the north side is a door and beautiful door case; the piers and arch are of the Tuscan order, adorned with two columns and entablament of the Doric order, enriched with cherubim; above the cornice is an eliptical aperture, on the key piece, a cherub, whence (by way of compartment) there extends two festoons of large fruit sustained by two angels in a sitting posture, their feet resting on the cornice. There is another door case on the west-side; above that on the north-side is another aperture and balcony, and a little higher a modillion cornice; above that are four belfry windows, each adorned with four pilasters and entablament of the Ionic order: on the cornice an acroteria, at each angle four cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting at the upper ends a spacious vase, which terminates the tower.

The spire begins with a circular meur, and on that is a range of columns with an entablature and acroteria of the Corinthian order. This balcony is adorned with arches or bows, which may be passed under, in walking round this part.

The spire, a little higher, is adorned with pedestals, their columns and entablament of the Composite order; so that here are the five orders placed in the same way as they are commonly expressed.

On the cornice of this last order stands several cartouches, supporting a pyramidical body of considerable altitude, and at the vertex, a spacious ball, surmounted by a vane in the form of a dragon of gilt brass, ten feet long and proportionably bulky, with wings expanded, which notwithstanding its great weight, is so exactly poised as to be turned with the least wind.

The interior is paved with stone, and divided into four aisles, lighted by several handsome windows. The roof, which is arched and sup-

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ported by ten columns of the Corinthian order, is adorned with pannels and arches of croket and fret-work. Between the columns are arches, on the key-pieces of which are cherubim, sumounted by an entablature. It is pewed and wainscoated with oak; the pulpit, veneered and carved, with enrichments of leaves, coronets, escalops, &c.; near the north-west angle is a handsome inner wainscoat door-case, adorned with four fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order; at the west-end is a gallery containing an excellent organ; on the northern and southern sides are handsome galleries.

The altar piece is very neat, in the centre of which, in a square frame carved and gilt, is the Decalogue, executed in letters of gold on a black ground, on either side of which, are two pilasters and entablaments of the Corinthian order; above are two attic pilasters, with cornice and compass pediment, supporting the figures of seven golden candlesticks with flaming tapers. Under the pediment is a spacious glory, the rays curiously veneered, replenishing a circle about five feet in diameter, containing the words "Glory be to God on high," and, underneath the circle, "On earth peace and good will towards men." The upper part of the altar-piece is enriched with palm branches, leaves, &c.

This church, remarkable for the number of incidents connected with it,* contains many beautiful monuments of celebrated men.

* In 1284, one Lawrence Ducket, a goldsmith, having offended a person of the name of Crepin, the latter severely wounded Ducket, who fled for safety into the church; upon which, Crepin's adherents entered the church in the night, and slew Ducket, who was lying in the steeple, and then hanged up the body in such a situation, that it might appear as though Ducket had committed suicide. The inquisition returned a verdict to that effect, and the murdered corpse was drawn through the city by the feet, and buried in a ditch without the walls. A boy who had secreted Ducket from his pursuers disclosed the truth; the murderers were seized and executed; a woman, the chief cause, being burnt, and the others who were wealthy persons, hanged with their purses.

In 1195, one William Fitz Osbert, alias Long Beard, a deformed person who had permitted his beard to grow to an unusual length, partly from affectation, and partly in derision of the Norman custom of shaving the face, so wrought upon the lower classes, that he was esteemed by them a man of extraordinary talent and demeanour.

The greatest enemies of Fitz Osbert acknowledge, that being a man of powerful elocution, he became the professed advocate of the poor citizens, against the oppression of the more wealthy; and having frequently pleaded the cause of the poor before the magistrates, he became the idol of the lower orders of the people, who were universally at his devotion.

Upon this he began to act more openly, and made use of all his rhetoric to enrage the populace against a certain aid or tallage, which was to be raised for the service of the public. He insisted that the tax was unequal, and pressed more upon the poor than the wealthy. This insinuation wrought so powerfully on the minds of the people, that a tumult ensued near St. Paul's Cathedral, in which several citizens were killed. Advice of this insurrection being transmitted to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, the king's justiciary, that prelate summoned Fitz Osbert to appear before him at a fixed time and place. He obeyed the summons, but was attended by such a numerous crowd of his adherents, that the archbishop,



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## ST OLAVE'S, OLD JEWRY.

THE time when this church was founded is uncertain, but there is little doubt that it is very ancient, for in 1171, the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral granted the patronage of St. Olave's to Ralph de Arden, at a yearly rent of four shillings, for the profit of Butley Priory, in Suffolk, founded by his father-in-law Ranalph de Granville, at that time chief justice of England.

In 1450, Thomas Morestead, esq., surgeon to Henry IV., V., and VI., built the north aisle; but being unhappily demolished by the fatal flames in 1666, it was again re-edified and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1673.

The walls are partly brick with stone facings; the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower with pinnacles, is also of stone. The east end is ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment; the upper part of the walls, at the meeting of the roof, is enriched with cherubim, festoons, and cartouches.

The interior is paved with Purbeck stone; it is divided into two aisles, and a very large chancel, raised one step higher than the west end. At the west end is a handsome gallery, extending a little eastward at both ends, fronted with oak, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order. The south door-case is adorned with pilasters and entablement of the Doric order. There are three handsome inner door-

instead of seizing him, thought it better, for his own safety, to dismiss him with a gentle reproof, and to advise him not to appear in any tumultuous assembly for the future.

The more wealthy citizens being greatly terrified at the proceedings of Fitz Osbert and his party, at length agreed that a number of men should lay in wait to seize him when he had but few attendants: an opportunity of this kind soon offered; but Fitz Osbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a most desperate resistance; and having possessed themselves of the church of St. Mary le-Bow, in Cheapside, they fortified the steeple, with a full determination to defend themselves until further assistance should arrive.

The situation of Fitz Osbert was no sooner known, than the populace from all parts assembled in Cheapside, for the purpose of setting their champion at liberty; but the magistrates used such persuasive arguments, that they were prevailed upon to disperse. A resolution was then formed of setting fire to the steeple; so that Fitz Osbert and his friends, having no resource but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or be burnt upon the spot, they chose the former expedient, and making a desperate sally, aimed at safety by wading through the blood of their opponents; but being overpowered by numbers they were made prisoners and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were tried, and sentence of death passed on them. On the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city, to a part of Smithfield called the Elms, where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains.

A report was spread by a priest, a kinsman of the deceased, that miracles were performed at the place of his execution, which again increased the public terror; but his life being published by authority, and the priest excommunicated, order was restored.

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cases, two opening towards the north and south, and one in a fine wainscot partition at the west end of the church.

The pulpit, which is made of oak, is placed on the north side, and enriched with cherubim, fruit, &c. The altar-piece is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and open arched pediment, in which the arms of England are portrayed: between the pilasters are portraits of Moses and Aaron, with the Decalogue, Paternoster, and Creed, the whole embellished with palm-branches, fruit-leaves, cartouches, &c. The length of this church is seventy-eight feet, breadth thirty-four, altitude thirty-six, the tower to the pinnacle above eighty-eight feet.

### ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET.

The parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth is situated on the south side of Lombard Street, and derives its name from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its original situation near the Woolstaple,* which stood in the churchyard of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, the syllable *noth* being a corruption from neath, signifying near.

The church is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, until their suppression by Henry VIII., when it was granted to Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor, in 1543.

In the year 1485, Sir Hugh Brice, goldsmith, lord mayor, keeper of the King's exchange, and one of the governors of the mint, built part of the body of the church, the steeple, and a chapel termed the charnel, and gave money towards finishing the whole, in addition to the stone which he had caused to be prepared for the purpose.

Sir Simon Eyre, founder of Leadenhall, gave the Cardinal's Hat Tavern, with a tenement adjoining, and the appurtenances which had been erected by him, to be appropriated for a brotherhood, dedicated to our lady in this church.

The fabric not having been totally destroyed by the fire of London, the steeple escaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north side, were deemed to be reparable. But the condition of the living having been much improved by its union with that of St. Mary Woolchurch, and the church thus patched falling to decay, it became necessary to level the whole, and to rebuild it as one of the fifty new churches appointed by parliament in 1719. In digging the foundation there were found a considerable number of tusks and bones of boars and goats, with several models and pieces of metal, some tesselated work, and several Roman earthen vessels, both for sacred and profane uses, on

* The Woolstaple was the place for weighing wool.

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removing which, a well was discovered choaked with rubbish, upon its being cleared, a spring of salubrious water arose, to preserve which a pump was fixed over it.

It is to be hoped that intended improvements will leave this handsome structure exposed to public view, as hitherto the architectural beauties of this edifice have been obscured by the neighbouring houses. On the north side, fronting Lombard Street, there are three very large and lofty niches adorned with Ionic columns, and surmounted with a bold rustic; over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance is at the west end, by a lofty rustic arch, over which rises a broad shallow tower, ornamented with six composite columns in the front, and two on the sides; upon this is raised two small towers crowned with a balustrade, from the centre of which rises a flag-staff with a vane. The interior of the church is massy, and the principal lights through four large arched windows, forming part of a dome.

### CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

This splendid specimen of architecture, justly esteemed the master-piece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, is recorded in Dugdale's Monastican, to the effect that Eudo, Steward of the household to Henry I., presented the living of St. Stephen's Super Walbrook to his newly-founded monastery of St. John, Colchester, in 1422.

In 1428, Sir Robert Chicheley, grocer, gave to the parish a plot of ground on the east-side of the water-course, two hundred and eight and a half feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth, for the purpose of erecting a new church, and forming a churchyard. In 1429, Sir Robert Chicheley laid the first stone of the proposed fabric on his own account, and a second in memory of Sir William Standon, of whom he had purchased the ground for the sum of two hundred marks. He also gave the additional sum of 100*l.*, and bore all the charges of the timber-work, besides covering the new structure with lead, giving all the timber for roofing the side aisles, and defraying the expences of carriage.

In 1432, Sir Robert Whittingham, knight of the bath, purchased the patronage of this rectory from John, Duke of Bedford, uncle to Henry VI., and gave it to Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor in 1460, in whose family it continued until about the year 1502, when Richard Lee, esq., presented it to the Grocers' Company, who still continue patrons of the living.

During the years 1622 and 1632, the church was thoroughly repaired at an expense of 500*l.* or 600*l.*, but, sharing in the general destruction of 1666, was levelled, with the exception of the steeple and bells. It

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was again rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and the parish of St. Benet Sherehog united to it by act of parliament.

The church is constructed of stone, but the beauties of its exterior are hidden from the sight by the surrounding buildings, except the steeple, which is square to a considerable height, the summit of which is surrounded with a balustrade, within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two steges; the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, surmounted by a dome, from which rises a vane.

The interior of this edifice, which is entered by an ascent of fifteen steps from the street, is paved with stone, and divided into four aisles. The roof, in the centre of which is a spacious dome crowned with a lantern and divided into small compartments, beautifully decorated, is supported by pilasters and noble columns of the Corinthian order, raised on their pedestals, with an entablature and arches, ornamented by shields, palm branches, and rows of fret-work, and pannels of crocket work. The walls are wainscoted ten feet high, having the grocers' arms within a handsome compartment: at the north end is a door-case, beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruit and leaves: at the north-west angle is another, and at the west-end a third, adorned by two columns, with an entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with cherubim, festoons, and the arms of Chicheley. The altar-piece is embellished with two columns, their architecture, frieze, and cornice of the same order; on the cornice are the arms of England, and beneath are figures of Moses and Aaron, with a radiance: above the Creed and Lord's Prayer are two shields with compartments and festoons, fruit, leaves, &c., gilt. On the northerly shield are the arms of Chicheley, a chevron between three cinque foils, gules, &c. The Communion table, which is semicircular, is finely veneered and carved, and placed on a foot-piece of black and white marble, enclosed by rail and banister, raised two steps of black marble higher than the rest of the chancel. Over the altar, at the east end, is a splendid painting, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, executed by Benjamin West, esq., which was presented by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and put up in September 1776. The dimensions of this church are as follows:—Length seventy-five feet, breadth fifty-six feet, altitude of the middle roof thirty-four feet, of the cupola and lantern fifty four feet, and of the tower (in which there are three bells) to the top of the banister near seventy feet.

### THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ALDERMARY.

On the eastern side of Bow Lane, Cheapside, is situated the church of Aldermary. This is the most ancient edifice in London, dedicated to

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the Virgin Mary, and is supposed to have been founded during the reign of the Saxon monarchs. The name is a corruption from Older, or Elder Mary, and must therefore have been of a more remote date than St. Mary-le-Bow, which was standing in the days of William the Conqueror.

Sir Henry Keeble, grocer, and lord mayor of London in the year 1510, bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the church and erecting a steeple, which was not completed until 1627. In 1626, William Rodoway gave 3000*l.*, and Richard Pierson 200 marks, for the same purpose, with the proviso that it should be built after the plan proposed by Sir Henry Keeble. The body of this church and part of the steeple suffered by the devastating flames of 1666, and was rebuilt in its present form at the charge of Henry Rogers, esq., who having left the sum of 5000*l.* for re-edifying a church, his wife, Mary Rogers, appropriated the money to that of St. Mary Aldermary, as appears by a Latin inscription over the west entrance to the following effect:—

"This church, which was reduced to ashes by the general conflagration of the city, and is now rebuilt with much greater magnificence by the pious liberality of one single, but very bountiful hand, at the expense of full 5000*l.*, gratefully acknowledges in this comely frontispiece, that this pious benefaction is owing to Henry Rogers, esq., the great grandson of Edward Rogers of Cannington, knight (who was confessor in Queen Mary's days), and the heir also of his piety, in the year of our Lord 1681.

'The memory of the just shall be blessed.'"

The church is built of stone, in the modern Gothic style of architecture. The interior of the roof is ornamented with Gothic arches and branches of crocket and fret-work; the grand arches are adorned with the arms of the archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Rogers, and with cherubim, palm-branches, &c., executed in fret-work. The altar-piece is embellished with four columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and compass pediment, in which are emblazoned the arms of England, gilt and painted: between the columns are the Decalogue in gold letters on a black ground beneath a glory, and two cherubim with enrichments of cartouches, and the Paternoster and Creed in black letters on gold.

The length of the building is one hundred feet, breadth sixty-three feet, altitude about forty-five feet, and the tower to the summit of the pinnacles about one hundred and thirty-five feet.

### THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

Was erected in the year 1812, from designs by P. F. Robinson, esq., for W. Bullock, esq., of Liverpool, and originally occupied by the

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London Museum, a fine collection of natural and artificial curiosities. Upon the Museum being sold by auction, the hall was divided into several compartments, which are used as exhibition rooms.

It is named from the Egyptian style of architecture, in which it is erected. The main body of the building is after the great temple of Tentyra, and the details corrected from the celebrated work of Denon. The building is in two stories: at the entrance in the basement story are two massy columns, which seem to have been built as pedestals for the figures of two Ethiopians supporting the entablature of the central window. The edifice is bounded by a large projecting cornice, rising from a colossal sculptured torus, and is richly ornamented by inclined pilasters and hieroglyphics.

### UNIVERSITY CLUB-HOUSE.

This noble building was erected from the united designs of William Wilkins, esq., R. A., and John Peter Dering, esq., A. R. A. Being a corner house it has the advantage of two fronts, one opening to Suffolk Street, and the other to Pall Mall East. The fronts are raised on a rusticated basement occupying the ground story. The front next Suffolk Street, in which is the entrance, has an enclosed portico, and a porch to the ground story. The principal front facing Pall Mall East is distinguished from that next Suffolk Street by a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and compass pediment. The edifice is ornamented by a series of antæ above the rusticated basement, surmounted by an entablature cornice and parapet, in the form of a continued pedestal. In the intercolumniation is a series of spacious and lofty windows that give light to the grand apartments of the principal story.

The University Club is composed of members of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, elected by close ballot, for the purpose of keeping the society select.

### BURLINGTON ARCADE, PICCADILLY,

Is a handsome covered avenue, erected in 1819, from a design of Samuel Mare, esq. It is situated on the west side of Burlington House, and extends from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens.

The Arcade is 210 yards long, containing 72 shops, in which almost every species of fashionable and useful merchandise is exposed to the inspection of the public who attend it, attracted by its seclusion from the heat and inclemency of the weather, as well as by the attention of the inhabitants, who have appointed two porters to keep out improper visitors; thus rendering it a desirable promenade.

The entrance in Piccadilly has a pleasing effect, and consists of four columns of the Ionic order, with entablature and cornice, from which spring three arches, surmounted by a handsome cornice and balustrade.

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### ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, HAYMARKET.

In consequence of the unequal management of theatrical performances, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, Sir John Vanbrugh was induced to procure subscriptions for erecting a new and magnificent theatre in the Haymarket, calculated to do honour to the architect and to the nation, and at the same time produce wealth to those who were concerned in it.

The sum of 3000*l.* was immediately raised, and the building begun under Sir John's direction. In the year 1704, Mr. Betterson having surrendered to Sir John all his right and interest in the license which had been granted to him, the latter associated himself with Mr. Congreve, and, from abilities of two such excellent writers, great expectations were formed. On the 9th of April, 1705, the theatre was opened with an Italian opera, which did not meet with its expected success. It was soon discovered that the architect was much better qualified to produce excellent pieces than to construct a place for their performance. The edifice was a vast triumphal piece of architecture, wholly unfit for every purpose of convenience; the vast columns, the gilded cornices and lofty roofs, availed very little when scarcely one word in ten could be distinctly heard. "At the first opening of it," says Mr. Cibber, "the flat ceiling that is now over the orchestra, was then a semi-oval arch, that sprung fifteen feet higher from above the cornice. The ceiling over the pit, too, was still more raised, being one level line from the highest part of the upper gallery to the front of the stage; the front boxes were continued a semi-circle to the bare walls of the house on each side: this extraordinary and superfluous space occasioned such an undulation from the voice of every performer, that, generally, what they said, sounded like the gabbling of many persons in the lofty aisles of a cathedral. The tone of a trumpet, or the swelling of an eunuch's holding note, it is true might be sweetened by it; but the articulate sounds of a speaking voice were drowned by the hollow reverberations of one word under another."

The theatre had not at that time the benefit of a large city, which has since been built in its neighbourhood, and it was then too remote from the then frequenters of the theatre to be frequently attended by them. All these circumstances uniting together afforded so little prospect of profit or success, that in a few months Mr. Congreve gave up his share to Mr. Vanbrugh; who, at the end of the second season, either finding the gains which arose from the management too few, or the trouble arising from his attending to it too much, grew dissatisfied with his

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situation, and wished to be relieved from it. But of so little value was the theatre considered at this juncture, that no person thought it of consequence enough to apply for it.

During the year 1720, a fund of 50,000*l.* was raised by subscription for the regular support of the undertaking, to which King George I. contributed 1,000*l.* The concern was then put under the direction of a governor and directors, called the academy of music. The first vocal performers, a lyric poet, and the best three composers of music were engaged; the latter were Handel, Attilia, and Bononcini. From this period the Opera continued to flourish under the direction of various managers.

On the 17th of June, 1789, the whole of the theatre was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt on a scale of greater magnificence. The exterior of the present building was erected from designs by Messrs. Nash and Repton, in 1818, and is a splendid specimen of the Palladian style of architecture. The front is ornamented by a design by Mr. Bubb, representing the origin of music and dancing, executed in terra cotta. The edifice is cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonade, supported by cast-iron pillars of the Doric order.

The interior of this theatre is beautifully decorated, and is nearly as large as the celebrated theatre of La Scala, at Milan; the stage within the walls is sixty feet long, and eighty feet broad, and the space across from the boxes, on each side, forty-six feet. The fronts of the boxes, of which there are five tiers, are elegantly ornamented and painted in compartments, with various emblematical devices; each box is furnished with six chairs, and enclosed with curtains in the fashion of the Italian theatres. The pit and gallery are very spacious. The boxes will contain about 900 persons, and the pit and gallery about 800 hundred each.

Here is also a grand concert room, for the performance of ancient music, &c., ninety-eight feet in length, forty-six in breadth, and thirty-five in height, which is elegantly fitted up, and is usually opened for the season in January.

### CROCKFORD'S CLUB-HOUSE.

This noble building was erected from designs by Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt. It consists of a lofty ground story lighted by five spacious venetian windows; from this rises the principal story containing the same number of French casement windows, ornamented by entablatures. The entrance to the building is by a flight of stone steps to the level of the ground floor, beneath which is an extensive and lofty basement story, comprising the kitchen and other domestic apartments and offices, lighted by a wide area, and separated from the street by a

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handsome stone balustrade, on the pedestals of which are raised a series of bronzed tripods, supporting as many elegant octagonal lanterns.

The front of the building is composed of a centre and two slightly receding wings, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and cornice, upon which are raised a blocking course and balustrade.

### KING'S WEIGH-HOUSE

Originally stood on Cornhill, but is now situated at the corner of Love Lane, Little Eastcheap, on the ground formerly occupied by the parish church of St. Andrew Hubbard. The intent for which this building was erected, was to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandise brought from beyond the seas.

It is under the government of a master and four master-porters, with labouring porters under them, who used to have horses and carts for the purpose of carrying the goods from the merchants' warehouses to the beam and to carry them back. This laudable institution has of late years fallen into disuse in consequence of a compulsory power being wanting to oblige the merchants to have their goods weighed.

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the 18th of May, 1801, the first stone of this fabric was laid by William Hammond, esq., chairman of the committee of managers, who stated to the proprietors that the following inscription, engraved on copper, had been deposited under the stone:—

"On the 18th of May, in the year 1801, and the forty-first of the reign of George III., the first stone of this building, erected by private subscription for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid in the presence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Stur, Thomas Roberts, Griffiths Jones, William Grey, Isaac Hensley, Robert Sutton, John Bruckshaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers; James Peacock, architect: at this era, being the first year of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated in five successive reigns to 352,730,924*l.* The inviolate faith of the British nation, and the principles of the constitution, sanction and secure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessings of that constitution be transmitted to the latest posterity!"

The building was erected in 1804, by Mr. James Peacock, architect, and is well calculated for the purpose intended. It is situated at the upper end of Chapel Court, opposite to the east door of the Bank: there are also entrances to it from Shorter's Court, and New Court, in Throgmorton Street, and from the Hercules' Tavern, in Broad Street. The nature of the stocks will be explained in a future portion of this work.

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### AUCTION MART

Is situated at the corner of Bartholomew Lane and Throgmorton Street.* The fabric derives much of its importance from its occupying a site near the Bank, Royal Exchange, and other public buildings, and is a very useful commercial edifice; originally constructed by a joint-stock company, principally composed of auctioneers. It was erected in 1810, under the direction of Mr. John Walters. The front facing Bartholomew Lane is ornamented by an attached portico of two stories; the lower one of the Doric order, and the upper one of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. Both fronts are rusticated as high as the second series of windows, and the whole of the building is finished by a cornice and handsome balustrade. The area which gives light to the basement story is protected by a plinth and balustrade.

The interior contains a spacious saloon for the exhibition of particulars of sales of every description, various apartments for auctions, and a coffee room, &c., for the use of the auctioneers. Particulars of all sales are preserved here for the purpose of public reference, as are also all charters, acts of parliament, &c., relating to canals, railways, bridges, and other commercial speculations. In the basement is a sub-hall with offices for the use of the brokers; beneath which are arched vaults and cellaring.

### CORN EXCHANGE.

The Corn Exchange, situated in Mark Lane, was erected in 1827, from designs of George Smith, esq., by a joint-stock company, as a market for the use of the corn factors, &c. The centre (in which is the entrance)

* Throgmorton Street consisted of old and small houses until the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Cranwell, master of the Jewel House, and ultimately earl of Essex, erected in this street a spacious mansion for his city residence. According to Stowe, this great courtier committed an act of oppression which does not reflect to his credit—"This house," he remarks, "being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he caused the pales of the garden adjoining to the north part thereof on a sudden to be taken down, twenty-two feet to be measured directly into the north of every man's ground, a line then to be drawn, a trench to be cut, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there and a house standing close to his south pales; this house they loosed from the ground and carried on rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, before my father heard thereof. No warning was given, nor any other answer, when he heard thereof, and spoke to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them to do so. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land; and my father paid his whole rent, which was six shillings and eightpence a year for that half which was left. And so much of my own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."

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is a handsome receding portico of the pure Grecian Doric order of architecture, supporting an entablature ornamented by wreaths of laurel, instead of the more appropriated tryglyphs; above which is the cornice crowned by a magnificent blocking course, surmounted by a styoblate, bearing the imperial arms of the United Kingdoms.

The interior is a quadrangular paved court, surrounded by a colonnade, in which are seats appropriated to the cornfactors, each of whom has a desk containing samples of corn. The market-days are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, but the most business is transacted on Mondays.

### LONDON BRIDGE.

The first pile for the formation of the coffer dams, in which were built the piers of this magnificent structure, unrivalled by any bridge in the world, was driven on the 15th of March, 1824. The coffer dams being completed, the first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1825. The construction of the pier proceeded with such rapidity, that the first arch was keyed in on the 4th of August, 1827, and the bridge finally finished on the 31st of July, 1831; having occupied seven years and a half in its construction.

The bridge consists of five semi-eliptic arches, the centre of which is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of twenty-nine feet and a half. The length of the bridge, from the extremity of the abutments, is 928 feet, the abutments being each 130 feet span; the breadth of the roadway between the parapet is fifty-three feet, and the foot-paths nine feet each in width.

The whole of the bridge is built of granite, of which there were about 120,000 tons employed. The expences of its erection, amounting to about two millions of pounds sterling, were defrayed partly by government, and partly by the corporation of London. As an indemnification to the corporation, they are allowed to levy a tax for twenty-six years of tenpence per chaldron on all coals entering the port of London.

### CROSBY HOUSE.

This magnificent structure was built by Sir John Crosbie,* grocer and woolman, and sheriff of London, in 1470, on ground leased to him by

* Sir John Crosbie lived in the reign of Henry V., as appears by the will of Henry Lord Scrope, of Masham, who was beheaded at Southampton for high treason. That nobleman bequeathed to Sir John a woollen gown without furs, and one hundred shillings.

Having been knighted by Edward IV. in 1471, the next year Sir John was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the differences then subsisting between Edward and the Duke of Burgundy. He was at that time a member of the grocers' company and a considerable dealer in wool, by which he raised a considerable fortune, and was enabled to purchase

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Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helens. In this house Richard, Duke of Gloucester, lodged after he had conveyed his innocent nephews to the tower, and meditated on their murder. Shakspeare alludes to this building in his play of Richard III.:—

*Buckingham.*—Good Catesby, go, effect this business soundly.
*Catesby.*—My good lords both, with all the heed I can.
*Gloster.*—Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep?
*Catesby.*—You shall, my lord.
*Gloster.*—At Crosby Place; there you shall find us both.

The hall, improperly termed Richard the Third's chapel, is still entire, although it is divided by floors for the convenience of the packers, who at present inhabit it. It is in length eighty-seven feet, in breadth twenty-eight feet, and in height thirty-six feet. The hall is lighted at the west side by a range of beautiful Gothic windows, and by an elegant circular window at one end. The roof is divided by three rows of pendents, which are connected by painted arches.

### CLOTH WORKERS' HALL.

The Cloth-workers' company was incorporated first by letters patent of Edward IV., in 1482, under the title of "the Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London:" and, secondly, by Queen Elizabeth, who changed their first appellation to that of "the Master, Wardens, and Commonallity of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Cloth-workers of the City of London;" whose title was confirmed by Charles I.

This company has a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery; and supports the following charities:—

A free-school at Sutton Vallence, in Kent, another in the Isle of Man, alms-houses at Sutton Vallence and Islington, and nine exhibitions for poor scholars in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The whole

the manor of Hanworth and lands in the adjoining parish of Feltham, in Middlesex, as well as to erect this house, at that time the highest in London.

By his last will, after bequeathing considerable sums to various monasteries and hospitals, he gave to the repairs of St. Helen's church five hundred marks; sending the poor-house keepers in Bishopsgate Ward 30*l.*; to the repairs of Hanworth church 40*l.*; of Bishopsgate and London Wall 100*l.*; and towards erecting a new tower of stone at the south-east of London Bridge, if the same were begun by the corporation, 100*l.*; besides a number of other legacies.

The mansion was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Bonvica, an Italian merchant; Henry, being a great favourer of the merchants of that country, for the sake of "magnificent silks, velvets, tissues of gold, jewels, and other luxuries," as he expresses it, "for the pleasure of us and our dearest wyeff the queane." In the reign of Elizabeth, Crosby House was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; it has been since a dissenting meeting-house, but has now dwindled into warehouses.

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expenditure of this company, for charitable purposes, is estimated at 1,400*l.* per annum.

The hall is a neat brick building, with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The interior is a lofty room, wainscoted to the ceiling, which is highly adorned with fret-work. The screen is of oak, ornamented with four pilasters supporting an entablature and compass pediment of the Corinthian order. At the west end are carvings as large as life of James I. and Charles II., in their robes.

In the windows are painted the arms of England, the city, the company, and others belonging to the masters and benefactors.

### VINTNERS' HALL.

This handsome building is erected on the spot originally occupied by the residence of Sir John Stody, mayor of London in the year 1357, at that time called Stody Place; which place Sir John afterwards presented to the Vintners' Company.

The present edifice is enclosed by a square court, with a large iron gate separating it from the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, surmounted by the figure of a Bacchus seated upon three tuns. In the great hall, which is exceedingly handsome, is a good painting of St. Martin dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the character of a beggar, and a statue of that saint; but why St. Martin is selected as the patron of the company does not appear.

The Vintners were originally known by the name of Merchant Wine-trimmers of Gascoigne, and were distinguished into importers, who were called vineatrij, or wholesale dealers in wine; and tabernarij, or neatrij, who kept taverns or cellars to retail wine, bought of the merchant. They were incorporated by Edward III., and confirmed by Henry VI., who granted them a charter to form them a body politic, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London."

The freemen belonging to this company (the eleventh of the twelve principal companies) have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence.

### PAINTER STAINERS' HALL.

The Company of Painter Stainers originated from some artists, who formed themselves into a fraternity as early as the reign of Edward III., but they were not incorporated.

They styled themselves Painter Stainers; and employed themselves in painting and staining glass, illuminating missals, and painting altars

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and portraits, a fine specimen of which may be seen in the portrait of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. In the year 1575, they were molested by plasterers and unskilful persons attempting to bring their work into disrepute by the slight and in some measure coarse manner in which it was executed. The painters, to preserve the mystery of their art, applied to Queen Elizabeth for protection, who incorporated them in the year 1582, under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Painting, called Painter Stainers in the City of London."

The hall-room is very handsome, and is ornamented by several allegorical paintings on the ceiling and panels, executed by Fuller and other artists. The ceiling, representing Pallas triumphant with the Arts and Fame, attended by Mercury, suppressing Envy, Sloth, Pride, and the other enemies of the liberal sciences. There is also a very fine collection of paintings, by various celebrated artists, belonging to this company.

### MASONS' HALL.

Is situated at the south-east angle of Masons' Alley (a paved thoroughfare leading from Basinghall Street into Coleman Street). The building, which is at present occupied as a warehouse, is small though convenient, and is well built of stone.

The Company was incorporated about the year 1410, under the title of The Freemasons, a fraternity of great celebrity. In 1477, William Hanckstow, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society as borne at this time; but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II., on the 17th of September 1677, by the name of "The Masters, Warden, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London," under which style they enjoy the privilege of the livery.

### BRITISH MUSEUM.

The eminent physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloane, may be justly considered as the founder of this great receptacle of valuable curiosities. In 1695 he married the daughter of Alderman Langley; and, being desirous that the metropolis, in which he had obtained an ample and well-earned fortune, should be benefited by the vast accumulations of useful knowledge which he had collected, he bequeathed by his last will that his whole museum should be offered to the parliament for the use of the public on condition of their paying to his executors the sum of 20,000*l.*, though it appeared from his own account that the sum proposed for such a valuable repository was scarcely the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, the ores, and precious stones, which it contained, and



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that the first cost of the whole collection to him had amounted to 50,000*l*. The parliament readily embraced the offer, and an act was passed "For the purchase of the museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the famous Cotton library, and of the additions made and to be made thereto."

Government immediately raised by lottery the sum of 100,000*l*. for the purchase and establishment of this noble museum; governors and trustees, consisting of the most eminent persons in the kingdom, were appointed to conduct it; and among them were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Secretaries of State, who were declared trustees for the public. Lord Cadogan, and Hans Stanley, esq., who had married Sir Hans Sloane's daughters, were added; after their decease, two others were to be chosen of the family of Sir Hans Sloane, from time to time, to be their perpetual representatives in the trust.

In order to increase this valuable collection still more, the king, with the parliament, directed that the royal library of curious manuscripts, which had long lain exposed in the old dormitory at Westminster, should be added to the Cotton library, and that it should become a part of the proposed museum; and that Samuel Burrows, and Thomas Hart, esqs., the then trustees of the Cotton library, and their successors, should be nominated by that family as perpetual representatives.

All these trustees were made a body corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the British Museum," with power to make statutes, rules, and ordinances; to choose librarians, officers, and servants, and to appoint their several salaries, upon this special trust and confidence, "that a free access to the said general repository, and to the collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious persons, at such times and in such manner, and under such regulations for inspecting and consulting the said collections, as by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting assembled, shall be limited for that purpose."

The building in which our national collections are deposited is situated in Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, and was formerly called Montague House, on account of its having been the residence of the dukes of Montague. It was built by Ralph, the first duke of that title, in the reign of Louis XIV., under the direction of Peter Puget, a celebrated French architect, who came from Paris for that purpose. The principal building, which is on the north side of a spacious quadrangle, concealed from the street by a lofty brick wall, is 216 feet in

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length, and fifty-seven feet high. The exterior is of no positive order of architecture; but in the interior the hall is spacious, the staircase ample, and the rooms not only lofty, but the ceilings of several of them were painted by Rousseau and Charles de la Fosse. The great staircase, the decorations of which have been recently restored, was painted by these two artists. The ceiling, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, was painted by de la Fosse, who was eminent for the beauty and chasteness of his colouring; the landscapes and architectural decorations were by Rousseau, whose skill in perspective is perpetuated in many buildings in Paris as well in this staircase. A description of the various parts of this museum will be given, with a representation of them, in a future portion of this work.

### ST. PETER LE POOR.

A CHURCH dedicated to St. Peter has been situated in Broad Street since 1181, and the additional title of Le Poor is supposed to be derived from its proximity to the Augustine monastery, the monks of which were termed "begging friars," it being the rule of their order to affect poverty. In 1540 the church was rebuilt; but the meanness of its appearance, its obstruction to the thoroughfare, and its dilapidated state, induced the parishioners in 1788 to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to take down the old fabric and erect another upon the site of an adjoining court. Thus, by having more room behind the passage, Broad Street and the other avenues might be rendered uniform and handsome.

The present structure was erected in 1791, from designs by Mr. Gibbs, at an expense of 4000*l.*, raised by annuities: 500*l.* as part of the money were contributed by the corporation of London. The new church was dedicated by the bishop of London in 1793, and is an edifice combining elegance and simplicity. The interior is of a rotund form, properly terminated; independently of the principal entrance, there are four others leading into the vestry. The church is very handsomely pewed, and the pulpit and reading desk are placed on the north side of the middle aisle from the entrance, and so constructed that the altar, which is plain and simple, is not obstructed from the view. There are two rows of handsome galleries, terminated by an organ: beneath which, on a brass plate, are engraved the date and dedication of this church; above the galleries on each side are monuments mostly to the memory of the family of Gresham. The building is diminished by an ornamented dome, the upper story of which is surrounded by arched windows, the whole terminated by an enriched cap, from the centre hanging a large branch for illuminating the whole fabric.



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The exterior of the edifice consists of a centre and two wings. The centre, containing the principal entrance, is ornamented by four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and triangular pediment, above which is a square tower in two stories, the first plain containing the clock and four bells; the second story is ornamented by double Corinthian pilasters, terminated at each corner with a handsome vase. The wings, containing blank windows, are finished with pilasters of the Ionic order, the *tout ensemble* forming a very chaste specimen of the modern style of architecture.

### SESSIONS HOUSE AND NEWGATE PRISON,

NEWGATE, which formerly stood across the street, was considered as one of the entrances to the city, and called Newgate from its being later built han the rest. As early as the year 1218, this gate was used as a prison, and continued as such until finally removed in 1777; but, although the gate was frequently rebuilt, yet there seems to have been no attempt at improving the apartments; the rooms and cells were so close as to be continually the seats of disease and sources of infection. A melancholy instance of this occurred as late as the year 1750: a pestilential disorder called the gaol fever broke out among the prisoners; the infection extended from the gaol to the Sessions House, where it proved fatal not only to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor, but to Sir Daniel Lambert, alderman; Sir Thomas Abney, judge of the court of common pleas; Mr. Baron Clarke; Mr. Cox, under sheriff; many of the lawyers that attended the sessions; most of the Middlesex jury, and several of the spectators.

In consequence of this disastrous event, the prison was well cleansed, a machine placed at the top of the building to supply a circulation of fresh air, and every other precaution taken to preserve the health of the prisoners, by the court of aldermen, upon a representation made to them by lord chief justice Lee.

The first stone of the present structure was laid during the second mayoralty of alderman Beckford, in the year 1770; and scarcely was the building finished when the whole of the interior was demolished, during the disgraceful riots of 1780. To repair the damage that was done in a few days by those "lords of misrule," a London mob, 30,000*l.* were necessary, which sum was chiefly supplied by parliament,

The present edifice is a massy and somewhat superb building, and perhaps the external appearance corresponds better with the purpose for which it is intended than any other structure ever erected: there is a sort of gloomy grandeur and terror-striking uniformity in its outer walls, which would at once point it out as the abode of crime and

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misery. The plan of the whole (equally suitable to its object) is an area of three squares. The north quadrangle was originally intended for debtors of both sexes; but, since their removal to the prison in Whitecross Street, there is a better opportunity of classifying the prisoners; but they are still too numerous to enable the keeper to do this effectually, the average number of prisoners being about 420. On one side of a large quadrangle (behind the keeper's house for male felons) is a plain and neat chapel. The south quadrangle contains apartments for state prisoners, &c., a wall dividing them from the women felons. According to the accounts of Mr. Howard the Philanthropist, "There are upon each of the three floors five cells, all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. Those on the ground-floor measure full nine feet by six: the five on the first story are a little larger on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost still a little larger, for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack bedstead. I was told," continues Mr. Howard, "by those who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trials, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence upon them, were struck with horror and shed tears when brought to these darksome solitary abodes."

### THE SESSIONS HOUSE

Is divided from Newgate by a broad yard, and is a very handsome building, erected in brick and stone. A court is held here eight times in the year for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex; and yet the prisoners are so numerous that each sessions generally continues a fortnight or three weeks. The judges are the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, attended by the sheriffs and one of the national judges. There are two juries, one of citizens to try such as have offended in the city, and another of house-keepers of the county of Middlesex to try offences committed in the county. The court is empowered to inflict corporal punishments, transportation, and loss of life.*

* Formerly, when criminals were executed at Tyburn, upon their passing St. Sepulchre's church, words were appointed to be spoken as an exhortation to the people to pray to God for the poor sinners for whom the great bell of the church tolled; but, since the executions have taken place before the prison, a bell at the top of Newgate (purchased of the parish of St. John's, Southwark) warns to prayers in the chapel, and is used as the knell for criminals awaiting their wretched fate.

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### WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE.

Sir Richard Whittington, having obtained a licence in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry IV., founded this building as a religious edifice, on ground granted to him by the mayor and commonalty of London. The structure (situated on College Hill) consisted of a college for a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conductors, choristers, &c., and an alms-house, called God's House, for thirteen poor men, one of whom was to be tutor and to receive sixteen pence per week, and the other twelve to have fourteen pence each per week for ever, with necessary provisions, a hutch with three locks, a common seal, &c. The college was suppressed by statute of Edward VI., the alms-houses still remaining under the patronage of the mercer's company, who are in possession of the original documents made by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington.† The first page contains a beautiful illuminated

† "To alls the trew people of Cryst, that shalle se or here the things which be conteyned within these present Letters, John Coventre, John Carpentre, and William Grove, &c., Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant Richard Whyttington, late Citizen and Mercer of the Cite of London, and oftentimes Mayor of the same Cite, sending gretyng in our Lord God everlasting.

"The fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent, wyse, and devout man, shal be to cast before, and make seure of the state and hende of the short liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite, and namely to provyde for such pouer Persons which grevous Penure and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their lyving either by craft or by any other bodily labour, whereby at the Day of the last Judgement he may take his part with hem that shal be saved.

This considering, the foresaid worthy and notable Merchant Richard Whyttington, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the Needy of Powre People, charged strictly in his Death bed us his foresaid Executors to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Deth for perpetual Sustentation of such poure people, as is to-fore rehersd; and thereupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us. And we wylling after our power to fullfil Thentent of his commendable will and holesome Desire in this Part as we be bound;

"First, yfounded by us, with sufficient authorite, in the Church of Saint Mighells in the Royolle of London, where the foresaid Richard and Dame Alice his wife be birid, a commendable College of Certain Prestes and Clerkis, to do every Day divint service for the aforesaid Richard and Alice.

"We have founded also, after the will abovesaid, a House of Alms for xiii pouere Folk successively for evermore, to dwell and to be susteined in the same House: which House is situated and edified upon a certain soyl, that we bought therefore, late in the Parish of Seynt Mighel abovesaid; that is to say, bytweene the foresaid Church and the Wall, that closeth in the voyd Place behind the heigh Auter of the same Church, in the south side, and one great Tenement, that was late the House of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington, in the north side, and it stretcheth from the dwelling place of the Master and the Prestes of the College above said, the which also we did late to be now added in the east side unto a great voyd Place in our Land, the which by the Help of God we purpose to be hallowed lawfully for a Church-yard to the same Church within that time in the west side.

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painting, representing the founder on his death-bed, attended by his executors, a priest, &c.

The college with the church, mansion, and garden, of the yearly value of 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, were sold in the second year of the reign of Edward VI. to his clerk of the council, Armagill Wade.

"And in the more ful and clere foundation and ordinance and also Stablyng of the foreseid Almes-house for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wysdom of the Sonne, and the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, fyrst of al y called unto our Help, we procede in this Wyse—

"Fyrst bith by Lycence, Graunt, and Authorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord King Henry 6, King of England, and of Fraunce, that now is: and also by the will and consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryst, Henry, by the sufference of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the See of Rome; of whose Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe abovesaid; and the Graunt and Consent of al and every Man, that had any title or interest in this Partre before required and had;"

THE ORDINANCES

"To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of men or women togidder; after the said Discretion and good conscience of the Overseers under writ, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shall pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the by past, to God; whose names of great speciality been expressed in these statutes under-writ—

"To be one Principal, which shall pass all other in Power and Revenue and be called a Tutor. The Office and charge of him shal be the goods of the Almes-house which shall come to his Hands well and truly to minister the Goods dissevered to gather again togidder to the use of the Alms house are at the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; enforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Fellowes.

"The pouer Folk unto the said Tutor evermore shall obey.

"The thirteen pouer Folk to be able in conversation and honest in living.

"The same House to be called for ever God's-House or Almes house, or the Hospital of Richard Whyttington.

"The Lord Maior to be Overseer of the said Almes-house, and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the craft of Mercers to be called for evermore Conservators of the foresaid House.

"The Tutor to have a place to himself, that is to say, a cell or little House, with a Chimney and a Privey, and other necessaries. In which he shall lyegge and rest, and that he may aloon and by himself, without Let of any other Person, intend to the contemplation of God if he woll.

"That the seid Tutor and pouer Folke, whom they be in the aforesaid Houses and Cells, and also in the Cloisters, and other places of the foresaid Almes houses, have himself quietlie and pesably without noise of disturbance of his Felaws; and that they occupy hemself in Prayer of Reading or in labour of her Handes or in some other occupation, &c.

"Every Tutour and pouer Folk, every day first when they rise fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their knees, sey a Pater noster and an Ave maria with special and herty recommendacion-making of the foresaid Richard Whyttington and Alice to God and our blessed Mayden Mary: and other times of the Day, when he may best and most commonly have leisure thereto for the staat of al the souls above said, say two or three sauters to our Lady at the least: that is to say, threces seaven Ave Marias with fifteen Pater Nosters, and three Credes.

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### ARTHUR'S CLUB-HOUSE,

SITUATED in St. James's Street, is a handsome building in two stories; the lower story, containing the entrance and four arched windows, is rusticated; the upper story is ornamented by six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and handsome cornice, above which is a fine balustrade: between the columns are windows giving light to the principal apartments.

### HARMONIC INSTITUTION.

THE Harmonic Institution, situated in Regent Street, originated from a species of joint stock company, who associated for the purpose of publishing musical compositions, and other objects connected with the art of music. At present it is conducted by Messrs. Welsh and Hawes, two eminent professors of music. The building, which has a very pleasing effect when viewed from the street, was erected from designs principally executed by Mr. Bubb.

### ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

THE Church of St. George's, Hanover Street, Hanover Square, is one of the churches erected by order of Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne. The structure was completed in the year 1724, and

But if he be letted with Feebleness or any other reasonable cawse, one in the day at the least in case it may be: that is to say, after the Masse, or when Compeyn is done, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, and they that can sey shal sey, for the soules of the said Richard Whyttington and Alice and for the souls of al christen people, this Psalm de Profundis, with the Versicles Oriosons that langeth thereto, and they that can shal sey three Pater nosters, three Ave Marias and oone Crede. And after this doon, the Tutour, or oone of the eldest Men of theym, shall say openly in English, "God have Mercy on our Foundes souls and al Chrystian." And they that stand about them shal answer and sey, Amen.

"That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the said Almes-house, and Bounds thereof: And that every Day, booth at Meet and Sopier, they eet and be fed within the seid Almes house, and while they be at Meet or Soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words. And if they woll any thyng talk that it be honest and profitable.

"That the over clothing of the Tutour and pouer Folk be dark and brown colour; and not staring ne baising; and of esy prisd according to their degree.

"In witness, we have put to our seals, geven at London the xxi Day of December, in the Yere of our Lord a Thousand ccccxxiiii, and the Yere of King Henry 6 after the Conquest the Thyrdde.

"Go, litel Boke, go litel Tregedie
"Thee lowly submytting to all correctin
"Of theym being masters now of the Mercery
"Olney, Felding, Boleyne, and of Burton,
"Herteley theym be seyking, with humble Salutacion
"The to accept, and thus to take in gre
"For ever to be a Servant withyn Yeare Communaltie."

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measures 100 feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, and forty-five feet in height.

The ground on which the edifice is situated was presented to the parish by Lieutenant-General Steward, who also left 4000*l.* towards erecting and endowing a charity school. The most beautiful feature in this edifice is its portico, which, with the exception of that of the church of St.Martin's-in-the-Fields, is the finest in London. It consists of six columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. Upon the main body of the building rises a grand and majestic steeple; notwithstanding the beauty of the exterior, the interior exhibits a total disregard of the rules of architecture. The altar is ornamented by a representation of the Last Supper, said to have been executed by the celebrated Sir James Thornhill.

### WEST INDIA IMPORT DOCK.

The West India Docks are situated across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, which by the circuitous course of the River Thames is almost a peninsula, and therefore well calculated for the purpose, as it leaves a point of communication with the river at Blackwall, and another at Limehouse. The northern, or Import Dock, for unloading shipping arrived from the West Indies, covers thirty acres of ground, and is capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen. This dock was commenced February 3, 1800, and opened August 27, 1802. Extensive ranges of warehouses surround the dock, capable of containing the whole of the West India trade. In these warehouses the goods are lodged until the duty is paid.

### ST. PETER'S, SAFFRON HILL.

This Church has a very pleasing effect, and bears a strong contrast, in its height and somewhat elegant appearance, to the old and filthy buildings with which it is surrounded. It is erected in the Gothic style of architecture, the front ornamented by two high narrow octagonal towers, but has little worth notice in the details, as is the case with the church of

### ST. MARK'S, NORTH AUDLEY STREET,

Consisting of a centre ornamented by an entablature supported by two columns of the Ionic order of architecture and two double pilasters at each end. Above the entablature is a bold cornice, surrounded by a very high blocking-course, upon which rises a tower in two stories, the lower one square and the upper circular, ornamented by four pilasters: the whole of the building is enclosed by an iron railing.

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### COOPER'S HALL.

Is a very handsome structure, erected in brick; the hall is principally lighted by three large arched windows in the side towards Basinghall Street, in which are emblazoned several coats of arms. The hall-room is wainscoted to the height of fourteen feet, and contains portraits of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor in 1693, and Mr. Henry Stroud, a member of the company, who, in the year 1704, presented 6500*l.* to build and endow a free schoool and alms-houses at Egham in Surrey.

The Coopers' Company was incorporated by Henry VII. in the year 1501, under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Coopers of London and suburbs thereof;" and by statute 23, Henry VIII., it was ordained that "No brewer who shall brew for sale beer or ale shall occupy the mystery of Coopers, nor make any barrels or other vessels whereby they shall put their beer or ale to sale; but all such barrels, or other vessels of wood, shall be made and marked by the coopers, upon pain to forfeit for every such barrel or other vessel three shillings and fourpence." The Wardens of the mystery of Coopers in London, taking with them an officer of the Mayor's, shall have power to search and gauge all such barrels and other vessels to be made for ale, beer, and soap, to be put to sale in London, and within two miles without the suburbs, and to mark every such barrel and other vessel with St. Anthony's cross. The same Wardens to have for the search and gauging of every such barrel and every other vessel one farthing of the owners or makers; and shall have authority to retain every such vessel as they shall so gauge and mark, until they be satisfied thereof; and, in case they shall find any of the said vessels defective, they may seize and retain every such vessel, and cause the same to be remarked or amended, or else to be burned.

### GIRDLER'S HALL.

THE Company of Girdlers were incorporated in the reign of Henry VI. on the 6th of August, in the year 1449, and were re-incorporated with the pinners and wire-drawers by Queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October, 1568, under the title of "The Master and Wardens, or Keepers, of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers of London."

The hall, erected in 1681, is a handsome building, well calculated for the purpose to which it was applied, viz., for transacting the affairs of the company. The entrance in Basinghall Street is through an arched door-way, ornamented by two columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and open arched pediment, in which is placed the arms of the Company. The interior, which is well wainscoted, is adorned with a screen of the Composite order.

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### GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THOUGH not honoured with the appellation of royal, the foundation of this hospital was the most munificent donation ever presented to the public. The edifice was erected in 1722, and the expense of building and furnishing this hospital, amounting to 18,493*l.* 16*s.*, was defrayed solely by the philanthropic Thomas Guy. About two years after its erection Mr. Guy died, having endowed it with the vast sum of 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.** Soon after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, and, obtaining their petition, an act was passed, making sixty governors a body corporate, who have the power to choose new governors as the old ones decease, and officers and servants. This noble charity has been conducted in such a manner as to restore health and ease to a great number of persons. The average quantity of in and out patients is calculated to be about 4000 or 5000 annually.

The building is well planned and executed, and does honour to the architect: the entrance (in St. Thomas's Street) is by a very elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handsome piers, which open into a square, in the centre of which is a well-executed brazen statue of the founder, arrayed in his livery gown. On the west side of the pedestal supporting the statue is represented the parable of the good Samaritan, in relievo; on the east side, our Saviour healing the impotent man; on the

* It has been contended that Mr. Guy gave his money in charity from some pique; but, when the general benevolence of his disposition is considered, it is not probable that he would leave his immense fortune to the enrichment of a few, when he could so essentially benefit the mass of his fellow creatures.

He was a great benefactor to the Borough of Pamworth, in Staffordshire, where he was born, and which he represented in parliament: he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in distress, but erected an almshouse with a library for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain pension during his life, and bequeathed at his death 125*l.* per year for their support.

In the year 1701, Mr. Guy built at his own cost three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital, and presented 100*l.* per year to that part of the Hospital. Some time prior to his death, he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's Hospital from over the gateway, in the Borough, and placed it in its present situation; rebuilt the two large houses at its sides, and erected the beautiful iron gate which separates them at a cost of 3000*l.* He bequeathed the sum of 870*l.* a year to his poor aged relations during their lives, to his young relatives and executors he left the sum of 75,589*l.*, and to the governors of Christ's Hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for taking in four children annually, and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London and the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for five pounds, upon which, by the good management of his executors, above 600 were set at liberty.

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south side, the arms of Mr. Guy; and on the north side, or front, the following inscription:—

THOMAS GUY,
SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.
A.D. MDCCXXI.

The superstructure contains three stories, independently of the attics, divided into thirteen wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, with commodious apartments for the attendants, &c.

### TOWN-HALL, BOROUGH,

Is situated at the southern extremity of the High Street, Borough, and occupies the ground on which formerly stood the Church of St. Margaret's-on-the-Hill. A Court is held here every Monday by the Steward for the City of London, for all debts, damages, &c., within his limits, besides which there are three court leets held here, for the great liberty, the Guildable, and the King's Manor, in which are chosen constables, ale-conners, &c.

The structure is built of brick, having the front cased with stone. It is in three stories; the lower or basement story, containing the entrance, is rusticated: the second story ornamented by four pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and projecting cornice; and the third story surmounted by a balustrade.

### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in West Smithfield, was founded in the year 1102 by Raherus (said to have been a minstrel to Henry I.), who established a priory of black canons near it. The endowment, which was for brethren and sisters, sick persons and pregnant women, was 305*l.*; to this sum was added several additional sums presented prior to the reign of Henry VIII. That monarch, in the reformation, suppressed the monastery, but preserved the hospital, and gave 500 marks towards its support, upon condition that the city should add the same sum; the citizens repaired the houses at an expense of 1000*l.*, and, by the reign of Edward VI., provided means to receive 100 sick persons. It was incorporated under the title of "The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield."

From the time of its incorporation the Hospital began to flourish, under the government of the Lord Mayor, Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners, who had under them an Hospitaller, Renter, Clerks, Butler, Porter, Matron, Twelve Sisters, and Eight Beadles; besides Three Surgeons in wages and a chaplain.

About 200 years ago this Hospital maintained about 300 poor diseased people at the yearly charge of 2000*l.* At Easter, 1824, the number of

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patients admitted, cured, and discharged during the year was—in-patients 3725, out-patients 3018, and casual patients relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, 2600; buried, after protracted illness, 269; remaining under cure, in-patients 490, out-patients 160, and casual patients 50: making a total of poor and sick persons 10,312. All indigent persons, maimed by accident, are taken in at all hours of the day and night without recommendation. The diseased are received only on petition signed by a governor; the out-patients are relieved with medical aid from the funds of the charity.

Although much of its revenues was destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666, the building remained uninjured and continued until the year 1730, when it was deemed advisable to rebuild the whole by a subscription raised for the purpose.

The present structure was commenced under the direction of Mr. Gibbs, during the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knight, President of the Hospital. The building forms a quadrangle, with an inner court of considerable dimensions. The principal entrance, facing Smithfield, is very excellent, consisting of a rustic basement, through which is a noble arch; over the key-stone, in a niche, is a good figure of Henry VIII., guarded by pillars of the Corinthian order: above is an open arched pediment, on which recline two human figures, emblematic of the nature of the charity. The whole of the entrance is surmounted by a triangular pediment supported by pilasters of the Ionic order, ornamented with festoons suspended from the volutes. Under the grand pediment is a clock, with several windows and other tasteful ornaments. The tympanum is ornamented with the arms of England. The entrance in Giltspur Street is a very good piece of architecture of the Doric order, with a large gate and foot-way on each side and two round windows; the basement is rusticated, and four pillars support the entablature and pediment. In the centre are two plain and handsome Venetian windows, surmounted by a circular and two attic windows. The tympanum has well-sculptured enrichments.

### ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

It is uncertain when this church, dedicated to St. Clement,* was founded; but it was repaired in 1632. The great fire of 1666 reducing

* St. Clement was born at Rome, and became a disciple of St. Peter the Apostle; he was afterwards ordained bishop of his native city. By his piety and learning he made many converts to the Christian faith, for which he was banished by the emperor Trajan to the Chersonesus, beyond the Pontus, to dig marble in the quarries, and labour in the mines, where he found several of his own persuasion, who felt themselves elated by the presence and instruction of so good a man. His eminence was so great even in those places that his doctrine became well attended, and his religion attracted the multitude to such a degree

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the fabric to ashes, it was rebuilt of brick and stone at the public expense in the year 1686.

It is built in the Composite order of architecture, with a flat roof, from which rises a tower. The interior of the church is surrounded by pilasters, having the roof adorned with a spacious circle, and the periphery of curious fret-work. It is well wainscoted to the height of eight feet and a half, and four handsome inner door-cases are ornamented with palm branches, shields, cherubim, and pilasters of the Corinthian order. The pulpit is also finely veneered and carved with cherubim and festoons, and the cover to the marble font is beautifully embellished.

The altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of six columns with their entablature of the Corinthian order and seven pediments; at each end of the triangular cones are lamps on acroteras, above which is a large circular pediment, and under that is a glory in the shape of a dove in relievo, with solid gilt rays. The inter columns are the Commandments in gold letters on a black ground, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed in gold letters on a blue ground, the whole having enrichments of fruit, palm and laurel branches, &c., enclosed with a rail and banister; on the south and west sides of the church are neat wainscot galleries, terminated by a good organ. The length of the church is sixty-four feet, breadth forty feet, altitude thirty-four, and that of the tower eighty-eight feet.

### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Was established and the first charter granted by Henry VIII., in the tenth year of his reign, in order (as it is stated in the preamble) "to restrain the boldness of some wicked people, who all profess physic more for their own covetousness than out of any good conscience, whereby many inconveniences may arise to the ignorant, credulous, and common sort." Four years afterwards this charter was ratified by an act of parliament which enacted that "no person of the said political body and commonalty be suffered to exercise physic, but only those persons that be profound, sound, and discreet, roundly learned and deeply studied in physic." The number of its members was then limited to thirty, but Charles II. increased the number to thirty, and James II. extended it to eighty.

Three dispensaries were established in different parts of London by

as to cause the demolition of every monument of paganism. Persecution by the emperor was the consequence: but, though many suffered death for their faith, the Christian religion continued to increase, which so incensed Trajan against St. Clement, that, to strike terror into his followers, he was taken in a ship and thrown into the sea with an anchor tied about his neck, that his disciples might not discover the body.

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the College of Physicians, towards the close of the seventeenth century, for the purpose of supplying the poor with drugs at a low ratio; each of these dispensaries was attended by two physicians, in order to give gratuitous advice to the poor; but this benevolent arrangement does not appear to have long existed.

The college was first held in Knight-rider Street, subsequently in Amen Corner, which being destroyed by the fire of London, 1666, they purchased a piece of ground to the west of Warwick Lane, and erected an extensive building from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. At present the society hold their meetings at their new college, situated in Pall Mall East. The principal feature of this building is its portico of six beautiful fluted columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and compass pediment.

### SURGEON'S THEATRE.

From the reign of Henry VIII., the surgeons were incorporated with the barber's company, and in the year 1745 they applied for an act of parliament to be separated from them, which they obtained, but it was not until the year 1800 that they gained a new charter, erecting them into a distinct college. The business of the society was carried on in the Old Bailey during the erection of the new hall.

The present edifice is situated on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and is remarkable for the exquisite beauty of its portico, consisting of six lofty columns of the Ionic order selected from the temple on the banks of the Illyssus at Athens; the entablature bearing the inscription "Collegium Regale Chirurgorum." Upon the cornice of the entablature is raised a styoblate supporting a row of antique tripods and a blocking-course, surmounted by a shield bearing the company's arms, and two classical figures of Æsculapius with his club and mystic serpent.

### PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

This establishment was formed for the purpose of trying a new system of imprisonment, founded on the humane principle of instruction, employment, and reform. It is situated at Milbank, the front facing the Thames, having the name Penitentiary placed on it in large letters. The external form of the structure is octagonal, and encloses a space of ground eighteen acres in extent, on which are erected seven distinct, though connected, buildings; the fronts of all which face the centre, containing the residence of the master, who, by this arrangement, has the whole of the edifice under his immediate inspection. The rooms are about twelve feet long by seven feet in breadth, in each of which is a bedstead, mattress, bolster, sheets, blankets, and a rug; the rooms

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are also well wearmd and ventilated, having the windows glazed, but secured externally by strong iron bars. The religious and moral habits of the prisoners are strictly attended to, and they are kept regularly at work in the different manufactures of the prison, being allowed a per centage on what they earn, which is presented to them on their discharge. The female prisoners are under the management of official persons of their own sex; the regulations even restricting the governor from visiting them unless he is accompanied by either the matron or task-mistress. The prisoners are not allowed to receive visits from their friends unless an order is granted by the committee, which is obtained if the prisoner's conduct is approved by the governor, chaplain, or master-manufacturer, with the proviso that the interview takes place before an officer, to prevent the introduction of provisions into the prison. The government of this prison is by a committee appointed by the privy council.

### ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The earliest account of this church is gleaned from the registers, which inform us that on the 4th of June, 1323, John de Northampton resigned the rectorship. It was then and still remains in the gift of the bishop of London. The old church, built of brick and stone, covered with stucco, escaped the destructive fire of 1666, but became in such a ruinous state that it was necessary to apply to parliament for an act to pull it down and build a new church. The present fabric was commenced in 1725, and completed in the year 1728, and is a massy and spacious brick building, well lighted. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window, decorated with pilasters of the Doric order; over this window is a festoon, and above an angular pediment. The front of the building contains two entrances, above which are two arched windows and two small circular windows, surmounted by a handsome balustrade encircling the roof. The tower is bold and well devised. The lower story is square, containing the clock, having the upper part ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and four urns; from the square tower rises a circular one, adorned with coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order, vases, and a balustrade; the whole crowned with an orgive dome, supporting a very large vase with flames.

The interior is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret-work.

To remedy some defects occasioned by the houses on the north side

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obscuring the light a dome was formed in the ceiling, and a large window at the west end; the latter, however, is completely hid by a large and elegant organ, erected by subscription in 1764. The pulpit is richly ornamented and inlaid. On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery is a fine old painting emblematically describing the sufferings of king Charles I.

Among numerous monuments connected with this church, besides that of Sir Paul Pindar, is one inscribed with Persian characters, erected in the lower church-yard, out of the bounds of consecrated ground, to the memory of Coya Shaughsware, thus translated:—

"This grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefest servant to the king of Persia, for the space of twenty years, who came from the king of Persia and died in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that country let him read this and a prayer for him: The Lord receive his soul, for here lieth Maghmore Shaughsware, who was born in the town of Novoy in Persia."

This gentleman was a Persian merchant, and came over to England with his son, as principal secretary to the Persian ambassador. He died August 10, 1626, aged 44 years; the ambassador, the junior Shaughsware, and the principal Persians attending the funeral. The rites and ceremonies were principally performed by the son, who, sitting cross-legged, alternately read and sung, with weeping and sighing. This continued morning and evening for the space of a month, and, had not the rudeness of the rabble prevented, would have continued during the whole stay of the Persians in this country.

The church-yard, which is now handsomely railed in with iron-work and opened to the street, was originally a piece of waste ground given by the city in the year 1613 for the burial of the dead, reserving a passage through it to Broad-street.

In the register book of this parish are some very curious items; among them is the following, which, though illustrative of the general regard for queen Elizabeth, does not argue much in favour of the humanity or politeness of the times:—

"1586. Paid for bread and drink for the ringers when they rang for the death of the queen of Scots."

The expense of the dinner given by the parish at the consecration of the burial ground, as extracted from the register, amounted to £23. 18*s*. 4*d*.

### SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE.

This building, which retains the name of its original possessor, the



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celebrated Sir Paul Pindar,* is situated in Bishopsgate-street-without, nearly opposite Whitegate-alley. It is a curious Gothic structure, with a pointed roof and the front covered with ornaments, of which there is little of the original beauty left from the variety of stuccoings and plasterings it has undergone. It is at present occupied as a public house.

### THE NEW CALEDONIAN ASYLUM

Was instituted in 1815, with the laudable intention of supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, marines, &c., natives of Scotland, or born of indigent Scottish parents resident in London.

The building, which occupies a space of ground fronting a new cross road leading from Holloway to Battle Bridge, is a beautiful classical specimen of architecture, erected in the pure Doric order. The centre consists of a detached portico of four columns supporting an entablature cornice and triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which is a shield containing the royal arms of Scotland. The cornice of the pediment is ornamented by plain acroteriæ, the central one serving as a pedestal to a statue of St. Andrew with his cross. The extreme angles of the building are finished by pilasters in accordance with those behind the columns. There are two series of windows, those of the lower story embellished by cornices above the lintels.

* Sir Paul Pindar was apprenticed to an Italian master, with whom he travelled over great part of Europe. He soon became distinguished by his extensive knowledge of languages, which, with the superior information he gleaned in his travels, caused him to be appointed by James I. ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in which office he continued nine years actively employed in extending the British commerce in the Turkish dominions. Upon his return from Turkey he was appointed farmer of the customs, and in that capacity frequently supplied James with money. He brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*, which the king wished to purchase on credit; but this the sensible merchant declined, although he favoured his majesty with the loan of it on gala days, and afterwards sold it to Charles I. He was estimated at one time to be worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts, but was ruined by his connection with his unfortunate monarch, and it is supposed was imprisoned for debt.

Charles owed him, and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.*, for the security of which they offered the parliament 100,000*l.*, but the proposal was rejected. He died involved, and left his estate in such disorder that his executor, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself.

His charities were very great, and he expended 19,000*l.* in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral. Even in the iniquitous times in which he lived, all accounts of Sir Paul teem with expressions of the veneration in which he was held; among others is the following singular one: "1650, paid to Mr. Ellis, glazier, for mending the windows of the church that were broken at Sir Paul Pindar's burial, 16*s.* 2*d.*"

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### TRINITY CHURCH.

The church of the Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Square, Islington, is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected from designs by the ingenious architect Mr. Barry. The front is ornamented by two octagonal towers, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, which divide the large Gothic window and entrance of the nave from the windows of the side aisles. The interior is fitted up in a style corresponding with the beauty of the exterior.

### HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, which is called the house of correction for the county of Middlesex, is situated in Cold Bath Fields, and was, like the Giltspur Street compter, built on the suggestions of Mr. Howard,* though it is to be doubted whether his benevolent objects have been realized.

The prison is almost entirely used as a house of correction, and contains about 300 sleeping cells, each cell accommodating three persons; and even these are sometimes found insufficient; so that barracks of wood, in each of which from fifteen to thirty persons sleep, are erected

* John Howard, Esq., the philanthropist, was the son of an upholsterer in St. Paul's church-yard. He was born at Hackney in 1726, and put apprentice to a grocer in Watling-street. His father dying in 1742 he came into possession of a handsome fortune, and, in consequence of the weakness of his constitution, he bought up the remaining time of his apprenticeship and applied himself to the study of medicine and natural philosophy. In 1752 he married a widow lady, in gratitude for the assiduity and care with which she nursed him while he was afflicted with a nervous fever. In 1755 his wife died, and about this time he was elected member of the Royal Society. In 1756 he embarked in a Lisbon packet to make a tour through Portugal, when the vessel was taken by a French privateer. Upon his return he settled at Brockenhurst, near Lymington, in Hampshire; and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in child-bed in 1765. At her decease, he purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford; and in 1773 was appointed sheriff of Bedfordshire, which office brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice. He personally inspected the county gaols and some of the contiguous prisons, where he observed such scenes of calamity as induced him to visit the principal prisons in Europe, where, finding equal room for complaint, he exerted himself to gain a general reform in those places of confinement; upon this subject he was examined before the House of Commons, in March, 1774, when he had the honour to publicly receive their thanks. Thus encouraged, he visited all the prisons in the kingdom, cheerfully exposing himself to much inconvenience and hazard from the loathsome and malignant diseases of which he saw numbers dying. His laudable endeavours, particularly in regard to the healthiness of the prisons, were crowned with success. For this purpose, in 1777, he travelled nearly over the whole of Europe. In the years 1778 and 1781 he again re-visited the major part of the continent. At Dublin he was created LL.D. by the University; and at Glasgow and Liverpool he was enrolled among the honorary members. In 1789 he set out on the hazardous enterprise of re-visiting the Lazarettoes of Russia, Turkey, and the East. In visiting a Russian hospital he caught a malignant fever, of which he died on the 20th of January, 1791. He regularly published an account of his tours on his return to England.



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in the yard. The prisoners were employed in converting old rope into oakum until the year 1823, when a treadmill, capable of working 320 individuals, was introduced. The regulations of this prison are strictly attended to, insomuch that if any prisoner transgresses them or misbehave himself he is reported to a magistrate, who orders him to be flogged in proportion to his offence.

In the summer at six, and in the winter at seven o'clock in the morning, the bell is rung to arouse the prisoners from their slumber, upon which the turnkey unlocks the cells; and unless the prisoners are dressed, their beds turned up, and prepared for prayers in the chapel, they are punished. After prayers they go to breakfast, which consists of a penny loaf and one pint of gruel; this they take seated in a double row with the turnkey at their head, facing whom is a man selected from the most tractable among them termed a wardsman, who acts under the direction of the turnkey; after breakfast those prisoners whose physical powers permit are sent to work at the mill in intervals of forty minutes on and twenty minutes off; but those who labour under any infirmity of nature are set to pick oakum, each prisoner having to pick nine pounds per day. At two o'clock they have dinner served to them, consisting of a penny loaf and beef or soup, which they are allowed one hour to eat, and then return to work until dusk, when they are locked up until the next morning.

## WATERMAN'S HALL.

The watermen were first incorporated as a company in the year 1356, and are under the power and control of the lord mayor and aldermen, who appoint eight persons of good character among the watermen, and three persons out of twelve annually nominated by the watermen, which eleven persons are styled rulers and overseers of all watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen, that shall row or exercise any rowing upon the river Thames between Gravesend and Windsor. These rulers are enabled to annually appoint and direct the watermen of the principal towns, stairs, and plying places, within the above districts; and to choose certain free watermen who are housekeepers to be their assistants, so that they do not exceed the number of sixty nor less than forty, which, with the addition of nine lightermen, compose the assistants of the company.

In the year 1701, during the reign of William III., an order was made by the court of rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames to the effect "that several watermen and their apprentices, while they are rowing upon that river, or at their plying places between Gravesend and Windsor, often

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use immodest, obscene, and lewd expressions towards passengers, and to each other, that are offensive to all sober persons, and tend to the corruption of youth, it was therefore ordained that watermen or lightermen convicted of using such expressions forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.* for every such offence; and, if any waterman or lighterman's apprentice shall offend in the same manner, his master or mistress shall on his conviction forfeit the like sum; or, in case of their refusal, the offender shall suffer such correction as the rulers of the company shall think fit and necessary. The forfeitures when paid to be applied to the use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed members of the company, their widows, and children."

By an act passed during the reign of Geo. II., it was ordered "That no waterman's apprentice shall, between Gravesend and Windsor, be trusted with the sole care of a boat until he is sixteen years of age if he is a waterman's son, or if he is a landsman's son until he is seventeen years of age, under a penalty of ten shillings on the master."

"That every tilt boat shall be of the burden of fifteen tons; and that no Gravesend boats or wherries, with close decks or bailed down and not movable, be navigated, tilt boats only excepted, on the penalty of £10."

"Any waterman or wherryman who wilfully or negligently lose their tide from Billingsgate to Gravesend, or from thence to Billingsgate, by putting ashore for other passengers, or by waiting or loitering by the way, so that the first passengers shall be set on shore two miles short of the place to which they are bound, shall not be entitled to claim any fare of the passengers."

"The court of lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and orders for the government of watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen, between Gravesend and Windsor; and jurisdiction is given to the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman within the city, and the justices of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river, to put all laws, rules, and orders made by the said court of mayor and aldermen, or by the rulers of the watermens' company and approved of by the court, in execution against watermen and others guilty of any offence against such laws, rules, and orders."

"Such rules may be enforced by penalties and forfeitures not exceeding £3 for any offence, and are to be approved of by one of the chief judges, a copy of them being thirty days previously sent to the waterman's company, who may submit objections to the judges. Within thirty days after being allowed, copies of the rules are to be sent to the public offices in Middlesex and Surrey, and to the clerks of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river.

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"Authority is also given to the lord mayor, recorder, or any alderman of London, and to any justice or justices of the peace within their respective jurisdictions, to summon offenders within six days after any offence is committed, and on their refusal to appear to apprehend them by warrant, and to punish them by fine not exceeding the penalty imposed for the offence; or, in case of refusal to pay the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

"A like authority is given to summon, apprehend, and punish persons refusing to pay watermen their fares.

"Authority is also given to two of the rulers of the watermens' company, as well as to the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and justices, to hear complaints between watermen and watermen, their widows, apprentices, &c.

"An appeal is by this act given from the lord mayor, or aldermen, recorder, justices, or rulers of the company to the quarter sessions."

Persons refusing to pay the fares of watermen, or give their names and address, or giving fictitious names and places of abode, incur a penalty of £5.

All boats belonging to this company must be numbered and entered in the company's register; and, for the prevention of imposition, the rates of passage upon the river are regulated by the lord mayor and court of aldermen; lists of which, framed and glazed, are hung up in the passage to the court rooms of the aldermen and common council, Guildhall. Any exaction or extortion beyond the rates fixed subjects the offender to a fine or imprisonment for a stated time. The application for this purpose is to the clerk at waterman's hall, giving the number of the boat; the offender will then be summoned to appear and answer the complaint, whether for exaction, abuse, or any other misbehaviour, and if convicted properly punished.

The building in which the business of the company is transacted is situated on St. Mary's Hill. The structure is in two stories, the basement story rusticated. The upper story, containing a handsome Venetian window, is ornamented by four pilasters of the Ionic order supporting an entablature cornice and triangular pediment.

### SADLERS' HALL.

The company of sadlers appear to be of great antiquity, and to have organized themselves by a convention agreed upon between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martins-le-grand about the reign of Richard I.; but they were not legally incorporated until the reign of Edward I., when that monarch granted them a charter under the title

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of "The wardens or keepers and commonalty of the mystery or art of Sadlers of London."

Sadlers' Hall is a very handsome and extensive building, occupying a space of ground between Foster Lane and Gutter Lane. The entrance facing the street is by a noble rusticated gate, over which is placed the arms of the company.

### THE HABERDASHERS' ALMS-HOUSES.

The Haberdashers' Alms-houses were originally called Aske's Hospital, and named after Robert Aske, Esq., who left by will thirty thousand pounds for erecting the building and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of Haberdashers, besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company.

The former building, erected in brick and stone from designs by the inventive Robert Hooke, was four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory extending three hundred and forty feet under a colonnade of the Tuscan order. In the centre of the building was the chapel, adorned with Ionic columns, entablature, and pediment. The edifice narrowly escaped destruction by a fire which broke out at an adjoining feather manufactory on the 6th of August, 1807, which destroyed those premises and the north wing of the hospital.

The present structure is of smaller dimensions; the centre consisting of a Doric portico, with a pediment and frieze bearing hybrid wreaths instead of tryglyphs; the wings are finished with brick piers. The apartments of the men occupy each side of a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of the founder placed on a lofty pedestal, bearing the following inscriptions:—

Roberto Aske Armigero, hujus Hospitii Fundatori Socie
Haberda B. M. P. C.

Anno Christi, MDCLXXXII., Societas Haberdasherorum de London, hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato et Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdum Societatis; et viginti Lenum alimenta et totidum Puerorum Educationem.

The worshipful company of Haberdashers built this Hospital pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq., a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.

### OLD FISHMONGERS' HALL.

The Company of Fishmongers is the fourth upon the list of the city corporations, and have at all times been remarkable for their riches, patriotism, and public spirit. They were originally divided into two

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bodies, stock-fishmongers and salt-fishmongers, each of whom had no less than six halls, two in Thames Street, two in New Fish Street, and two in Old Fish Street, and were held in such reputation as valuable members of the community that six lord mayors were chosen from among them in twenty-four years. But, being charged with forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city, they were fined five hundred marks by Edward I. in 1290: they were afterwards detected of extensively defrauding in their dealings, which coming under the cognizance of parliament, it was enacted in 1382, "That no fishmonger should for the future be admitted mayor of the city." * This prohibition was taken off the next year; but, in 1831, this company, and also all others concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were placed under the immediate direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, by an act which is still in force.

The salt-fishmongers were incorporated in the year 1433, and the stock-fishmongers in 1509, but, this separation proving prejudicial to both companies, they united, and obtained a charter from Henry VIII., in 1536, by which they were incorporated under the title of "The

There appears to have been a premeditated spirit of persecution exerted against these companies in ancient times, proceeding from jealousy of their superior wealth, power, or number; it is evident that in the year 1382, through the counsels of John Northampton, mayor, William Essex, John Moore, and Richard Northbury, the fishmongers were considerably troubled, their liberties abused, and almost destroyed by congregations made against them, † so that in a parliament at London, the controversy depending between the mayor and aldermen of London, and the fishmongers, then Nicholas Exton, speaker for the fishmongers, prayed the king to receive him and the company under the immediate royal protection, lest they might receive corporal hurt. Whereupon it was commanded either party to keep the peace, upon the pain of losing all they had: hereupon a fishmonger starting up, replied, "that the complaints brought against them by the movers, &c., was but matter of malice, for that the fishmongers in the reign of Edward III., being chief officers of the city, had for their misdemeanours then done, committed the chief exhibitors of those petitions to prison." In this parliament the fishmongers, by the king Charles's patents, were restored to their liberties; notwithstanding in the next year, 1383, John Cavendish, fishmonger, craved the peace against the Chancellor of England, which was granted, and he put in sureties the Earls of Stafford and Salisbury. Cavendish then challenged the Chancellor for taking a bribe of 10*l.* to favour his case, which the Chancellor refuted by oath on the sacrament; it was, however, proved that the chancellor's man, without his master's privity, had accepted the bribe; yet Cavendish was committed to prison, and adjudged to pay 1000 marks for the slander.

The above Northampton was a troublesome magistrate, and aimed at reformation by means of riot and disturbance; to suppress his seditious spirit, the principal nobility assembled at Reading, where, for his contumacy and rebellion, he was convicted, and committed to perpetual imprisonment, and his goods confiscated to the king. His troublesome abettors were sentenced to similar punishment, and the fishmongers were thus enabled to enjoy themselves in peace.

† Stowe.

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Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London." At the same time it was arranged that one hall should serve the purposes of the two companies. The house appropriated for transacting the business of the company was presented to them by Sir John Cornewall, Lord Stanhope, of Ampthull, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, during the reign of Henry VI.

Fishmongers' Hall, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, as a specimen of his grand intention of ornamenting the bank of the river Thames, was a stately and capacious edifice of brick and stone, commanding a fine view of the river and London Bridge. It may be said to have had two handsome fronts; the grand or fore-front entrance was from Thames Street, by a handsome passage, leading into a large paved square court, encompassed by the great hall, the court-room for the assistant, and other grand apartments. The galleries were handsomely constructed, supported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The front facing the Thames had an ascent of a double flight of stone steps to the first apartment from the wharf. The entrance was ornamented with Ionic columns supporting an open pediment, bearing a shield with the arms of the company. A description of the splendid edifice at present erecting will be reserved until the building is completed.

### INNHOLDERS' HALL,

Situated at the corner of Little Elbow Lane, is a substantial, although not an extensive structure, with little worthy of notice either in its external or internal embellishments.

The company was incorporated by Henry VIII., on the twenty-first day of December, 1515. It is the thirty-second in the city list of livery companies, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

### PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.

The Pantheon, near Poland Street, Oxford Street, was originally a noble structure, erected in a superior style, and ornamented with the richest decorations and embellishments. It was used as a place for entertainments of the nobility, consisting of musical pieces, masquerades, balls, &c.; but on the 14th of January, 1792, nearly the whole of the edifice was consumed by fire, the value of the property destroyed amounting to 60,000*l.*, of which only 15,000*l.* were insured. It has been partially repaired, and used for exhibitions and lectures: at present it is intended to convert it into a bazaar. The principal feature of the building is its portico, which still remains, and which, with the general appearance of the building, adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the portion of the street in which it is situated.

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### DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE first place of public entertainment in Drury Lane was a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre * towards the close of the fifteenth century, under the title of the Phœnix, from its bearing the sign of that fabulous bird, and situated opposite the Castle Tavern, in Drury Lane. The theatre was demolished by the mob during the riots of 1617; how soon it was rebuilt is uncertain, but the first play in print expressly stated to have been performed at this theatre is "The Wedding," by James Shirley, printed in the year 1629: various pieces were produced until the suppression of the stage by the fanatics. In 1658, Sir William Davenant performed such pieces as the times would admit, until the eve of the Restoration. At that period, Mr. Rhodes, a bookseller, who had formerly been wardrobe-keeper to the company at the Blackfriar playhouse, fitted up the cock-pit, and commenced acting plays there, with such performers as he could procure, among whom were Betterton and Kynaston, who had been his apprentices. Two patents being obtained by Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killegrew, Rhode's company, under the protection of the former, went with him to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and were styled servants of the Duke of York.

The company collected by Killigrew were called the King's Servants, and performed first in a house near Clare-market; but, this theatre not being adapted for the use to which it was appropriated, a more convenient building was erected on the site of the present theatre, which

* When dramatic representations ceased to be founded on religious subjects, they were no longer performed in churches, as was the case with the mysteries and moralities, and playhouses became necessary. The convenient form of the inn (still preserved in many of them), in London, with an open area in the centre, and a gallery on each side of the quadrangle, presented itself as a theatre ready made, with the exception of the stage; this was easily raised either in the centre or on one side of the court, and thus many of our early dramatic pieces were performed. Even the first theatres were but a very slight improvement; for the area or pit was generally exposed to the air.

The first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burbridge and others, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a patent in 1547.

When the first London theatre was built, or where it was situated, seems doubtful; but early in the reign of Elizabeth the Curtain, the Red Bull, and the Globe Theatres, were all flourishing. The Globe was burnt down on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, 1613. The fire originated, according to Winwood, with the mimic discharges in Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII., when the rushes composing the roof caught fire; and he adds, that the audience were so much engaged with the actors that they did not perceive it.

If the Globe was rendered memorable by Shakspeare's connection with it, the Curtain Theatre, near Shoreditch, had a similar distinction by its being the place where rare Ben Johnson performed, before he obtained celebrity as an author.

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was opened on the 8th of April, 1662, and entirely demolished by fire, with sixty of the adjoining houses, in January 1672.

After the consternation occasioned by this accident had subsided, the proprietors resolved to rebuild the theatre, with such improvements as might be suggested, and for that purpose employed Sir Christopher Wren, to design and superintend the execution of it. This fabric, which was of considerable dimensions, and excellent in its internal arrangement, remained undisturbed until the year 1791, when it was determined to take it down and rebuild it on a scale better adapted to the increased population, and more refined taste of the age. In erecting the new theatre, in 1793, the architecture fell into an opposite extreme: the house was so enlarged in its dimensions as to be a theatre for spectators rather than hearers.

As so many theatres had been destroyed by fire, it was determined to take every precaution against such a calamity in future: an iron curtain, which resisted the force of a sledge hammer, was constructed, so as to let down in a moment of danger, and separate the audience from the stage, while a reservoir was formed in the top of the house, filled with water sufficient, as the epilogue spoken by Miss Farren at the opening of the theatre, gave assurance "to drown the audience in a minute." On the first night the iron curtain was let down and the stage filled with water, on which a man rowed round with a boat; the managers boasted of their reservoirs as

A firm reliance,
Whose streams set conflagration at defiance.

But these were luckless words, for on the 24th of February, 1809, the whole fabric was burned to the ground.

It being determined to rebuild the theatre on a diminished, but more magnificent scale, Mr. R. Wyatt was appointed architect for the purpose. From his design the present edifice was erected and opened to the public on the 10th of October, 1812. The rebuilding the interior of the theatre cost upwards of 14,000*l.*, and was executed in the short period of two months. Every alteration, while it adds something to the comfort of the audience, renders the ornamental decoration more chaste and elegant, and it is difficult to conceive a more beautiful structure than Drury Lane Theatre. The grand entrance in Brydges Street is through a spacious hall, into a rotunda of great beauty; two noble staircases lead to the boxes, and to a saloon eighty-six feet in length, the walls of which are nearly covered with looking-glasses: the lobbies are spacious, and the house, which is lighted with gas, is well aired and ventilated. The exterior of the theatre is plain, but by no means inelegant. To the front, which is of the Doric order, a portico

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surmounted by a statue of Shakspeare was added in the year 1820, and is infinitely beneath so noble a structure. Both the theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden enjoy the privilege of a royal patent, which authorizes them to act dramas of every description, from tragedy, comedy, farce, operas, ballets or spectacles of every class, provided they have previously been submitted to and authorized by the Lord Chamberlain.

### COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The patent of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden was originally granted to Sir Willian Davenant, under whose directions several companies successively performed at the theatre in Dorset Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields. About the year 1733, a theatre was erected in Bow Street, Covent Garden, when Mr. Rich, who had formerly had the direction of Drury Lane Theatre, and afterwards that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, removed to the new theatre, over which he presided until the year 1761, having been for fifty years the manager of a company under the patent granted by Charles II.

In 1767, a young man of the name of Harris purchased the principal shares in this theatre, and in 1792 expended 25,000*l.* upon it, when the prices of admission were raised.

On the 2d of September, 1808, this theatre, with all that it contained, was completely burned to the ground, and so rapid were the flames that they threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood; several houses caught fire and were reduced to ruins, and the walls of the theatre falling, twenty persons were killed. No time was lost in erecting the present edifice, the first stone of which was laid on the 31st of December by George IV., then Prince of Wales. In ten months this immense structure was completed, and opened to the public on the 18th of September 1809, when a new danger threatened the proprietors, who, having expended 150,000*l.*, sought an indemnification by raising the prices of admission. This was warmly resisted by the public; and for more than a month the theatre was a scene of continued riot and confusion. At length a compromise was effected; but the injury done to the theatre, and the loss sustained from other causes, was long felt by the proprietors.

The front of the theatre is 220 feet in length, and consists of a centre and two wings. The centre is ornamented by a noble portico of Doric columns, with entablature and pediment, after the temple of Minerva Parthenon at Athens, and the wings are formed (after the same example) of pilasters. The entablature is carried over the portico and wings; but in the intervening portions of the front, the achitrave, frieze, &c., are

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omitted to make room for the sculpture in two long panels, executed by Flaxman, representing the ancient and modern drama.

The lower part of the building on each side of the portico and between the wings is perforated by three arcades of segmental arches. Above these, and over the plain square-headed doorways under the portico, is a row of sash windows raised over a strong course, decorated with architraves to the jambs, and complete entablatures upon their upper surfaces. In the wings between the pilasters are niches containing statues representing Tragedy and Comedy from the chisel of Flaxman.

### SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

THE summer theatre denominated Sadler's Wells is situated by the side of the New River, and has a communication with the road by means of large iron gates. It is a very respectable place of public amusement, the performances consisting of burlettas, ballets, and pantomimes. Formerly one of its principal attractions was an excellent exhibition of water conveyed from the New River, and introduced in various pieces, which gained it the peculiar title of the "The Aquatic Theatre."

Its origin is ascribed to the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures it effected in certain diseases, but which at the Reformation was stopped up by order of government, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietors to have music at the house, and concerts were constantly performed there. But, after the well was closed, the place declined, and the music was stopped; however, in the year 1684, a person named Sadler, having opened a house for the reception of the public as a place of entertainment, called then "a music house," discovered the spring, and in 1683 caused a pamphlet to be published, giving an account of the discovery with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferruginous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells in Kent: this is confirmed by Dr. Russell in his account of mineral springs. The house in which the spring was discovered was also converted into a place of public resort as a miniature Vauxhall, and named the Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, in which a variety of entertainments were given to attract visitors. Most part of the garden is now levelled, and the site occupied by dwellings formed into streets.

After the decease of Mr. Sadler, the "Music House" came into pos-

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session of a person named Francis Forcer, whose son exhibited the diversions of rope-dancing, tumbling, and a variety of vulgar sports. It was at last brought into a state of reputation by means of a convivial society, called "The Sadler's Wells Club," among which was Mr. Rosoman, builder of Rosoman Street. The portraits of the members of this club, to the number of twenty-eight, form a large well-painted picture in the bar of the Sir Hugh Middleton's Head Tavern.

Sadler's Wells now assumed the rank of a regular theatre, and, being licensed, was under the management of some eminent dramatists, among whom were Messrs. Thomas King, Wroughton, Hughes, Lonsdale, and Messrs. C. and T. Dibdin. It is the oldest minor theatre in London, having been on the same spot and licensed nearly 150 years; and is the only theatre, one excepted, that has not been destroyed by fire.

On the evening of October 15, 1807, a dreadful accident happened at this theatre through a mistaken alarm of fire. The audience were thrown into the greatest confusion, and, in the sudden effort made to quit the house by the people in the gallery, many were pushed down whilst descending the staircase, and, the pressure from above preventing all possibility of aid, eighteen persons were killed, and many others seriously bruised and injured.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The ground on which the Royal Olympic Theatre is situated was formerly occupied by the mansion of Sir William Drury,* an able commander in the Irish wars in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was afterwards possessed by the heroic earl of Craven,† who rebuilt it. In course of time it degenerated to a public house, bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head. The house was taken down and the ground purchased by Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who constructed a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll, which he denominated "The Olympic Pavilion."

* Sir William Drury was unfortunately killed in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, through a foolish quarrel about precedency.

† The services rendered by the earl of Craven to London, his native city, in particular, were exemplary. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said "his very horse smelt it out." He and Monk duke of Albermarle heroically staid in town during the dreadful pestilence, and at the hazard of their lives preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the times. A very good portrait of this hero exists in Craven Buildings. It is painted in al fresco; the figure in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse; on each side is an earl and a baron's coronet, with the letters W. C.

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The Theatre has been used for the purpose of performing a variety of entertainments, but generally unsuccessfully until the fascinating Madame Vestris became the lessee of it. This talented female has produced a number of pieces selected with due regard to public feeling, the result of which is that "her endeavours to please are crowned with success;" and perhaps there are few theatres which experience so bountifully the patronage of the public as the Royal Olympic Theatre.

### ST. CLEMENT'S DANES.

There have been various conjectures respecting the foundation of this church, not one of which can be relied on as being correct. William Malmsbury informs us "that those invaders (the Danes) burnt the church on this spot, together with the abbot and monks, and that they continued their sacrilegous fury throughout the land. Desirous at length to return to Denmark, they were about to embark when they were, by the judgment of God, all slain at London, in a place which has since been called the church of the Danes.

The account given by recorder Fleetwood is that when most of the Danes were driven from England, the few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to reside between the island of Thorney and Ludgate, where they erected a place of devotion, afterwards consecrated and termed "Ecclesia Clementes Danorum." Another version is "that Hardicanute, to be revenged of his brother Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman discovered and buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement, without Temple Bar, then called the church of the Danes."

Mr. Moser considered that the church was originally erected by the Danes, who, from the contention arising between them and the Normans, were banished the city and compelled to inhabit this suburb. The church was constructed in consequence, and dedicated to Pope Clement II., or more probably, as his reign was of short duration, only termed "The Church of the Danes," and to have received the additional appellation of "St. Clement" from the third pope of that name, who, during the crusade in the reign of Richard I., filled the papal chair and took an active part in the Holy War. By means of the Knights Templars and other orders, he obtained much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors.

The most probable conjecture is that of David Hughson, LL.D., who supposed that the church was erected by Alfred the Great about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government were probably settled without

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the walls, beyond the Bar which with Shire Lane was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the name of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire also to instil into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form this district into a parish; and as, in reforming the nation, he repaired many monasteries and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period.

It is certain that a church was founded at this place eight centuries ago, and that between the years 1608 and 1633, £1586 were expended in repairs of the former church. The present edifice was erected in the year 1680, and is a noble structure, built of stone in the Corinthian order of architecture.

The body is lighted by two series of windows, the lower plain, but the upper series ornamented, and is terminated by an attic adorned with pilasters, crowned with roses. The southern entrance is by an ascent of a few steps through a portico of six Ionic columns, covered by a dome. On each side of the base of the steeple in the west front is a small square tower with a dome over the staircase leading to the galleries. The steeple, which was not added until 1719, is carried to a great height in several stories; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, the entablature supporting vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order; above that is the Composite supporting a dome crowned with a smaller dome, whence rise the ball and vane. The tower contains eight bells and chimes.

The roof of the interior is camerated, and supported with neat wood columns of the Corinthian order, plentifully enriched with fret-work, as is also the choir, which is ornamented with cherubim, palm-branches, shields, and six pilasters of the Corinthian order. It is well wainscoted, and the pillars cased up to the galleries, which extend round the church, with the exception of the east end. On the front of the south galleries are carved and painted the armorial bearings of the duke of Norfolk and the earls of Arundel and Salisbury, who were formerly inhabitants of this parish. The pulpit is oak, carved and enriched with cherubim, and branches of palm, festoons, &c. The altar-piece is carved wainscot of the Tuscan order. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty-three feet, and height forty-eight feet. The altitude of the steeple, consisting of a tower strengthened with buttresses and a turret, is nearly one hundred and sixteen feet.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

St. Thomas's Hospital owes it origin to two similar charities founded in

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the earlier portion of the thirteenth century. An hospital was erected in the year 1209, by the canons of the priory of St. Mary-over-Rhe, or Overie, and an alms-house erected by Richard Prior, of Bermondsey, for the reception of indigent children and necessitous proselytes. It was surrendered to the crown in the year 1538. The hospital was repaired and enlarged in 1551, when the mayor and citizens purchased the manor of Southwark of Edward I., for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, so as to render it capable of receiving 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects.

Although this hospital escaped the dreadful conflagration of 1666, yet it destroyed a great portion of its possessions, and two others that happened a few years afterwards contributed to increase the distress. By these accidents St. Thomas's Hospital was almost reduced to ruin, the building required repairing, and the funds that should have supported it were exhausted. In the year 1699, the governors set on foot a voluntary subscription, which they opened by large donations from themselves and their friends, and the public followed their example. The building was commenced upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different periods by the assistance of various benefactors until it was completed, and consists of three quadrangular or square courts.

Facing the street is a pair of handsome iron gates, hung on stone piers, which open into a square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade and with benches affixed to the wall, for the accommodation of persons visiting or belonging to the hospital. On the south side, beneath an empty niche, is an inscription, purporting that this side, containing three wards, was erected in 1708, by Thomas Frederick, Esq. On the opposite side is another inscription, signifying that the north side was built at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq., in 1707.

The principal front is on the west side, adjoining the street, the centre of which is of stone. It is surmounted by a circular pediment, placed above the clock, and is decorated with a niche, containing figures of sick persons. Beneath the clock is a statue of Edward VI., holding a sceptre in his right hand and a charter in his left, under which are the king's arms in relievo, and the following inscription:—

"King Edward the Sixth of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, London."

Underneath is a spacious passage leading into the second court, containing the chapel, which is on the north side, and is ornamented with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment. In the centre of the court is an excellent brazen statue of Edward VI.,



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executed by Mr. Scheemakers. It is placed upon a lofty stone pedestal, bearing this inscription in English and Latin:

THIS STATUE
OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH,
A MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
OF EXEMPLARY PIETY, AND WISDOM
ABOVE HIS YEARS,
THE GLORY AND ORNAMENT OF HIS AGE,
AND MUNIFICENT FOUNDER
OF THIS HOSPITAL.
WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE
OF CHARLES JOYCE, ESQUIRE,
IN THE YEAR, MDCCXXXVII.

In the centre of the east side of this court is an entrance into the third court, the buildings of which are of a more ancient date than the others, and are entirely surrounded by a colonnade. In the middle is a statue of Sir Robert Clayton in his 'robes, as lord mayor. The hospital contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are constantly occupied; besides affording relief to many hundreds of out-patients annually.

### ST. BENNET FINK.

THE church of St. Benedict, or St. Bennet, is situated in Finch or Fink lane, so called from its occupying the site of a mansion belonging to a family of that name. The time when the first church was founded is uncertain; but it appears that upon the death of Thomas Branketre, in 1323, John de Anesty was collated to the rectory; afterwards, falling to the possession of the crown, Edward IV. presented the patronage to the dean and chapter of Windsor. It was rebuilt by Robert Fink the elder, and in 1633 repaired and beautified at an expense of 400*l.*, defrayed by the parish. In 1666 it was consumed by the dreadful fire; and in 1673 the present edifice was erected.

The fabric is constructed of stone, and is considered a fine specimen of architecture. The interior of the body of the church is a perfect ellipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the composite order; between each column are a spacious arch and a large window with angular mullions. Those in the north side are nearly filled up. The altar-piece is ornamented by four small columns of the composite order, supporting an entablature, &c.

The dimensions of the church are, length sixty-three feet, breadth forty-eight feet, and altitude forty-nine feet. The steeple, consisting of a square tower, adorned with fresco work of festoons, and crowned with

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a cupola from which rises the spire, is 110 feet in height, and contains six bells, independently of the bell dedicated to the saint.

### ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

St. George's, Bloomsbury, one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament, was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in January, 1731. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his majesty George II., and it received the additional title of Bloomsbury from its being situated in that parish, as well as to distinguish it from others of that name.

The church, which has been stigmatised as an absurd piece of architecture, was constructed by Mr. Hawkesmoor, the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, at an estimate of 9790*l.*, and so closely did he calculate the expense, that he only exceeded it 3*l.*

The principal features of the edifice are the portico and steps. The portico appears to have been copied from St. Mark's church, and consists of ten beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an appropriate entablature and pediment.

The steeple, which is pyramidical, has some claim to originality and beauty; this would be more readily admitted if the cumbrous supporters of the arms of England were removed from the angle of the pyramid, and placed couchant at the basement. It is surmounted by a statue of George I., a circumstance that has been rather happily alluded to in an epigram, which states "that the pope only made Henry VIII. head of the church, but that king George's good people made him head of the steeple."

The interior of the church is well lighted and convenient, but has no claim to elegance, and contains but few monuments worthy of notice.

### ST. PANCRAS NEW CHURCH.

The church of St. Pancras is one of the first and largest, as well as the most expensive, of the churches erected under the parliamentary commission, and was erected at the cost of 70,000*l.*, from designs by Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood.

The portico to the west front, consisting of six Ionic columns, is formed in imitation of the celebrated temple of Minerva Polia, at Athens, on which is raised a lofty entablature, its cymatim richly ornamented with the foliage of the Grecian honey-suckle, and covered with a tympanum. The wings are modelled from the Pandroseum which was attached to the temple of Erectheus, but they are too profusely ornamented; behind the canephorse are entire sarcophagi, indicating the entrance to the mansions of the dead beneath the church, calculated to



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hold 2000 coffins. The eastern end is circular, with three quarter columns of the Ionic order, although the original is square.

The steeple is 165 feet in height, and an avowed imitation of the temple of the winds, with this difference, that the Athenian temple had no windows and but four columns, while that of St. Paneras has eight; the side elevation are ornamented with continuations of the entablature and of the heads or capitals of the pilasters.

The interior of the church is fitted up in a style of elegance corresponding with its exterior. The altar-piece is decorated with six antique scagliola columns, with bases and capitals of white statuary marble. The windows are in the Grecian model, and the pulpit and reading-desk are singular, from their being formed of the celebrated Fairlop oak.

### ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, SHOREDITCH.

THIS church, situated in the hamlet of Shoreditch, derives its additional name from its dedication to St. Leonard, bishop of Limoges. A church has occupied the site on which the present one stands for many centuries, as there are records of a dispute during the reign of Henry II, between that monarch and the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, in London, concerning the right of presentation to the rectory, which being determined in favour of Henry, he presented it to Walter de Wettener.

King, John, in the year 1203, granted this rectory to William de Sanctie Mariæ, bishop of London, as a foundation for the office of chief presenter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was soon alienated from this office and conferred upon the archdeacon of London, in which office it has continued ever since.

On Sunday December 23, 1716, the walls of the old church (built of chalk and rubble) rent asunder with a frightful sound, and a considerable quantity of mortar falling so terrified the congregation that they fled on all sides to the door, and severely injured each other by their efforts to escape: upon the church being surveyed, it was reported that the walls were utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the ceiling very low. It was pulled down in 1735, and the present edifice erected.

The ascent to the church is by a double flight of steps, leading to an angular portico of four columns of the Doric order, with entablature and triangular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain but well lighted, and supports an elegant and lofty steeple, the tower, at a proper height, has a series of columns of the Ionic order, with the entablature ornamented by scrolls supporting as many Corinthian

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columns on pedestals crowned with a dome, from which rises a circular tower adorned by columns of the composite order, the entablature supporting four balls, serving as a rest for the spire, finished by a ball and vane.

The interior is very handsome; at the east end is a painted window, in one compartment of which is a representation of our Saviour and his disciples at the last supper; the table is furnished with a standing cup, candles, salt-cellar, two small loaves, a knife, square trenchers, and the pascal lamb in a dish. Judas is represented holding a purse in his hand, and beneath him is his resemblance, in small, hanging upon a tree. In the back-ground are small representations of our Saviour washing his disciples feet. Judas betraying him; his agony in the garden, &c. On one side of this painting is another; the subject of one compartment is the reconciliation of Jacob and Esau. Under the third compartment is written in one line:

"Ex dona Thomæ Austin, civis & cloth-worker, Londini, Anno Domini 1634."

The second light of this compartment is the vision of Jacob: the third represents Jacob on his knees, with the following words (in Latin) issuing from his mouth:

"I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies, and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant."

Over these, in smaller lights, are paintings of the evangelists, with their appropriate symbols; on one side are the arms of the clothworkers' company, and on the other those of Mr. Austin.

The present church was repaired in 1766, and again thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1792.

The length of the church from east to west is 130 feet, breadth seventy-two feet, altitude 200 feet; from the pavement of the communion table to the ceiling of the attic story fifty feet.

## HENDON CHURCH.

The extensive village of Hendon is pleasantly situated at the distance of seven miles from London. According to Mr. Norden, the name of Hendon is derived from the Saxon word *pithendune*, signifying high wood, which is further corroborated on account of its proximity to Brockley Hill, or it might have retained its ancient British name of Haen-dun, the old town.

Its history can be traced as far back as Offa, king of the Mercians, who presented Blekingham or Bleccingham in Middlesex, to Westminster Abbey; archbishop Dunstan gave to the same religious foundation some houses in Loyerlege, or Loyersly, Bleckenham, and afterwards

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the manor of Headun, "in which, or at least appertaining to which, were the former donations of Bleckingham and Loyersley, and a farm called Coren-law"

Edward the Confessor confirmed to the said church twenty hides of lands in Heandune, which were taxed at the same rate by William I. The manor, under different revolutions, continued to belong to the monastery until its dissolution, whence it passed to Sir William Herbert in the reign of Edward VI., and continued in the younger branches of that family, when it was alienated to Mr. Clutterbuck in trust for David Garrick, patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, of whose devisees it was purchased by Mrs. Bond in 1790.

The village is situated of the river Brent, and contains many elegant seats; among these Hendon Place was celebrated for a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down January 1, in the year 1779: its height was seventy feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet at twelve feet, from the ground twenty feet, and the limbs from six to twelve feet in girth.

Hendon church is a very ancient structure, consisting of a double chancel, nave and two aisles, supported by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a square embattled tower. The church contains many curious monuments, the principal of which are dedicated to the memory of severalof the noble family of Herbert, marquisses and earls of Powis. In the parish is a charity for seventy children, forty of whom are allowed clothing, and an alms-house for six men and four women, founded in 1727, from a bequest of 2000*l.* by Robert Danielin 1681.

### HIGHGATE CHURCH.

PART of the hamlet of Highgate is in the parish of Hornsey and part in St. Pancrass. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a school-house was erected on the summit of Highgate Hill, on a spot formerly occupied by a hermitage, and liberally endowed, as was also a chapel, which was shortly afterwards annexed to it. This chapel proved a great convenience to the Hamlet, Highgate not possessing a church, and the churches of Hornsey, Finchley, Islington, and Newington, which were nearest, being too far distant to be resorted to.

The first immediate communication* between Highgate and Isling-

* Norden, who wrote in the reign of queen Elizabeth, gives the following account of the roads which lead through this part of the country: "The old and ancient high waie to High Barnet from Port-poole, now Gray's Inne, as also from Clerkenwell, was through a lane on the east of Pancrass church, called Longwich Lane, from thence leaving Highgate

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ton was made under the direction of a hermit, who constructed a causeway down the hill and covered it with gravel.

At a place called Lodge Hill, in the parish of Hornsey, the bishops of London are said to have had a palace, in the vicinity of which they were accustomed to hunt. Out of the old materials of the palace the late church is supposed to have been built; it was a plain structure, consisting of a north and south aisle, divided down the centre by six Gothic arches. The old church has been lately pulled down, and the present beautiful edifice erected. It is built in the pointed or Gothic style of architecture, and consists of a nave and two aisles. The tower is square and strengthened by angular buttresses, crowned by crocketed pinnacles.

### HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

To avoid the steep acclivity of Highgate hill it was determined to construct a road for carriages from the foot of the hill to the road leading to Barnet. A tunnel was proposed and commenced in 1813, but this attempt failed in consequence of the greater portion of what was completed falling in while the workmen were absent at dinner. The ruins were cleared away and an excellent road formed, across which, at the end adjoining the Holloway road, is the archway, erected as a communication between Crouchend and Highgate. It is a massy and lofty pile of brick and stone. In the centre is a noble arch, surmounted by three semicircular arches, and finished by a balustrade.

on the west, it passed through Tallingdon Lane, and so to Crouche Ende, and thence through a Parke called Harnsey Great Parke to Muswell Hill, to Counie-hatch, Fryame Barnet, and so to whetstone, which is now the common way to High Barnet. This ancient high-way, was refused of way-faring men and carriers, by reason of the deepness and dirty passage in the winter season; in regard whereof, it was agreed between the Bishop of London and the countee that a new waie should bee layde forth through, the said Bishop's Parkes, beginning at Highgate Hill, to lead (as is now accustomed) directly to Whetstone, for which new waie all carts, carriers, packmen, and such like travellers, yeelde a certaine tole vnto the Bishop of London, which is fermed (as is said at this daie) at 40*l.* per annum; and for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill, that through the same all travellers, should passe, and be the more amplee staide for the said tole."

It appears by this, that the part of the great north road which leads from Highgate to Whetstone was formed before that from islington to Highgate through Holloway; and from this gate placed on the top of the Hill for the convenience of collecting the toll, the place derives its name; an inscription against the gate-house imports that in the year 1789, the gate was taken away and the road widened at the expense of the Islington and Whetstone trusts, but that the toll is to be paid as usual. That part of the old road which leads from Battle Bridge is now useless, except for the carts of neighbouring farmers, and in the summer as a bridle-way for those who wish to avoid the dust of the more frequented roads. It is allowed to be considerably shorter than those through Islington and Kentish Town.

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### HAGGERSTONE NEW CHURCH.

THIS picturesque Gothic building was erected from designs by the able architect Mr. Nash. The west or principal front is divided into five parts, which have a varied and pleasing effect. A lofty tower, containing the entrance to the nave, is made the central portion of the design. Above the door rises two plain stories, separated by string courses, with a small pointed window to each. The parapet is terminated by a battlement on every face. The angles of the tower are protected by octangular buttresses, crowned by crocketed pinnacles; and the tower is finished by a lofty quadrangular lantern, supported by flying buttresses.

The doors leading to the aisles are covered with pointed arches; above each door is a narrow loophole window, surmounted by a gable, with a pinnacle in its apex. The building is flanked by octangular towers, two stories in height, containing the entrances to the galleries.

### HAMPSTEAD CHURCH.

THE village of Hampstead, from its situation, is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of London, from which it is distant about four miles. It lies on the declivity of a hill, with an extensive heath on its summit. The fine views of the metropolis and of the distant country which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into enclosures and well planted with elm and other trees, is extremely picturesque.

The ancient name of this place was Hamestede, which being the old way of spelling Homestead, a word still in use, signifying the site of a house with its appurtenances, probably may also refer by way of pre-eminence to the residence of the lord of the manor.

The manor was given in the year 986 by king Ethelred, father of Edward the Confessor, to the church of Westminster, and confirmed by the latter monarch. At the dissolution of that monastery, in the reign of Henry VIII., Hampstead was settled on the bishop of Westminster, who surrendered it into the king's hands in 1550, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Wroth, *pro cervicio*, in whose family it continued until the year 1620, at which time it was alienated to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden, whose daughter Julia having married Edward Lord Noel, their son Baptist Lord Noel and Viscount Campden was the next possessor; but, having been an active loyalist, his estates were confiscated. He was, however, suffered to compound for this manor in 1656, in condition of paying a considerable sum of money to the ruling faction, and an allowance of 50*l.* per year to trustees for the use of the minister of Hampstead. The manor continued in the

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descendants of this nobleman, who became earls of Gainsborough, until the year 1707; from that time until the present it has become the property of several families.

To the south-west of Hampstead was situated an ancient mansion called Belsyse, which, from the reign of Henry VIII., had been the seat of many celebrated persons. In 1720 it was converted into a place of public entertainment, comprising music, dancing, and plays, and was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open until the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion, was pulled down and a modern edifice erected in its stead.

Another old building in Hampstead is supposed to have been the residence of the celebrated Sir Henry Vane, at the time of the rebellion. It afterwards belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, author of "The Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion."

Hampstead ranks high for the number and variety of its medicinal waters. Independently of the old spa, which is of a chalybeate quality, there are two others discovered by Mr. Goodwin, who was a skilful practitioner of this place, the one a purgative saline, similar in quality and effect to that of Cheltenham, the other is of a sulphureous nature.

In 1774, near Hampstead, were dug up several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other venerable remains of antiquity.

Hampstead church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon until the year 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor. In the year 1747 the old church was pulled down and the present edifice erected. Although not architecturally beautiful, the church possesses fully that pleasing simplicity so much more in unison with the tenets of the Christian religion than the gorgeous edifices which adorn the metropolis, and from which the eye turns with pleasure to gaze on the humble buildings dedicated to the same sublime purpose. The spire rising from amongst the trees forms a picturesque object from whatever parts it is seen from the adjacent country.

### ENFIELD CHURCH.

The parish of Enfield, which is distant from London about ten miles, was originally called Enfen or Infen, from the fenny nature of some portion of the soil. The swampy parts have since been well drained, so that with the exception of the wash it has became excellent land. In the reign of Henry VII. it possessed a royal palace, and was noted for the tanning of hides. In the centre of the chase are the ruins of an old house

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which is said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. This chase was full of deer and all sorts of game when James I. resided at Theobalds; but in the civil war it was stripped both of the game and timber and let out in farms. After the Restoration it was again laid open, woods and groves were re-planted and the whole chase stored with deer; but, by an act of parliament in 1779, it was again disforested Part of it was allotted to different parishes and enclosed, when it was found to contain eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine acres, and another part, reserved to the crown, was afterwards sold in eight lots at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The parish of Enfield is very large, although the town constitutes but a very small portion of what is generally denominated Enfield. The soil, for the most part, is a strong loom, and supposed to produce as fine wheat land as any in the kingdom.

The circuit of the parish is, from the best authorities, about thirty miles, and contains many gentlemen's seats, being, from its rural and pleasant situation and vicinity to London, a very agreeable retreat for the opulent merchants of the metropolis.

In the town, opposite to the church, was an ancient brick structure called Worcesters, from belonging to the Tiptofts, earls of Worcester; the late structure was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovell. It is considered that Henry VIII. purchased it as a nursery for the royal children. This house was afterwards alienated from the crown and became the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq. Only a small portion of the back of the building is left standing, the whole of the front having been taken down and houses erected on the site.

The parish church consists of a nave and chancel, with two aisles separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth and until the middle of the fifteenth century. The devices of a rose and ring, which occur over the arches of the nave, seen also upon the tower of Hadley church, with the date 1444, "supposing it to have been, as is very probable," says Mr. Syms, "a punning cognizance adopted by one of the priors of Walden, to which monastery both churches belonged, will fix the building of the present structure to the early part of the fifteenth century." In the windows are the arms of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Lovell, Thomas Earl of Rutland, and other cognizances of eminent persons.

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Among other monumental inscriptions is this epitaph, on a flat stone near the altar—

HEERE LIES ENTEERED
ONE THAT SCARCE ERRD
A VIRGIN MODEST, FREE FROM FOLY;
A VIRGIN KNOWING, PATIENT, HOLY;
A VIRGIN BLEST WITH BEAVTY HERE;
A VIRGIN CROWNED WITH GLORY THERE.
HOLY VIRGINS REED AND SAY
WE SHALL HITHER ALL ONE DAY;
LIVE WELL, YE MVST
BEE TURN'D TO DVST.

"To the preciovs memorie of Anne Gery, doghter of Richard Gery, of Boshmead, in ye covn of Bedford, Esquire. Who dyed the 31st of Avgst, A. D. 1643."

Against the wall, near the altar, is the following—

CANN MAN BE SILENT, AND NOT PRAISES FINDE
FOR HER THAT LIV'D THE PRAISE OF WOMANKINDE,
WHOSE OUTWARD FRAME WAS LENT THE WORLD TO GESSE
WHAT SHAPES OR SOWLES SHALL WEARE IN HAPPINESS,
WHOSE VERTEW DID ALL SO OVERSWAYE
THAT HER WHOLE LIFE WAS A COMMUNION DAY?

Mrs. Martha Palmere, daughter to Sir Wiliiam Garrad, Knt., and wife to James Palmer, Esq., she died 1617.

Several denominations of dissenters have places of worship here. We particularise two belonging to the Methodists, situated on the chace side, one of which was built in 1784; but, in consequence of a schism among the brethren, another has since been erected so closely to the former that only a narrow alley, about twelve or fourteen feet wide, separates them.

## HORNSEY CHURCH.

The parish of Hornsey, or Herringay, is situated about four miles north of London, and contains two small irregular villages, Hornsey and Crouch End; a few good houses scattered about Muswell Hill, some on the north of Hornsey, and all those on the east side of Highgate from the north-west corner of Hornsey-lane to the chapel on the summit of the hill. Half of the house, called the Gate-house, is in this parish, and proceeding northwards it includes both sides of the way as far as a house called the Iron Gate-house, on the road to Whetstone.

Hornsey is one of the most pleasant and retired villages in the vicinity of London, owing principally to the inequality of the ground, which in the valleys confines the sight almost to the spot on which the spec-

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tator stands; but upon ascending the hills the view is extended over a great extent of fertile country, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, and the prospect is bounded by the cities of London and Westminster and their suburbs. The New River winding through the valley, not only furnishes a plentiful supply of water to the inhabitants, but renders the grounds of many of the houses exceedingly pleasant by its passage through them.

In the year 1386 the nobles assembled in a hostile manner at Hornsey-park to rid Richard II. of Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland; Alexander Nevil, Archbishop of York; and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham.

The church is a venerable edifice, but does not contain any thing worthy of notice, with the exception of the tower, which is square, and has a most beautiful and picturesque effect, from its being nearly covered with a remarkably fine ivy. It has lately been repaired.

### GARDEN GATE TO THE MANOR HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Stoke Newington, a village in the county of Middlesex, about two miles and a half from London, was originally Neweton Canonicorum, from its connection with the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated for thirty-six years with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. The subject of our engraving is the gate leading into the garden of the house. It is a singular specimen of ancient architecture, but, with the exception of its great antiquity, has nothing interesting connected with it.

### KING'S CROSS.

This unsightly and unaptly-termed building, is situated at the junction of four cross roads, better known by the name of Battle-bridge; it is erected in three stories, the lower one square, with the angles ornamented by double three quarter columns of the Doric order; above this rises the second story, containing the clock and supporting the third, which is circular; it is at present used as a police station.

### CANONBURY HOUSE

is situate about half a mile north-east of Islington church, and is supposed to have been a residence for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury; the most ancient part of the building at present in existence is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, prior from the year 1509 to his death in 1552, which is further corroborated by his device (a bolt in a tun) still remaining in several parts of the garden wall; at the dissolution it was granted to

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Cromwell Earl of Essex, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleves had an annuity of twenty pounds from the manor towards her jointure.

Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On the execution of that nobleman, the manor was granted, by Queen Mary, to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called Rich Spencer, whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, who appears in consequence of this vast accession of wealth to have been in a state of temporary distraction.

Of the old mansson great part has been pulled down, and the site is subdivided into separate houses and lodgings for private families. One large old house, having a brick tower seventeen feet square and fifty-eight feet high, still remains, which has been the temporary residence of several literary characters. The inside retains great part of its primitive appearance, as do the outer walls of the garden and park, all marked in various parts as before mentioned, with a bolt in a tun, the builder's rebus; we will now turn our attention to the parish church of Islington,* called

* Islington was as celebrated for its divines in the year 1575 as it is now, and the following extract contains some shrewd hints, that the art of adulteration was practised with success. The extract is from Norden's Progresses of queen Elizabeth, and personifies "a squire's Minstrel of Middlesex," making a speech before the queen of Kenilworth Castle, in the course of which he thus expresses himself: "how the worhipful village of Islington, well knooenn too bee one of the most aucient and best townz in Englnnd, next to London, at this day, as well as Cookez feest in Aldersgate Streete, yeerely upon the Holirood Day, az allso at all solemn bridealez in the citie of London all the yeer after, in well serving them of mylk for theyr flawnez, not yet filled nor chalked of cream for their custardes not frothed, not thy knedwip floour and of butter for theyr pastiez amd frye paste, not made of well curds, nor gathered of whey in soomer, not mingled in winter with salt butter washed or watered, did obteyn long agoo these worshipful armez in cooler and foorm as yee see; which are a freted argent as the field and ground, whearn the milk-wives of this woorthy tooun doo trade for theyr living. On a fess tenny three platez between three milk tankards proper. The three milk tankards az the proper vessell whearn the substances and matter of their trade is too and fro transported, the fess tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout and suspicion, as well to their markets and servants az to their customers; that they trust not too fare may bring unto them platez, that iz coyned silver; three that iz sufficient and plentie, for so that number in armory may well signify. For creast, upon a wat of ote straw a boll of furmenty. This Skoorchian with beastz, very aptly agreeing both to the arms and to the trade of the bearns, gloriously supported between a gray mare (a beast meetest for carrying milk tankards), her pannel on her bak, az alwiz reddy for servis at every feest and brydall at neede, and her silly fole, flexer and fuller mane after the syre. In the shro undergraven iz theare a proper word well squaring with all the rest, taken out of Salem's chapter of things, that most noorish a man's body, Lac casens ingens, that iz good milke and yoong cheeze. And thus mooch and pleazez, quoth he, for the arms of our worshipful tooun; and then withall made a mannerly leg and so held his peas."

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### ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

The old Gothic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was taken down, and the present handsome structure commenced in 1751, and completed in 1754, at the expense of 6800*l.* The body of the building and tower are built of brick, with stone quoins, &c. The spire, with the gallery at the base, is of Portland stone; and the front of the tower, in which are eight bells, is ornamented with a neat stone portico of of the Tuscan order, in a semicircular form. The height of the building from the ground to the top of the vane is 164 feet; the length 180 feet; and the breadth sixty. The interior is simply but elegantly adorned, and the roof is supported without columns.

In 1787, this church underwent considerable repairs; to strengthen the tower, three tiers of iron chains were placed across the tower in different directions, and an electric conductor was placed from the ground to the top of the ball. The scaffolding for this purpose was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the abbey church in that town. This ingenious man engaged to erect the scaffold at Islington for 20*l.*, and the privilege of showing it at sixpence each person, by which he amassed a considerable sum. Slight as the work appeared to be, it was constructed upon such an excellent principle, as to be capable of bearing any weight that was required. The church contains monuments, and the church-yard memorials of many eminent characters.

### THE OLD QUEEN'S HEAD.

In the Lower Street, Islington, was situated one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture in the vicinity of London, or perhaps in the whole kingdom. The origin and history of this house is involved in great obscurity; neither the records of the prebend nor any historical document throws any light upon the subject; therefore all that can be said respecting it, being founded on traditionary report or probable conjecture, might very properly be summed up in the words of the poet:—

> "Perhaps—for history is silent here,
> "And we may guess at will—perhaps some cit,
> "Grown wealthy, here retired in peace to pass
> "His latter days.—Some courtier here perchance
> "Erst liv'd in pomp, and feast, and revelry;
> "How alter'd now the scene!—how chang'd the fate!"
>
> *La Bagatella.*

It appears, however, that the house was about the beginning of the

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last century possessed by a family named Roome, who were respectable citizens, and who had been proprietors of the premises for a considerable time. A further conjecture has been founded on the circumstance of Sir Walter Raleigh having, in the 30th year of Elizabeth's reign, obtained a patent "to make lycences for keeping of taverns and retailing of wynes throughout Englande;" namely, that this was one of the taverns so licensed by him, and that the Queen's Head was adopted as the sign of the house in compliment to his royal mistress.

It was a strong wood and plaster building, and consisted of three lofty stories, projecting over each other in front, and forming bow windows, supported by brackets and caryatides of a grotesque form in wood. The centre projects several feet beyond the other part of the building and forms a commdious porch, to which there is a descent of several steps. This is supported in front by two caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls standing one on each side of the entrance. The floor of the front parlour is four feet below the surface of the highway. Though a tradition prevails that the house originally was entered by an ascent of several steps. The interior had panelled wainscots of oak and stuccoed ceilings; the latter in the parlour was ornamented with dolphins, cherubs, acorns, &c., surrounded by a wreath border of fruit and foliage. Near the centre of the ceiling was the medallion of a Roman head crowned with bays; also a small shield containing the initials "I. M." surrounded by cherubim and glory. The chimney-piece was supported by two figures carved in stone, hung with festoons, &c. The stone slab over the fire-place exhibited the story of Danæ and Actæon in relief, with mutilated figures of Venus, Bacchus, and Plenty.

The idea that the edifice was entered by an ascent is not improbable when its antiquity is considered, and the vast accumulation of matter upon the road in the course of several centuries: add to this that the New River, which passes under the highway in front of the house, has in the formation of its bank and the arch turning over it occasioned a rise in this place.

### WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

This superior place of amusement derived its name from an old stone conduit, which remained perfect till the canal was brought here, and which from the date in front, it appeared to have been erected in the year 1641. It was erected over a head of water which formerly supplied the Charter-house by means of a leaden pipe, but, that hospital having discontinued the use of it, the house and premises of the late Dr. De Valangin at Pentonville were afterwards supplied from the same source,

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since hich it has been totally removed. A carved stone in front bore the date of 1641, and initials of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, with his arms and other initials. The letters "S. H." (Sutton's Hospital) were also lately to be seen on several stones in the adjoining fields to the north, now built on, which were placed there to point out the direction of the watercourse leading to the conduit.

This house and gardens were celebrated sixty years ago as a place of great resort, not only for the lower orders of the community, but for decent tradesmen and their families on a Sunday afternoon, to drink tea; and the following poem, extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of May 1760, contains a lively picture of the place in its happiest time.

"Wish'd Sunday's come—mirth brightens every pace,
"And paints the rose upon the housemaid's cheek—
"Harriet or Moll more ruddy.—Now the heart
"Of 'Prentice resident in ample street,
"Or alley, kennel-washed; Cheapside, Cornhill,
"Or Cranbourne, then for calcuments renown'd,
"With joy distends—his meal meridian o'er—
"With switch in hand, he to the White Conduit House
"Hies merry-hearted. Human beings here
"In couples multitudinous assemble."

About six years ago the old assembly rooms were pulled down and the present splendid building erected by the present proprietor, Mr Bowles; and we are happy to say that the public liberally patronize it. The grounds are handsomely laid out as a shrubbery with alcoves, boxes, &c., in which the company sit and take refreshments.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALL'S POND.

THIS church was erected from a design by Mr. Barry, whose new church at Brighton has given such general satisfaction. It is composed of a lofty nave lighted from above the roofs of the aisles. The tower is square and substantially built of bricks with angular buttresses, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. The two aisles are lighted by lancetted windows, separated by dwarf buttresses. The design is pure in taste, and a fine specimen of ancient English architecture, which, with a little discolouration and fluting around it, would pass for a venerable country church.

END OF VOL I.

Printed by P. P. Thoms, 12, Warwick Square, London.

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TEMPLE BAR

OLD ST DUNSTAN'S CHURCH

OLD LONDON BRIDGE

LONDON STONE, CANNON STREET

FIGURE COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRE OF LONDON

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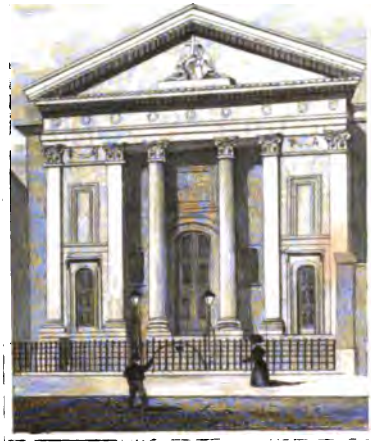
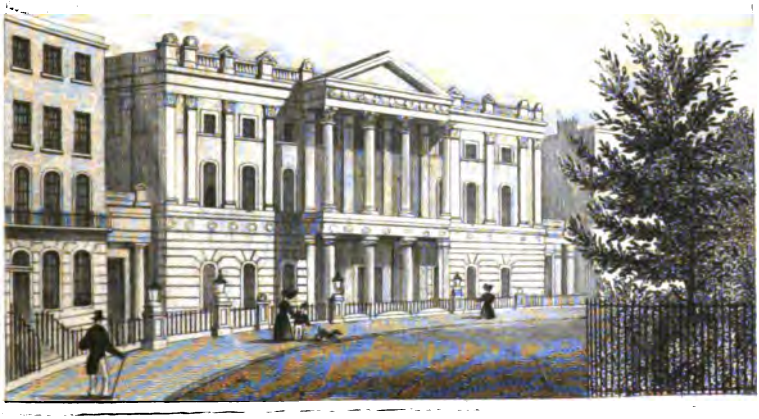
OPTHALMIC INSTITUTION FINSBURY

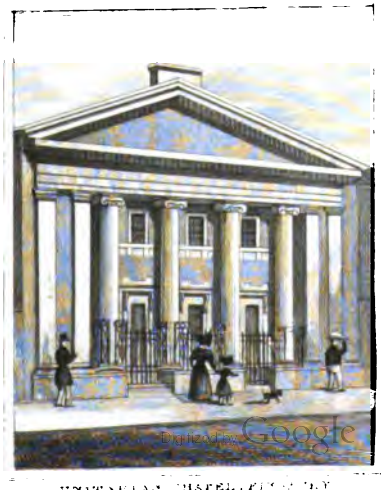


CATHOLIC CHAPEL, FINSBURY



LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY

FINSBURY CHAPEL



UNITARIAN CHAPEL, FINSBURY

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VILLA IN THE REGENTS PARK

VILLA IN THE REGENTS PARK

COLISEUM AND PART OF LAKE REGENTS PARK

CANONS LODGE REGENTS PARK

SOUTH VILLA, REGENT'S PARK.

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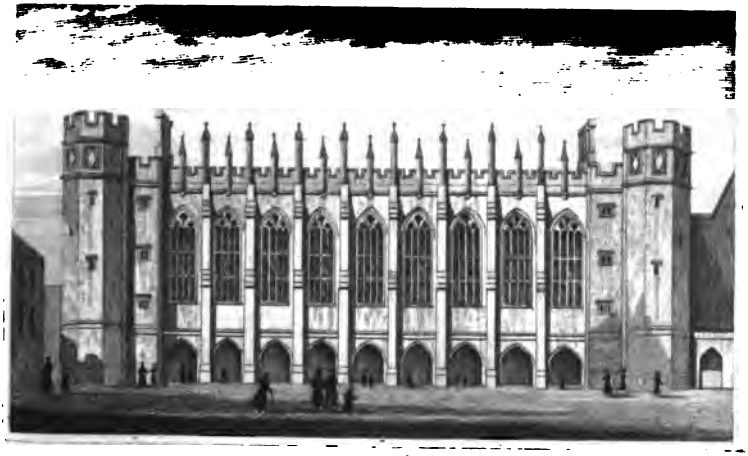
CHRIST'S CHURCH NEWGATE ST'T

PART OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL FROM THE C'TY R



NEW HALL CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

PART OF THE OLD BUILDING CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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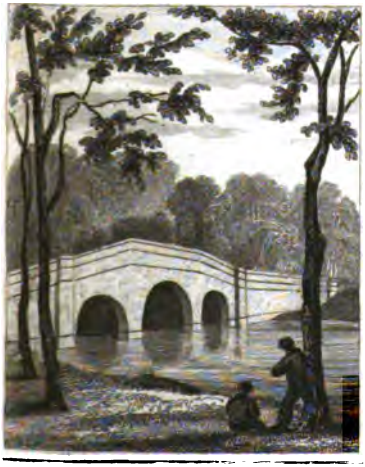
BOAT HOUSE

KEEPER'S HOUSE

SERPENTINE BRIDGE



KING'S ROAD BRIDGE

THE CASCADE

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London. Published by Allen, Bell & Co. May 1st 1807.

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STATUE OF CHARLES IIst

MONUMENT OF SIR HANS SLOANE

BATTERSEA BRIDGE

CHELSEA OLD CHURCH

BATTERSEA CHURCH

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ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

ST LUKE'S CHURCH, CHELSEA.

ROYAL HOSPITAL. *(FRONT)*

HOSPITAL FROM THE RIVER.

*Drawn by R.West.* *London Published by Alan Bell & Co 1826.* *Engraved by [illegible]*

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NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

KINGS MEWS

ADMIRALTY

MONUMENT OF CHARLES IST CHARING CROSS

MONUMENT JAMES IIP WHITEHALL

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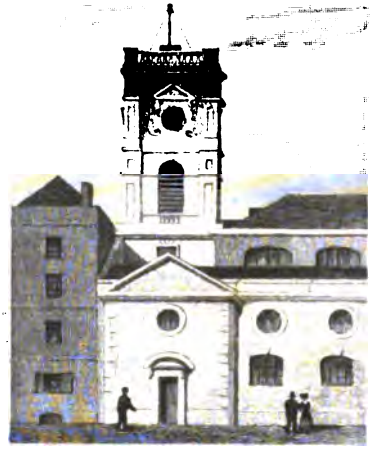
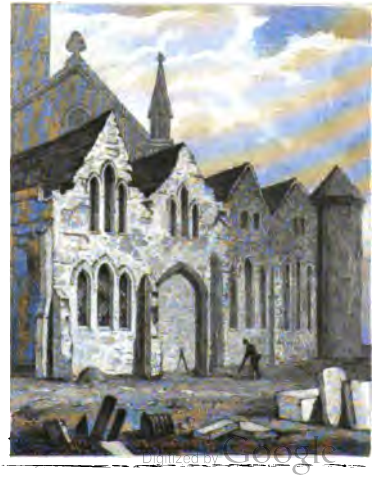
St SAVIOUR'S CHURCH. 1339.



ST OLAVE'S CHURCH

CUSTOM HOUSE

MONTAGUE CLOSE



LADYE CHAPEL

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OLD CHURCH

NEW CHURCH

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH

FLAMSTEAD HOUSE
OBSERVATORY

NAVAL ASYLUM

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ST JAMESS CLERKENWELL

ST JOHNS GATE, CLERKENWELL

SESSIONS HOUSE CLERKENWELL

CHAPEL CHARTER HOUSE

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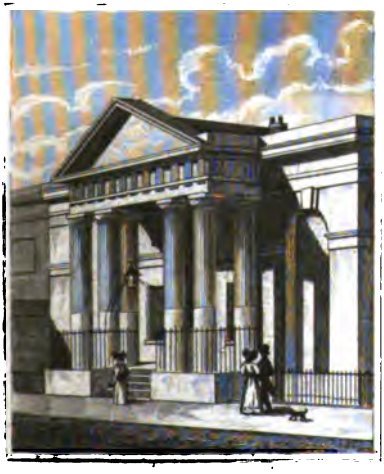
STATUE OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD RUSSELL SQ.

STATUE OF FOX. BLOOMSBURY SQ.

LONDON UNIVERSITY



RUSSELL INSTITUTION

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

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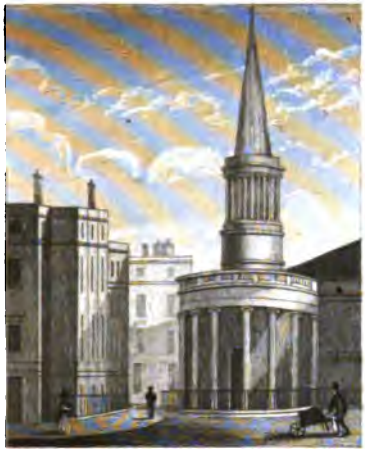
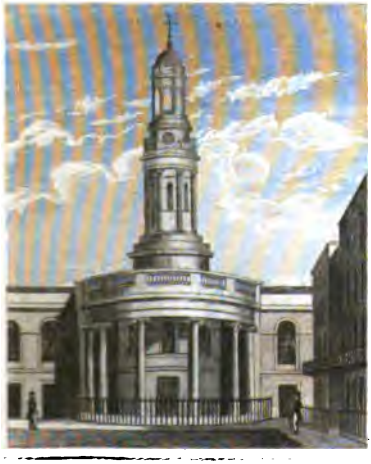


ALL SOULS CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW ROAD.

ST MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH, NEW ROAD.



ST MARY'S CHURCH, WYNDHAM PLACE.

ST MARY-LE-BONE CHAPEL.

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ST PAUL'S BALLS POND.

ST MARY'S ISLINGTON.

CANONBURY HOUSE.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

OLD QUEEN'S HEAD TAVERN.
ISLINGTON.

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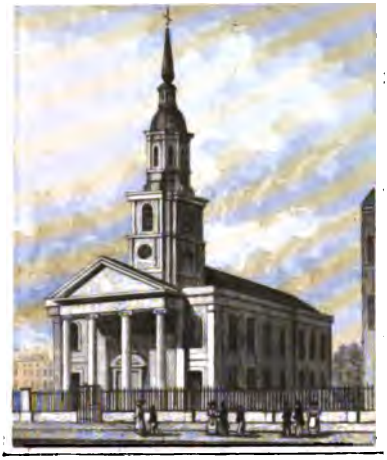
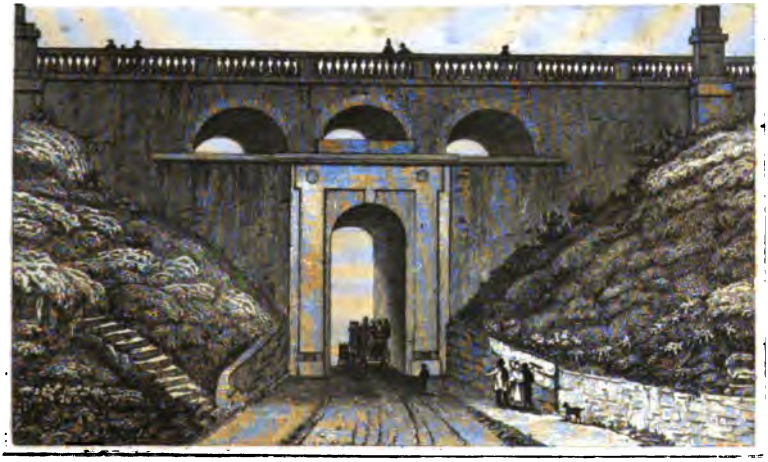
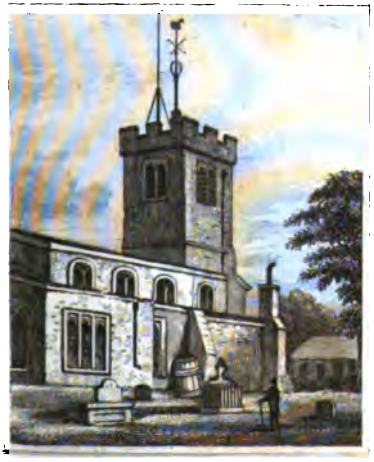
MAGGERSTONE NEW CHURCH.



SHOREDITCH CHURCH.



HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.



HENDON CHURCH.

HIGHGATE NEW CHURCH.

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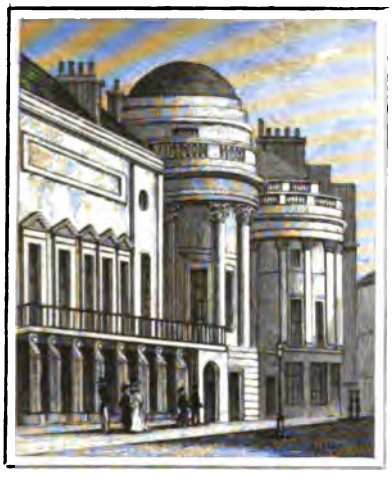
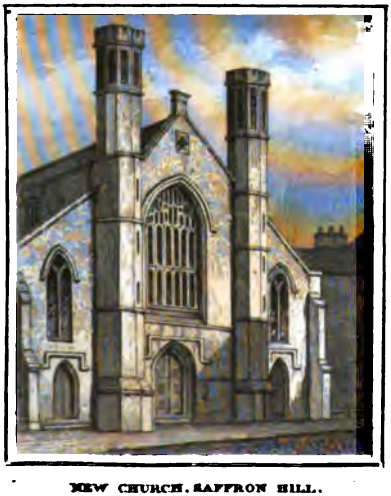


HARMONIC INSTITUTION.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER SQUARE.

WEST INDIA IMPORT DOCK.



NEW CHURCH, SAFFRON HILL.

NEW CHURCH, NORTH AUDLEY STREET.

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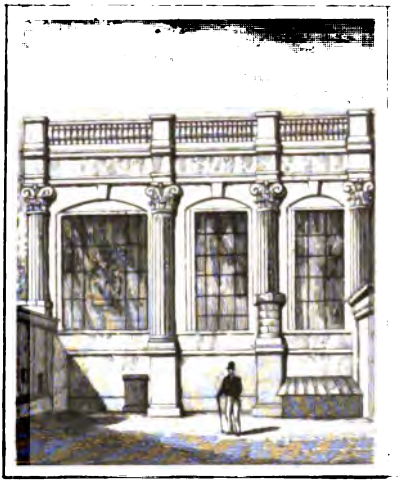
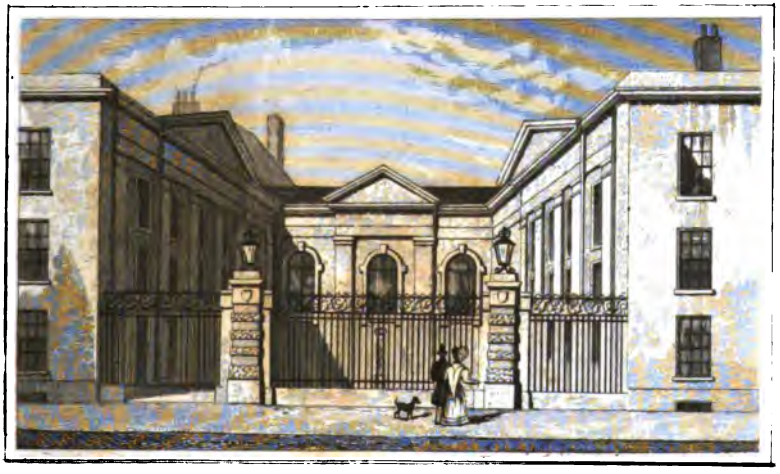
PAINTERS STAINERS HALL.

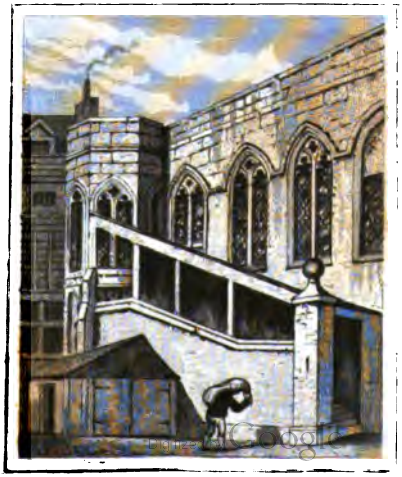


CLOTHWORKERS HALL.



VINTNERS HALL.

MASONS HALL.



CROSBY HALL.

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WHITTINGTON COLLEGE.

ARTHUR'S CLUB HOUSE.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ST PETER LE POOR, BROAD ST.

SESSIONS HOUSE & NEWGATE PRISON.

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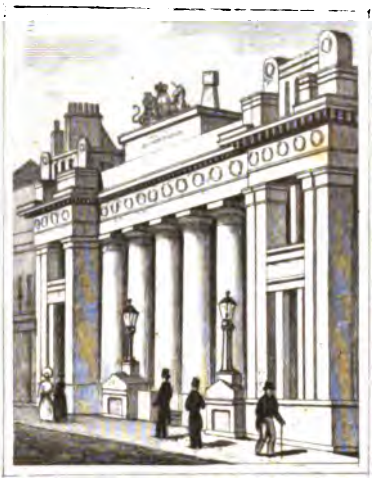
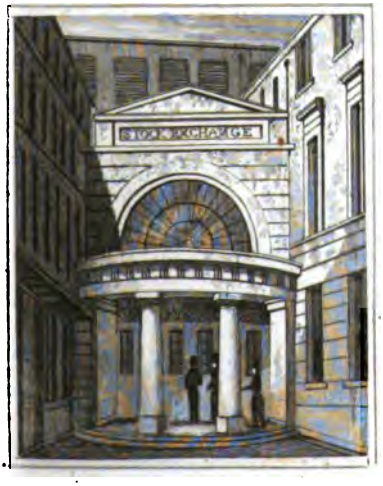
AUCTION MART.



CORN EXCHANGE.

NEW LONDON BRIDGE.




STOCK EXCHANGE.

KINGS WEIGH HOUSE.

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UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

BURLINGTON ARCADE.

CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE.

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PADDINGTON CHURCH

ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PADDINGTON

BRITISH INSTITUTION

EXCHANGE BAZAAR

HORSE BAZAAR

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ST STEPHEN, WALBROOK.

ST MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.

ST OLAVE'S, JEWRY.

ST MARY, ALDERMARY.

ST MARY, WOOLNOTH.

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ST MARY'S CHURCH

PALACE ENTRANCE

LAMBETH PALACE

FORE STREET

POTTERIES. FORE STREET

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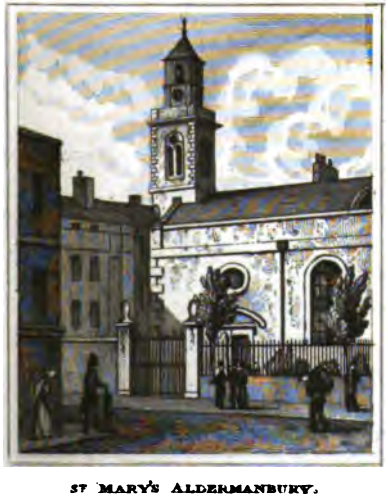
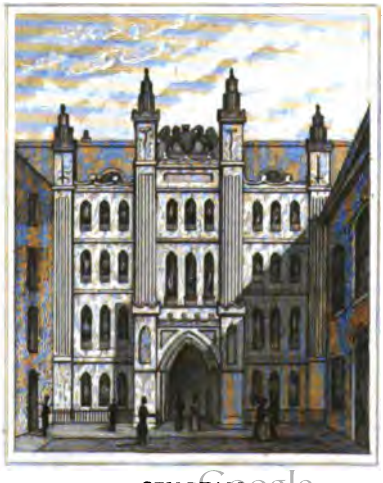
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON FROM BANKSIDE.



ST MARY'S ALDERMANBURY.



GUILDHALL.

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CAMBRIDGE TERRACE

CHESTER TERRACE.

COLOSSEUM. REGENT'S PARK.

DIORAMA

PART OF ST ANDREW'S PLACE.

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WATERMANS HALL.

SADLERS HALL.

HABERDASHERS ALMS HOUSES.

INNHOLDERS HALL.

OLD FISHMONGERS HALL.

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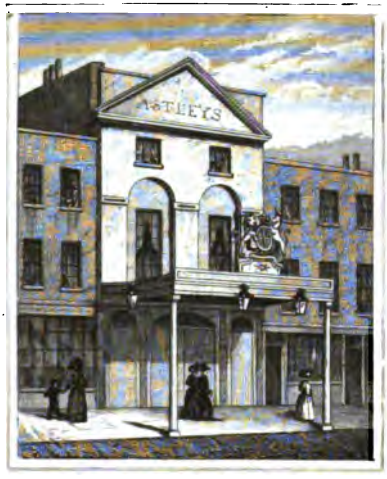
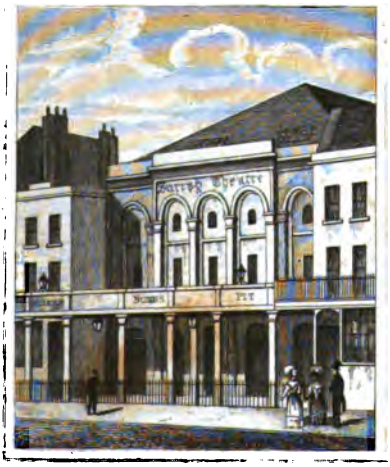



ASTLEYS THEATRE

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL




SURREY THEATRE

BLIND SCHOOL

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ST CLEMENT'S DANES.

NEW ST PANCRAS CHURCH.

ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

ST BENNET'S FINK.

ST GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

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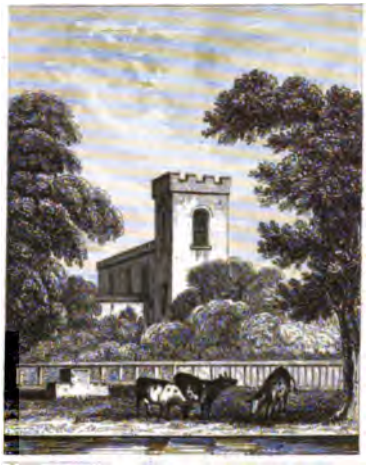

ENFIELD CHURCH

HORNSEY CHURCH

KING'S CROSS

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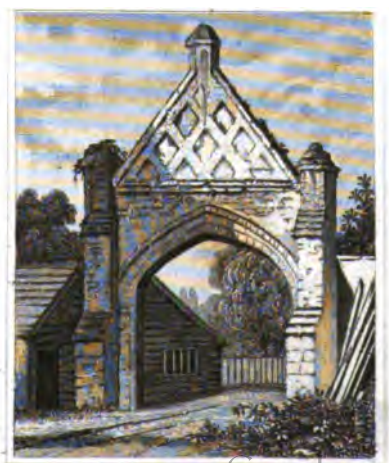

GARDEN GATE to the MANOR HOUSE
(Stoke Newington.)

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HORSE GUARDS

WESTMINSTER ABBEY
from St James's Park

VIEW FROM WESTERN END OF THE LAKE

CADIZ MORTAR

TURKISH GUN

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ST PETER'S CHURCH, HAMMERSMITH.

FULHAM CHURCH

SUSPENSION BRIDGE HAMMERSMITH

HAMMERSMITH OLD CHURCH

CHISWICK CHURCH

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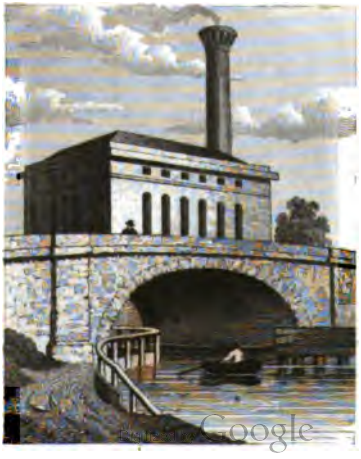
ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO

SCREEN, HYDE PARK CORNER

ST PETER'S CHURCH, PIMLICO



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PUTNEY BRIDGE

BARNES COMMON

PUTNEY CHURCH

HURLINGHAM HOUSE, FULHAM.
THE SEAT OF J.A.PALMER ESQ.

ENTRANCE TO PUTNEY, FROM BARNES

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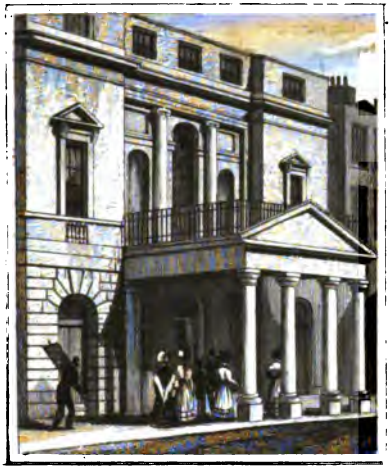
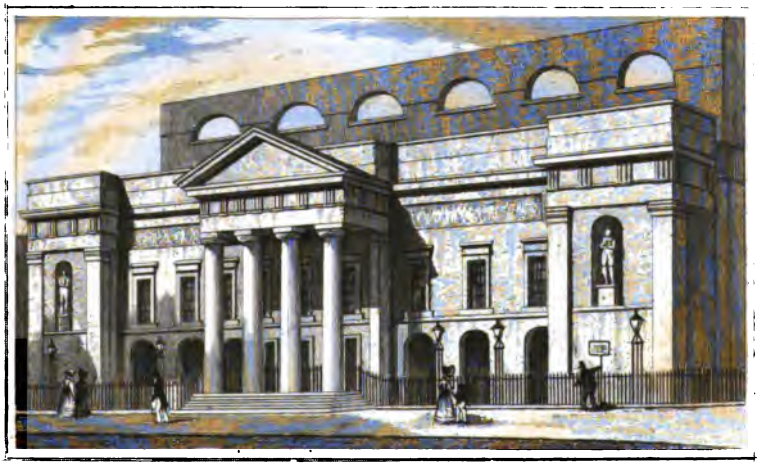


PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.



COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

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N°4

ALBION FIRE OFFICE

BRIDEWELL

LUDGATE HILL

FLEET PRISON

FLEET MARKET

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BRIDGE, KENSINGTON GARDENS.

TEMPLE

KENSINGTON PALACE.

SUMMER HOUSE

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TEMPLE OF VICTORY

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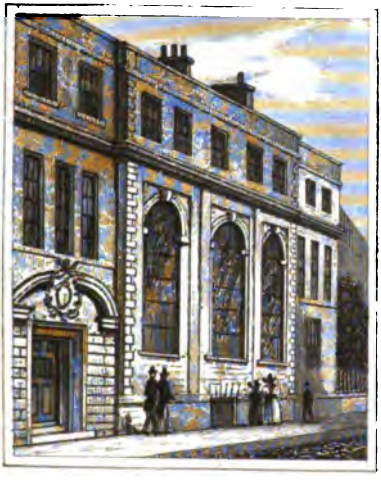
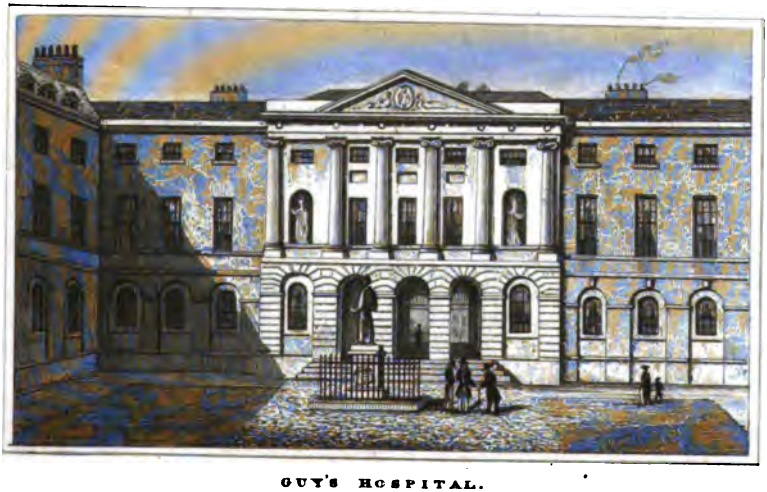


COOPERS HALL.

GIRDLERS HALL.



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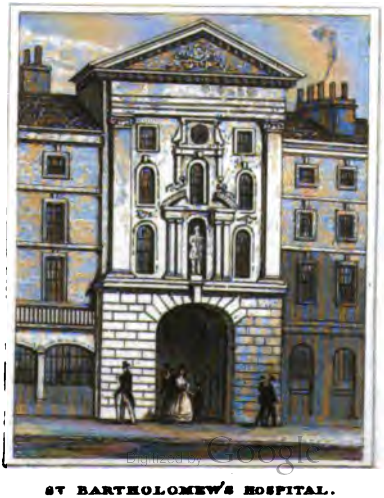
TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.



ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

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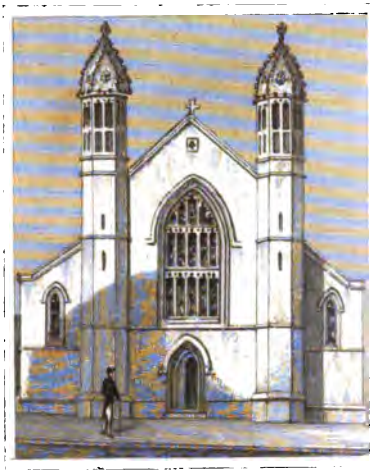
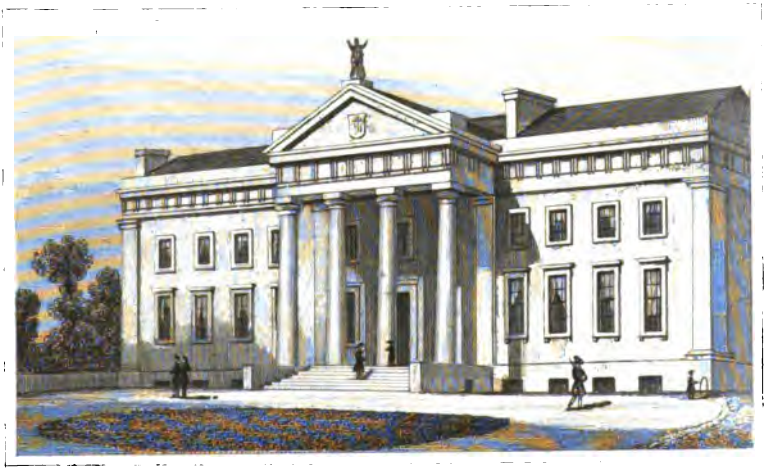
*COLDBATH FIELDS.*



TRINITY CHURCH.



CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE.
*BISHOPSGATE STREET.*

BISHOPSGATE CHURCH WITHOUT.

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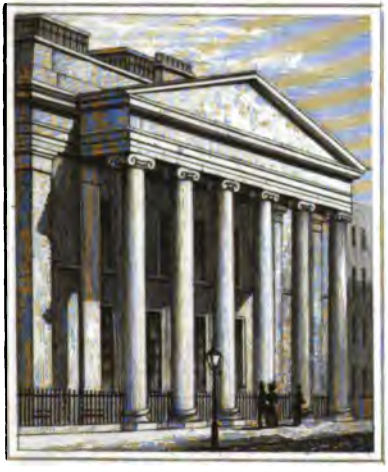
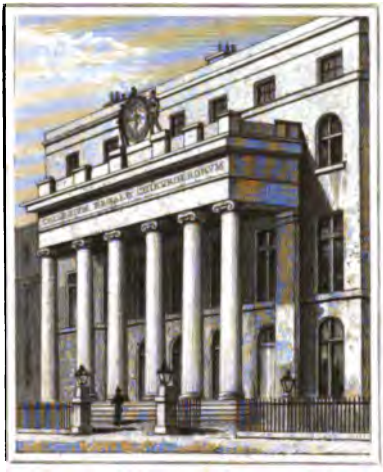
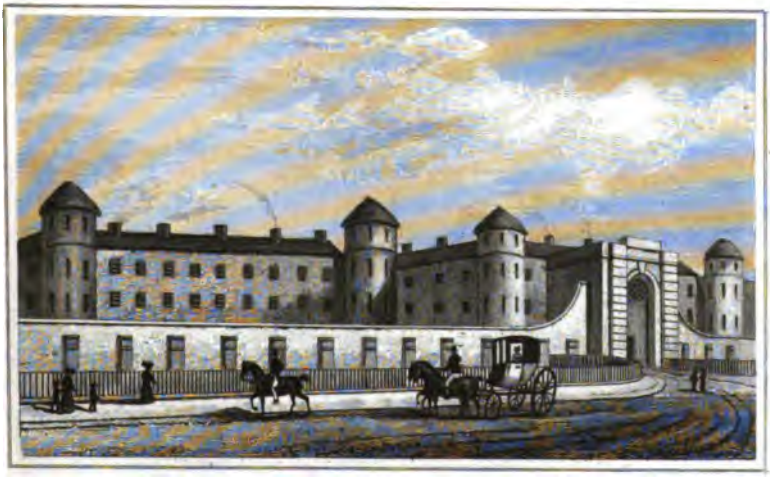


COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



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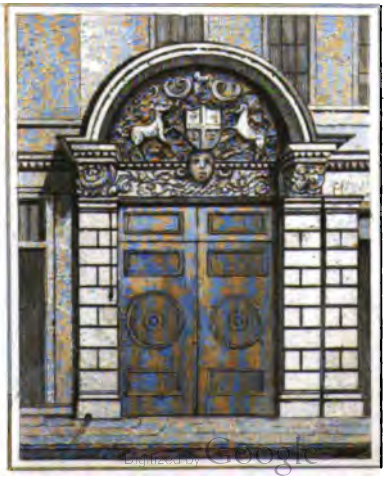
ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH, EASTCHEAP.



BARBER SURGEONS HALL.

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*BISHOPSGATE STREET.*

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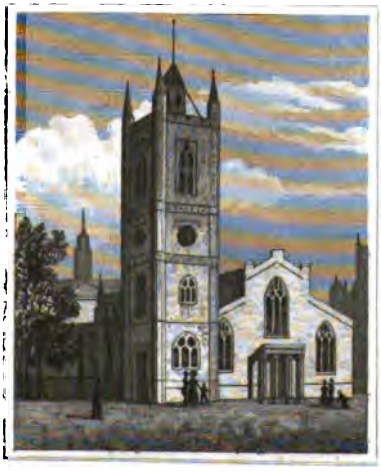

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NORTH FRONT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

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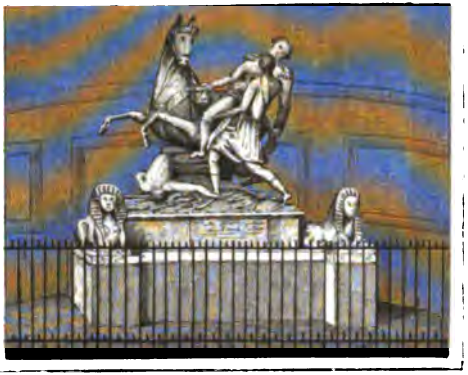
ST PAUL'S.
*INTERIOR*



LIEUT GEN: SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE

CUTHBERT, LORD COLLINGWOOD

LIEUT GEN: SIR JOHN MOORE

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ST PHILLIPS CHAPEL

ST GEORGES CHAPEL

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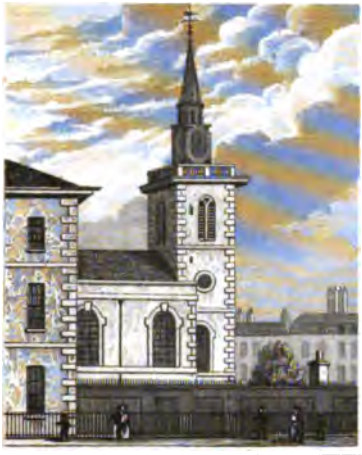
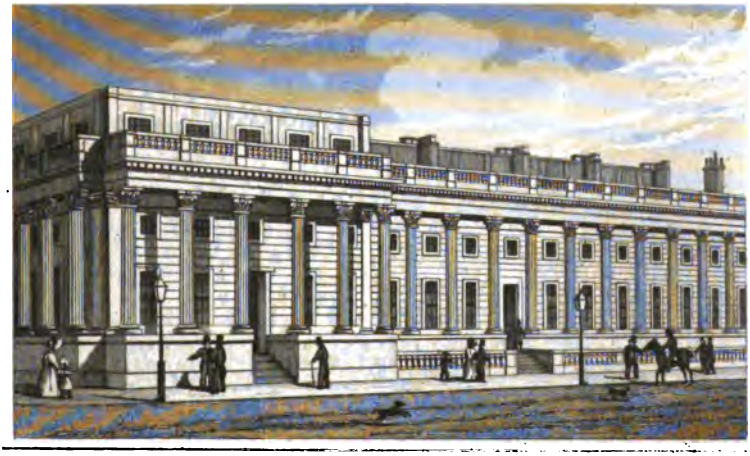


ST JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.

ST JAMES'S PALACE.



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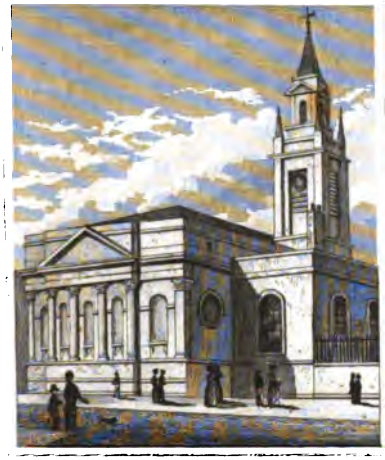

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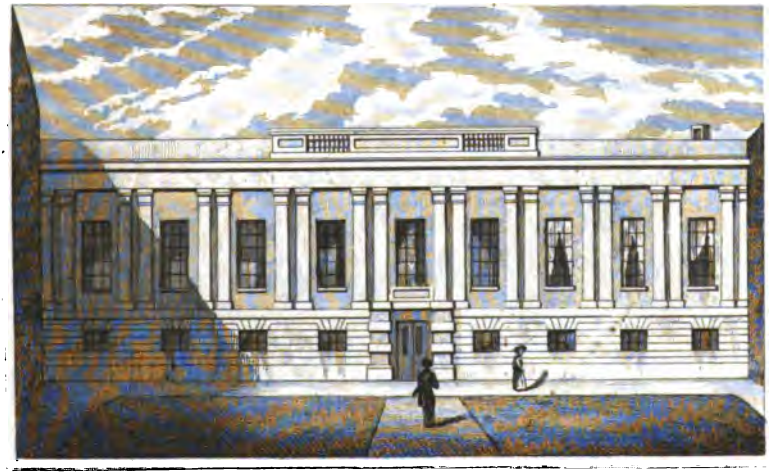
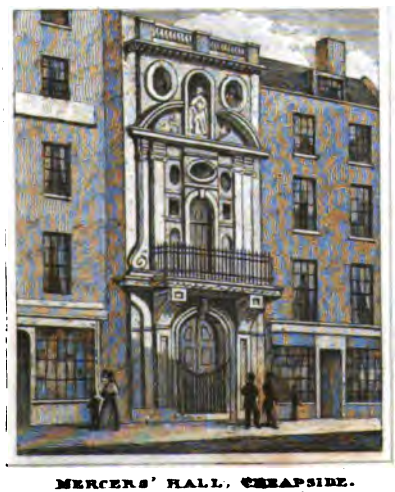
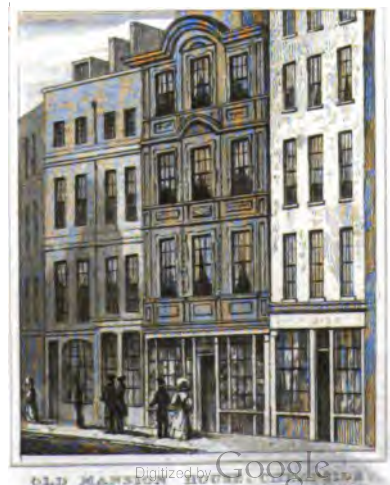
ST MILDRED, POULTRY



GROCERS' HALL, POULTRY.



MERCERS' HALL, CHEAPSIDE.



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ST MARY CREE CHURCH

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NEW SHOT MILL NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE

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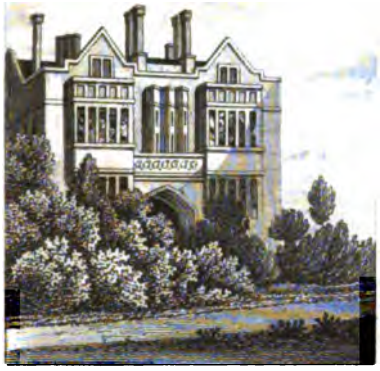
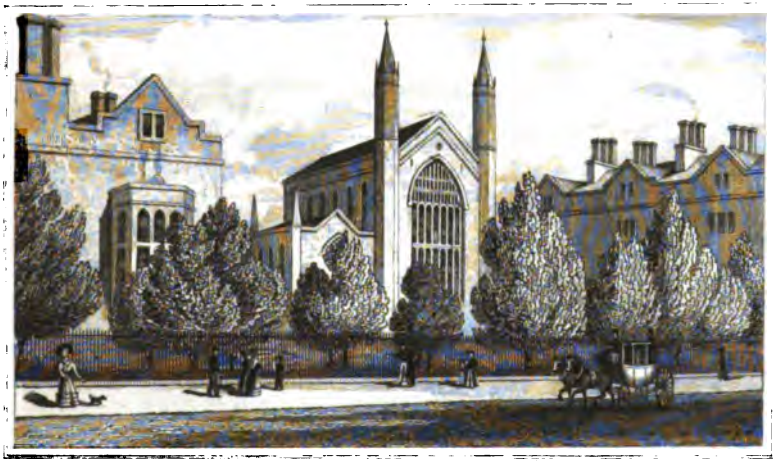


SIR HERBERT TAYLOR'S VILLA, REGENTS PARK

VILLA IN THE REGENTS PARK



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# National History and Views of London

WITH ITS ENVIRONS

## Including its Antiquities

*Modern Improvements &c*

from Original Drawings

*BY EMINENT ARTISTS*

Vol. II

NORTH ENTRANCE INTO LONDON
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# NATIONAL HISTORY

AND

# VIEWS OF LONDON

## AND ITS ENVIRONS;

EMBRACING THEIR

## ANTIQUITIES, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

&c. &c.

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

EDITED BY C. F. PARTINGTON, ESQ.,
OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING 300 STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

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SIMPKIN & MARSHALL, STATIONERS' HALL COURT;
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH;
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# HISTORICAL

AND

# TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

# London and its Environs.

## ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, derives its name from its dedication to St. Bridget, a celebrated Irish saint, eminent for the purity of her life and conversation.

Stowe states that "this church was anciently very small, and was afterwards only the choir to the body of the church and side aisles, which were built at the charge of William Venu Esq., Warden of the Fleet, in the year 1480, and John Westhorp, William Evesham, John Wigan, &c., founders of several charities.

This church was destroyed by the fire of 1666, but was rebuilt in 1680 by Sir Christopher Wren, who bestowed the greatest care in its erection. In 1796 it underwent a thorough repair by authority of parliament, and in 1797 an elegant vestry room was annexed to it at the south-west corner.

On the 18th of June 1764, about three o'clock in the afternoon, during a dreadful storm, part of the spire was shattered by lightning, and the west and north-west side of the steeple much injured. One of the stones on the west side was started a considerable distance from its place; another was driven from the bottom of the spire and passed through the roof of the church into the north gallery; and another three-quarters of a hundred in weight torn from the steeple quite over the east end of the church, and cast upon the roof of a house in Bride Lane. The roofs and the windows of other houses on the north side were materially damaged, and several large pieces of stone were precipitated as far as



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Fleet Street, to the terror of the passengers. Part of a column under the spire was almost chipped away, as was also a large portion of the north-east angle at the bottom of the spire, with some of the vases, and one of the chain bars split asunder. A window in the belfry was much injured; and one of the great bells (which are always fixed in stays with the mouths uppermost, when not used for ringing) almost filled with pieces of stone, and the clapper greatly battered. Several places in the steeple were cracked, and there was as large a heap of rubbish in the upper part as if a number of masons had been at work for a week. The damages at that time were estimated at 3000*l.* A similar accident happened in 1805: but the steeple has been again repaired in a very substantial and excellent manner.

The body of the church is a plain, well built, and regular structure; but it is in the lofty spire that the taste and skill of the architect are displayed; it is adorned with pilasters, entablature, arched pediments, and lamps, &c., of the Corinthian order, with lanterns of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain, contains a fine peal of twelve bells.

The interior of the roof is camerated, elegantly adorned with arches of fret-work, between each of which is a panel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window, and is supported on columns and arches of the Tuscan order. The groovings of the arches are neatly carved, having a rose between two large moulded buttresses, on the key-stone of each arch a seraph, and in the centre a shield, with compartments and imposts beautifully executed.

The north and south side contain each two entrances of the Composite order. The west side contains a very spacious entrance, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and arched pediment of the Ionic order, executed in wainscot, likewise a strong outer door-case of the Ionic order, ornamented with seraphs, and containing the words Domus Dei.

The church is well pewed and wainscoted with oak to the height of eight feet. The symmetry of the church is much injured by the spacious galleries on the north, south, and west side.

The altar-piece is beautiful. The lower part consist of six carved columns, painted in imitation of stone, with entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order, embellished with lamps, cherubim, &c., gilt. Above the circular pediment are the arms of England finely carved, gilt, and painted, with the supporters. The window over this is well stained in imitation of a glory. The upper part over the decalogue, &c., is painted and consists of six columns (three on each side of a handsome arched five light window, adorned with a neat scarlet silk curtain edged with gold fringe), with their architrave, frieze, and cornice finely executed in perspective. In the front of these are the

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portraitures of Moses with the two tablets in his hands, and Aaron in his priest's habit. The whole is enclosed with a rail and banister, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The church is richly illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves.

The length of the edifice is one hundred and eleven feet, breadth fifty-seven, height forty-one feet, and the altitude of the steeple was two hundred and thirty-four feet, but on account of various accidents that have happened it has been lowered very considerably.

### ST. MICHAEL'S, CROOKED LANE.

ALTHOUGH situated in Miles's Lane, this church is better known under the name of St. Michael's Crooked Lane. The date of its foundation is uncertain; but it must be of great antiquity, as there are records of one John de Borham holding the rectorship in the year 1300; but at that time it was a very ordinary small building and stood on the ground occupied by the parsonage house.

In 1318, William de Burgo obtained a licence from Edward II. to found a chantry. In 1366 John Loufkin, four times lord mayor of London, obtained a grant of the land occupied by the lay-stalls, upon which he erected a handsome and capacious church. This church received considerable additions from Sir William Walworth, lord mayor,* who also founded a college in this church for a master and nine priests, settled his own new-built house adjoining to the church for a habitation of the said master and chaplains or priests for ever, and was buried in the north chapel.

At the suppression of the religious foundation, this college fell into the king's hands, and on the 29th of May i. Mariæ was granted with the cloisters and appurtenances to George Cottin and Thomas Reeve in soccage, who let the premises upon building leases. In the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the yearly value of the tenth belonging to the rectory was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in whose hands the patronage still continues and is numbered among the thirteen peculiars of that see.

Having been new roofed in the year 1621, at the expense of 500*l.*, it shared the common calamity of 1666: but was re-edified and finished in 1698, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The roof of the church is covered with lead, and is ornamented by a cornice of crocket work extending around it. The side walls are hand-

* Sir William Walworth arrived at that wealth and dignity from being a menial servant to John Loufkin.



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some but plain, and contain a series of large arched windows. The interior is well wainscoted and pewed with oak; the floor is of stone, the chancel being one step higher than the other parts of the fabric. The altar is adorned with four columns and entablature of the Corinthian order. The inter columns are filled by the decalogue, creed, &c. The tower is carried square a considerable height, and the uppermost window in the centre of each face is ornamented with a head, and handsome festoons. Hence instead of a balustrade is a range of open Gothic work, with vases at the corners. From within this part the tower ascends circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower to the top of the first stage; above this buttress is a large scroll to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage, above which is a short round spire of a peculiar kind, swelling out at the bottom, and then rounding off to a small height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and vane.

There are no monuments worthy of notice; the following lines were on the tomb of Sir William Walworth:—

"Here under lyeth a man of Fame,
William Walworth called by name,
Fishmonger he was in life-time here,
And twice Lord Mayor, as in Books appear;
Who with courage stout and manly might
Slew Wat Tyler, in King Richard's sight,
For which act done, and true intent,
The King made him knight incontinent,
And gave him arms, as here you see,
To declare his fact and Chivalry.
He left his life the year of our Lord
Thirteen hundred fourscore three and odd."

Weever has recorded this inscription on one of the monuments:—

Here lyeth wrapt in clay
The body of William Wray,
I have no more to say.

Among the rectors of this church, mention is made of John Poynet, who held this living in commendam with the see of Rochester, until he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester in the year 1551, upon the degradation of Bishop Gardener. Being of the Protestant persuasion, upon the accession of Mary I. he fled to Strasbourg, and died an exile in 1556, being scarcely forty years of age. He was a prelate of extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician, having presented to Henry VIII. a dial of his own invention, which showed the hour, day of the month, sign of the sun, planetary hour, change of the moon, ebbing and flowing of the tide, &c. These accomplishments, and his

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excellent sermons, were certain means of the preferment he obtained, but were no security or shield against the unrelenting shafts of persecution.

The dimensions of St. Michael's church are, length seventy-eight feet, breadth forty-six, altitude thirty-two, and that of the steeple to the top of the pinnacle one hundred feet.

A very shocking accident occurred on the 5th of July, 1560, by which the church was much injured. Two men came to Crooked Lane to purchase guns, in trying of which one of them burst, and some of the sparks passing into the house of one Adrian Arter, a Dutchman, set fire to a barrel of gunpowder. The explosion destroyed five houses, threw down great part of the church wall, and broke all the windows: besides killing eight men and one woman, many others being severely wounded died in a week.

### SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

The South Sea Company originated in the purchase of seamens' tickets, in the reign of Queen Anne. These tickets were so badly paid, that necessitous persons were obliged to part with them at 40*l.* and occasionally 50*l.* per cent.; in consequence of this a debt of 9,177,963*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* accumulated in the hands of these avaricious usurers, unprovided for by parliament. This society, by taking the debt into their hands, obtained an act of parliament in 1710 to make them a body politic. In the following year the debt being discharged, this company was made perpetual, and her majesty incorporated them under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Sea, and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery." In 1714, upon lending the government an additional sum of 822,032*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, the capital of the company was by act of parliament enlarged to ten millions, for which the members received six per cent. interest.

In 1720 an act of parliament was passed, giving this company the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and enabling them to redeem several of the public debts, which proved the ruin of the subscribers; for, by the arts used on this occasion by some in power, the capital stock of the company was soon raised to 33,543,263*l.*

However the company was not dissolved, and in the year 1733 it was enacted by parliament, "That the capital stock of the South Sea Company, which then amounted to 14,651,103*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts, three parts of which should be converted into a joint stock, attended

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with annuities after the rate of four per cent. until redemptions by parliament, and should be called the "New South Sea annuities," whilst the other fourth part should remain in the company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuity or funds payable at the exchequer, until redemption.

The business of the company is arranged by a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen on the 6th of February, by a majority of voices.

The South Sea house is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, situated in Threadneedle Street. It encloses a quadrangle, surrounded by a piazza with Tuscan columns. The offices are well laid out, and all the apartments conveniently fitted up.

### MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

In the year 1331, during the reign of Edward III., a gentleman named Edmund Crepin granted for a certain sum of money his principal messuage in the wards of Cornhill and Broad Street, then held by Sir Oliver Ingram, to John of Yakesly, the king's pavilion maker, for the use of this company. This building was termed Taylors' Inn, in order to distinguish it from the old hall, which originally stood in Basing Lane.

This hall being destroyed by the great fire, the present noble structure was erected. The principal apartment is very spacious and elegant. Among the pictures contained in the different apartments one of the principal is painted by Nathaniel Clarkson, of Islington, representing Henry VII. presenting the charter of incorporation to the company. The monarch is attended by Archbishop Warham, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Rose, Bishop of Winchester. On the left hand of Henry is Willoughby, Lord Brooke, steward of the household, with his white wand; and in the fore-ground the clerk of the company exhibits a list of the royal freemen of the company.

The number of distinguished characters who have been enrolled freemen of this company are as noble as extraordinary, but the limits of this work will not allow us to enumerate them.

### INTERIOR OF THE AUCTION MART.

The subject of our engraving is the spacious saloon in which particulars of sales of every description are exhibited. The ceiling is arched, supported by columns of the Ionic order. On the opposite side of the saloon to the entrance is the stair-case leading to the several sale-rooms.

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### CHAPEL, LIBRARY, AND HALL, LINCOLN'S INN,

SITUATED in Chancery Lane, originated from a house erected here by Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England, on ground presented to him by Henry III. Afterwards Richard de Wilts made it his residence. From him it fell into the possession of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who used it as a town residence, whence its present name. He is said to have introduced students of the law here about the year 1310, although leases were afterwards let to them by the Bishop of Chichester, Robert Sherbourn, Bishop of that see, having conveyed the whole to William Sulyard, a student of this house, for ninety-nine years; after which lease, Sampson, a succeeding Bishop of Chichester, by deed, dated July, 1536, passed the inheritance of the house and garden to the said William, and Eustace his brother. Eustace surviving, his son, Edward, by deed, 12th of November, 1579, in consideration of 520*l.*, conveyed to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the tenants, this house, garden, &c., in fee, and a fine was accordingly levied.

In the year 1506 the hall was erected, and in 1518 the great gate towards Chancery Lane was finished. In the year 1521 the great gate-house and tower were completed, principally through the munificence of Sir Thomas Lovel. In the year 1558, an order was passed for a brick wall and gates to be set up on the back part of the house; but they were not finished until about the year 1667, at which time the chambers on the north side of the quadrangle were built, the whole expense amounting to 415*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* In 1557, chambers were built over the kitchen and entry near the hall; and about the year 1607 all the old chambers in the long gallery were newly built, which cost 1409*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, about which time twenty chambers were erected on the north side of the house, amounting to 1618*l.* 18*s.*

The library belonging to the Inn contains an excellent collection of books and manuscripts, chiefly selected by Sir Matthew Hale, who bequeathed them to this society. They are classed in the following manner: 1. Statute law; 2. Common law; 3. Miscellaneous articles, containing parliamentary matters, ancient writers on law, copies and abstracts of records, itineraries, pleas, and assize reports and references to records in public offices, reports of judicial proceedings, &c. These MSS. cannot be viewed but by a special order from some of the masters of the Bench.

The chapel was completed in the year 1623, from designs by Inigo Jones, at the estimated expense of 2000*l.*, raised by voluntary subscription and a tax on the members of the Inn.

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It is a strong, neat, and well-built structure; the walls are of stone, strengthened with buttresses. It is elevated on strong pillars and arches of the Gothic order, adorned with coats of arms and carving; by this means there is a cloister or open wall under the chapel, which, within a few years, has been railed in. The windows are very beautiful specimens of the Gothic order.

### SERJEANT'S INN HALL,

Until the year 1484, was denominated "Farryngdon's Inn, in Chancellor's Lane." Independantly of the hall there is little worthy of notice.

The ascent to the hall is by a very handsome flight of stone steps, guarded by a balustrade. The building is of brick, with stone cornices, surmounted by a pediment, turret, and clock. Although the interior is not spacious, it is convenient and well proportioned, and the windows are ornamented with armorial bearings of those who have been members, &c.

When* the serjeants are few, the judges signify to the King who are fit for that degree; they are then called to that honourable distinction by the royal mandate directed to them, commanding them upon a great penalty to take upon them the degree by a certain time therein mentioned. Being constituted with much solemnity and ceremony, they then take the following oath at the Chancery bar: "Ye shall swear well and truly to serve the King's people as one of the serjeants at the law, and ye shall truly counsel them that ye be retained with, after your cunning, and ye shall not defer or delay their causes willingly for covet of money, or any other thing that may turn ye to profit; and ye shall give due attendance accordingly. So help ye God."

### CLIFFORD'S INN HALL.

On the east side of Fleet Street from Chancery Lane is situated Clifford's Inn. It was originally the residence of the honourable family of Clifford, whence the Earls of Cumberland descended, Robert de Clifford having the inheritance by grant from King Edward II., in the year 1309, to hold by the service of one penny, paid into the Exchequer at Michaelmas. The widow of Robert de Clifford demised it in 1337 to students in the common law for the rent of 10*l.*, and afterwards by a grant to Nicholas Sulgard, Esq., principal, and others seniors, disposed of the premises, &c., of Clifford's Inn, in consideration of 600*l.* and 4*l.* per annum, since which time it has continued one of the inns of court.

* Hughson's, London.

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### LYON'S INN.

Although but an appendage to the Inner Temple, this place is of considerable antiquity, entries having been made in the steward's books in the reign of Henry V. At present the buildings exhibit marks of neglect and decay. The hall, which is a handsome structure, is appropriated to different purposes than was at first intended.

### MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

The foundation of the hall was laid in 1562, and the building completed in ten years, during the treasureship of Edmund Plowden, Esq. The screen, which is a curious specimen of carved work, was put up in 1574; it was paid for by a contribution of twenty shillings from each bencher, ten shillings each from the barristers, and six shillings and eight pence from every other member.

This hall is the largest and most handsome room in the inns of court; it is one hundred feet long, including the passage, fifty-four feet in breadth, and upwards of sixty feet in height. The roof is constructed of timber, handsomely ornamented; but the principal addition is the beautiful stained glass windows. These windows are ornamented by armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth and several noble families. The great window at the south-west end contains thirty coats of arms, and when illuminated by the sun has an uncommonly rich effect.

The room also contains excellent busts of the twelve Cæsars, in imitation of bronze, and full-length portraits, executed by Vandyke, of Charles I. and Mons. De St. Antoine, Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George II.; also with a very fine ancient painting of the Judgment of Solomon.

At the entrance is the music gallery, of pure wainscot, supported by Doric columns fluted, the pedestals enriched with figures in alto relievo: the intercolumns, the panels over the doors, and all the other parts of this beautiful screen, are most elaborately carved. Above are suspended a great quantity of arms, which belonged to the knights templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces together, with several pikes, a halbert, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, and weighing each about twenty pounds; they are curiously engraved, the insides lined with leather, stuffed, the edges adorned with silk fringe, and broad leathern belts fixed to them for the better convenience of being slung upon the shoulders; one of them is richly inlaid with gold.

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## EXETER CHANGE.

Although the metropolitan improvements have swept away this celebrated place, it should not be forgotten. It was originally the parsonage house for the parish of St. Clement's Dane, with a garden and close for the parson's horse, until Sir Thomas Palmer, knighted in the reign of Edward VI., came into possession of the living; when, as robbing the church was considered no crime, he appeared to have seized upon the land, and commenced building a house of brick and timber on a very extensive scale; but upon his attainder for high treason, in the first year of Queen Mary I., it reverted to the crown, and the next year it was leased by Job Rixman, then rector, to James Basset, Esq., for the term of eighty years, at forty shillings per annum, in the following manner: "That messuage, cortilage, and garden, situated over against the hospitals of the Savoy, excepted and fore-prised, one house called the parsonage house, wherein one Francis Nicholas then dwelt." This house remained in possession of the crown until Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer, who augmented and rebuilt it, when it was called Cecil House and Burleigh House.

It appears by the ancient plan that Cecil House fronted the Strand, its gardens extending from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House to the green lane which is now Southampton Street. In this house Lord Burleigh was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who knowing him to be subject to the gout would always make him sit in her presence, which it is probable the Lord Treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologised for the badness of his legs; to which the Queen replied—"My Lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head." When she came to Burleigh House, it is probable she had that kind of pyramidical head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribands, and jewels, which shot up to a great height; for, when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her Majesty to stoop. To which she answered, "For your master's sake I will stoop, but not the King of Spain."

After the decease of Lord Burleigh, the house was possessed by his son Thomas, Earl of Exeter, from whom it received the title of Exeter House. After the fire of London it was occupied by the doctors of civil law until the year 1672. Being deserted by the family, the lower part was converted into shops of various descriptions, and the upper to a menagerie.

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### VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

Vauxhall Bridge, the first iron bridge erected over the Thames, was the project of Mr. Ralph Dodd (the father of the projector of Waterloo Bridge); but they were alike in their fates, as he also was deprived of the satisfaction of his design. On his dismissal, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee of persons who subscribed for its erection, the aid of Mr. Rennie was called in, and an act of parliament procured for the construction of a bridge according to a design which he proposed, and which was universally approved of at the time. Before operations commenced, however, a new plan was brought under the notice of the committee by Sir Samuel Bentham; and after much discussion, and it is said not a little intrigue, it was resolved to adopt it in preference to the other. Mr. Rennie, on this, withdrew from any further concern in the undertaking, and the work was commenced under the direction of Sir Samuel Bentham. In a short time, however, the successful knight was dismissed in his turn, and it was left to Mr. J. Walker, an engineer of eminence, to complete the structure. The first stone was laid in 1813, by Prince Charles, afterwards Duke of Brunswick. The expense of its erection is said to have amounted to 300,000*l.*

### SUSSEX PLACE, REGENT'S PARK,

Erected from designs by Mr. Nash, is a singular and picturesque pile of buildings, affording a strong contrast to the chaste edifices with which it is surrounded. It is completely in disunion with the rules of architecture; but the cupolus surmounting the structure have a very beautiful appearance, particularly when viewed from the varied plantations of the park, with the intervention of the lake, which reflects the principal features of the façade on its glassy surface.

### GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER.

This building was designed and executed by the late Sir Samuel Pepy Cockerell, Esq. (a pupil of Sir Robert Taylor's), for the use of the municipality of Westminster, and is situated on the south side of the ancient sanctuary near the Abbey. It is built of brick in a quadrangular form, with recesses at the angles, so that it resembles what continental architects term a Greek cross. The principal part is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico of the Doric order, surmounted by a pediment. The centre of the building is crowned by an octangular tower, with semicircular windows in every face, which give light to the courts below. At each angle of the building, instead of a buttress, is a pier, with a connecting moulding running round and crowning the whole: upon this

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are raised a blocking course and lofty but light balustrade. The roof meets in a point over the centre of the building, on which is placed a lantern and vane.

### OLD GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

The antiquity of this corporation must be very great, as it is recorded in the year 1180, during the reign of Henry II., that it was fined among other guilds for being adulterious or setting up without the royal licence. In 1327, in consideration of the sum of ten marks, Edward III. incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of twenty pounds per annum in mortmain, for the support of their valetudinary members, which was confirmed for the sum of twenty marks by Richard II., and afterwards by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succession and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and the power of making by-laws for their better government.

The Old Hall founded in 1407, by Sir Drew Barentine, for the use of the company, having been burnt in the year 1666, the late fabric was erected on its site, and was an irregular structure of brick with stone corners wrought in rustic. The door was large, arched, and decorated with columns of the Doric order, supporting an arched pediment containing the arms of the company.

The dining hall was ornamented with a screen of composite columns and antæ, with a balustrade and handsome vases terminated with branches for lights, between which were placed the banner used on public occasions. The room was wainscoted very beautifully, and a beaufet of considerable size ornamented with white and gold graced the eastern side of the room. The ceiling and its appendage were finely stuccoed, and carved with the city and company's arms, and an enormous rich flower in the centre. The pavement was of white and black marble. The walls of the staircase abounded with reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and instruments of music, and the balustrade was elegantly carved.

The court-room had a magnificent statuary marble chimney piece, supported by male Caryatides, and enriched by scrolls and festoons. Over the chimney-piece was a painting representing St. Dunstan the patron saint of the company in conversation with the Holy Virgin, the background representing the saint burning the devil's nose when

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the fiend came to tempt him. The ceiling of this room was loaded with embellishments of carved work, and had a grand though heavy effect.

Although foreign to the institution, the goldsmiths were the first who commenced banking. Mr. Pennant observes, "Regarding banking by private persons in 1643, from the calamity of the time, when the seditious spirit was incited by the acts of the parliamentary leaders, the merchants and tradesmen, who before trusted their cash to their servants and apprentices, found that no longer safe; neither did they dare to leave it in the Mint at the Tower, by reason of the distress of majesty itself, which before was a place of public deposit. In the year 1645, they began to place it in the hands of goldsmiths, when they began publicly to exercise both professions." The first regular banker was Mr. Thomas Child, goldsmith, who commenced business soon after the Restoration. He was the father of the profession, a person of large fortune, and most respectable character. Between the years 1665 and 1675, he married Martha, only daughter of Robert Blanchard, by whom he had twelve children.

The next ancient shop was that possessed by Messrs. Snow and Denne, a few doors to the west of Mr. Childs, who were goldsmiths of consequence in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Mr. Gay celebrates the predecessor of these gentlemen, for his sagacity in escaping the ruin of the fatal year 1728, in his epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.

> "O thou whose penetrative wisdom found
> The South Sea rocks, and shelves, where thousands drown'd,
> When credit sunk, and commerce gasping lay,
> Thou stood'st, nor sent one bill unpaid away."

To the west of Temple Bar, the only one was that of Messrs. Middleton and Campbell, goldsmiths, who flourished in 1692, and is now continued with great credit by Coutts and Co., from thence to the extremity of the western end of the town; these were there until the year 1759, when the respectable name of Backwell rose again, conjoined to those of Darel, Hart, and Croft, who with great reputation opened their shop in Pall-Mall.

It appears by Stowe, that Leafstone, goldsmith, was provost of London in the reign of Henry I.; that Henry Fitz Alewin Fitz Leafstone, goldsmith, was mayor of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. and continued mayor twenty-five years; that Gregory Rakesly, assay master of all the King's mint within England, was mayor in the third year of the reign of Edward I., and continued in the office seven years; and that the firm of Farringdons, of whom two wards took their name, were all goldsmiths.

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The free schools of the company are at Dean in Cumberland, the foundation of Mr. John Fox; Bromyard, in Herefordshire, Cromer in Norfolk, the foundation of Sir Bartholomew Read, and Stockport in Cheshire, the foundation of Sir Edmund Shaw.

Anniversary sermons, one at St. Mary Woolnoth, the gift of Sir Matthew Bowers; three at Hackney, on Good Friday, Ascension day, and the 5th of November, by will of the Rev. W. Jameson, vicar. Sir Hugh Myddleton gave a share of the New River water to the company for the benefit of the poor members. The charities given and supported by the Goldsmith's company amount to 1000 or 1500*l*..

By statute 23d Ed. I. the wardens of the company of Goldsmiths' in London, &c., are to assay gold and silver manufacture, which shall be of good and true alloy, and be marked.

Goldsmiths wares are not to be made of false metals, and to have eleven ounces and two pennyweights of silver, &c., to the pound, on pain of forfeiture; and no goldsmith shall take above one shilling to the ounce of gold, besides the fashion, more than the value.

### STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH.

The parish church of Stoke Newington, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small irregular building, but has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the several windings of the New River, which skirt the village. Within the church are monuments to the memory of the family of Hartopp, particularly one, executed by Banks, for Sir John Hartopp, Bart., who died in the year 1763. A marble monument to the memory of John Dudley, Esq., who died in 1580, and his lady. He is represented in armour; his lady in the dress of the time, both kneeling; and beneath are some Latin verses, for which the writer was paid ten shillings, and a variety of other monuments.

### SEAT OF THE EARL OF SPENCE, WIMBLEDON.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, is situated on a fine heath, seven miles south-west of London, The manor, which includes that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the See of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. It appears that it was afterwards successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property and residence of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex; Queen Catherine Parr; Sir Christopher Hatton; Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh. It passed into the possession of Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil; Viscount Wimbledon; Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary general; Queen Henrietta Maria, after

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the restoration; George Deghton, Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janffer, Bart.; and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Her grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, erected in the year 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. She left it to her grandson, the Earl of Spencer, who formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains one thousand three hundred acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water containing fifty acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view, viz. Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be distinguished his lordship's residence in the Green Park), Norwood and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The mansion was burned down in the year 1785, but some of the offices that were at a distance from the house served for the occasional residence of his lordship. At the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common is a circular encampment, with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion that this was the site of the battle fought in 558, between Ceulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

### ST. PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.

Pancras is an extensive parish in Middlesex, situated north of London, one mile from Holborn Bars; and including, not only one-third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentish Town, Battle Bridge, Camden Town, and Somers Town, as well as all Tottenham-court Road, and all the streets to the west as far as Cleveland Street and Rathbone Place.

The parish church and church-yard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have long been noted as the burial place for such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity, almost every stone exhibiting a cross, and the initials, R— I— P— (Requiescat in Pace—Let him, or her, rest in peace), which initials are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. Mr. Lyons says he has heard it assigned by some persons of that persuasion, as the reason they prefer St. Pancras as a burial place, that before the late convulsion in France masses were said in the southern part of that country for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England." Within the church, on the south wall, among other memorials, is the monument of Samuel Cooper, Esq., the famous miniature painter during the reigns of Charles I. and II.

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The church-yard was enlarged in 1793 by an extensive piece of ground to the south-east, in which are buried the famous Obadiah Walker, and Abraham Woodhead, writers in favour of popery during the reign of James II.; Mrs. Godwin, the celebrated Mary Wolstoncroft, authoress of the Rights of Woman, &c.; Edward Walpole, Esq., a poetical writer; James Leoni, architect; Peter Van Bleck, the painter; Woollet, the engraver; Abraham Langford, auctioneer, and dramatic writer; Count Haslang; Stephen Paxton, professor of music; Baron de Wensel, oculist; Timothy Cunningham, Esq., editor of a law dictionary and several tracts. Here were also interred, without memorial, John Ernest Grabbe, D. D., Jeremiah Allin, eminent writers; Edward Ward, author of the London Spy; and a Simon Francis Ravenel, the engraver; Peter Pasqualin, an eminent musician, who first brought the violoncello into fashion. Besides the above, this cemetery contains monuments of many of the French emigrants and nobility, and persons of high distinction. Near the church-yard is a mineral spring, formerly called Pancras Wells, held in great estimation some years ago.

### ST. CATHERINE'S DOCKS.

This important undertaking was commenced in 1825 by some of the leading merchants of London, with a view to afford accommodation for the great increase of business, to secure a reduction of the rates and charges, and to bring the port of London nearer to a level, in point of expense, with the other ports of the empire, but more particularly with the principal ports of the continent. The situation of the docks on the east side of the Tower is remarkably convenient, being at a very short distance from the seat of business, and the room afforded for warehousing, loading, &c., will be nearly equal in extent to those of the London docks. A considerable saving in labour will also be affected by an improved construction of the warehouse.

It is computed that the docks and basin will accommodate, annually, about 1400 merchant ships, including private trade, Indiamen, besides craft for loading and unloading. The total cost of the construction of these docks, including the purchase of buildings, &c., is estimated at 1,350,000*l.* *

### HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, GRAY'S INN LANE,

Is a noble structure of quadrangular form, with a spacious arena in the centre. The interior is arranged on an extensive scale, affording accommodation for about two hundred horses, and galleries for more

* Leigh's Picture of London.

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than double that number of carriages. Greater care has been taken to preserve the health of the horses by lofty, light, airy stables, and loose boxes, in this, than perhaps in any other establishment in the British empire.

The south front comprises an extensive mansion, the principal story of which is wholly occupied by one grand room, capable of containing a thousand persons and upwards.

The intention of converting a field, comprising about ten acres, adjoining the house, into a handsome square and garden, with a theatre, to be called Panarmonium, if carried into effect will render this place a principal object of attraction with the fashionable world.

### SOMERSET HOUSE, FROM THE STRAND.

The site on which the present edifice stands was formerly occupied by the proud and massive turrets of the once splendid palace of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and protector of England.

To make room for the ancient structure, St. Mary's church, and part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, were demolished; and, to furnish materials, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel house and adjoining chapel. Even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey would have been sacrificed, but for immense contributions which were raised. No recompence was made to those persons who suffered by these robberies, and so little notice was taken of this infamous conduct that, upon the attainder of Somerset, not one of the numerous articles exhibited against him bore the accusation of sacrilege, his judges being too deeply implicated in the rapacious plunder to suffer the charge to be preferred.

The architect of the fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, "divisor" of buildings to Henry VIII., who appears to have introduced regular architecture into the kingdom about the same period as Hans Holbein. The architecture of Somerset House was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country, and displayed a singular mixture of barbarism and beauty.

Upon the decapitation of Somerset the palace devolved to the crown, and was frequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth, who gave the use of it to her cousin, Lord Hunsdon.

The account of this place given in *Moser's Vestiges* is,—"As Charles II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his queen should be resident at Whitehall, he lodged her, during some part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Roman Catholics;



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and possibly, during the frantic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in the year 1678. Queen Catherine remained here after Charles's decease, until her return to Lisbon. The buildings were afterwards appropriated to the residence of the queen dowager, and very often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who staid here any considerable time were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry in 1763.

" Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not by any means comprise the intended ground-plan of the new erection. This palace had had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden, dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the keeper's lodgings, those of the chaplain, the housekeepers, &c.; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the work of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a very magnificent part of the old palace.

" At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Jones with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water garden; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle, forming the original front towards the river, and extending to Strand Lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted, of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing or being directed to survey it, the folding doors of the royal bed-chamber (the keeper's drawing-room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, we observed, was lined with oak in small panels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor, and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c., to which hung chandeliers; some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

" From several circumstances it was evident that this gallery had been used as a ball-room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the Academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which showed that they were the production of different periods. In one part

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there were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace, but a few threads and spangles, had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chains of state demolished; stoves, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralise upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

"In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence which was creditable to the taste of the age of Edward VI., part of the ancient furniture remained, and, indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation.

"The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt-leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this and a much larger room a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings; and, I remember, one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong though gloomy colours a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres, and residence of magicians and murderers, that have since the period to which I allude made such a figure in romance."

The present edifice, which may be considered as the greatest national structure of the eighteenth century, was the last building erected by Sir William Chambers, comptroller-general of the board of works to his Majesty George III.

Somerset House occupies a space of ground of five hundred feet in depth, and nearly eight hundred in width. This astonishing extension of site is distributed into a quadrangular court three hundred and forty feet long, and two hundred and ten wide, with a street on each side, lying parallel with the court, four hundred feet in length and sixty in breadth, leading to a terrace (fifty feet in width) on the banks of the Thames.

The Strand front, which is the subject of our engraving, is small in comparison to the other parts of the building, being only one hundred and thirty-five feet long; this portion of the edifice is a happy union of



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the chastity and order of the Venetian school with the majesty and grandeur of the Roman. It consists of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns, crowned with an attic, and surmounted by a balustrade.

The basement is composed of nine large arches, the central three open and forming the entrances to the quadrangle, and the three at each end containing windows of the Doric order, supporting pediments and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, &c. The key-stones of the arches are beautified with nine colossal masks representing Ocean and the chief eight rivers of Great Britain, decorated with suitable emblems. Above the basement are ten Corinthian columns, placed on pedestals, with regular entablature. In this order two floors are comprehended. The windows of the first or principal floor are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments, and enclosed with a balustrade; while those of the inferior, or upper floor, are only surrounded with architraves.

The attic extends over three intercolumniations, and distinguishes the centre of the front. It is divided into three parts by four colossal statues, placed over the column of the order, the central division being reserved for an inscription, and the sides having oval windows enriched with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial habits, each wearing the cap of liberty. In one hand they have a fasces, composed of reeds firmly bound together, emblematic of strength derived from unanimity; while the other sustains respectively the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the girdle (symbols of justice, truth, valour, and moderation); the whole terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British Empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame sounding her trumpet.

The back-front of this part of the building, which faces the quadrangle, the architect was enabled to make considerably wider than that facing the Strand. It is nearly two hundred feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps de logus*, with two projecting wings. The style of decoration is however nearly the same, the principal variations consisting in the forms of the doors and windows and in the use of pilasters instead of columns, except in the front of the wings, each of which has four columns supporting an ornament composed of two sphinxes, with an antique altar between them, judiciously introduced to screen the chimneys from view: this part of the building is occupied by the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy.

The Royal Society was instituted in the year 1650, by bishop

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Wilkins, at that time a member of Wadham College, Oxon.; in 1658, the members formed themselves into a body and hired an apartment in Gresham College; at the Restoration their fame was so well established that Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his Majesty was pleased to style himself their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the title of the Royal Society. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission; with a treasurer, secretary, curator, &c.

From this time benefactions were plentifully presented to them. Three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed books, in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing, and five hundred and forty-four volumes of manuscripts in Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and Latin, part of the library of the once kings of Hungary, and purchased by the Earl of Arundel, ambassador at Vienna, were given to the society's library in 1666, by the Honourable Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. In the year 1715 this library was augmented with three thousand six hundred books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by Francis Aster, Esq., &c. In 1667 a Museum was founded by Daniel Colwall, Esq., containing an excellent collection of natural and artificial curiosities, which has been considerably increased by generous benefactors. In the year 1711, the society removed from Gresham College to Crane Court.

In the year 1725, George I. enabled the Royal Society, by letters patent, to purchase £1000 in mortmain, and in the number of their members appears King George II., with many of the greatest princes of Europe.

The officers chosen from among the members are the president, treasurer, and two secretaries. The curators have the charge of making experiments, &c.

Every person, to be elected fellow of the Royal Society, must be recommended by three or more members, who deliver to the secretary a paper, signed by themselves, stating his qualifications, which is fixed in the common meeting room of the society for ten several ordinary meetings, and, if approved of, he is admitted by ballot, if two thirds of the members present give their bill in favour of the candidate; but he cannot be ballotted for unless twenty-one members are present.

When any one is admitted, the sum of five guineas is to be paid by him, and afterwards 13*s.* per quarter as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expenses of the society; and, as security for

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the payment he gives a bond; but most of the members, upon their first admittance, choose to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may, however, free himself from these obligations, by writing to the president, stating that he desires to withdraw from the society.

The business of the society at their ordinary meetings is to order, take account, consider, and discourse on philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the variations of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery.

No experiment can be made at the charge of the society but by order of the society or council; and, in order to the preparing and making experiments, the importance of such experiments is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

The meetings of the Royal Society are held weekly on Tuesday evenings. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows on St. Andrew's Day, before dinner; eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year, and ten are elected out of the other members: out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary.

The ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was first formed in London about the year 1580, by some of the most eminent literary characters in the country, at the head of whom was the learned and benevolent Archbishop Parker; their first meetings were held at the house of Sir William Dethick, Knight Garter at Arms, in the College of Heralds. In the course of ten years the society had increased to such magnitude that in 1390 Archbishop Whitgift proposed, though unsuccessfully, to Queen Elizabeth to form a college of English antiquaries. A similar attempt was made under James I.; and, though these applications were equally unsuccessful, the society had frequent meetings to discuss curious points of their profession, until their revival in 1706, since which they have met without interruption, preserving and publishing valuable antiquities belonging to the British empire.

A royal charter was granted to the society on the 2d of November, 1751, by the title of the "Society of Antiquarians of London," consisting of a president, council, and fellows, who, on St. George's Day, annually elect twenty-one of their members to be the council for the ensuing year. Out of this council the president is elected, who nomi-

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nates four vice-presidents to act in his absence. The subordinate officers are a treasurer, director, secretary, &c.: their meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

The history of the Royal Academy comprises, in a great measure, the history of the fine arts in Great Britain. The art of painting in this country, until the last half century, has been in a very fluctuating state; and, although many of our monarchs encouraged and patronized the great professors of the arts who flourished during their different reigns, the number of ingenious persons who continually increased in every branch were not sufficiently distinguished. The few indeed who had taste and discernment sought out and purchased their works; but the public were unacquainted with their value; they had no society or intercourse with their fellow artists. The good sense of the British nation, however, continued to furnish able masters in their various professions. These collected their scattered brethren, and formed a little society, who, wisely considering their mutual interest, by a subscription among themselves established an academy in St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

The first exhibition of the artists was made in the year 1760, under the sanction of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The success of these exhibitions, and the harmony which at that time subsisted among the exhibitors, naturally led them to the thoughts of soliciting an establishment and forming themselves into a body, in consequence of which his Majesty, George III., granted them his royal charter, incorporating them by the name of "The Society of Artists of Great Britain." A division afterwards taking place among the members was the cause of establishing The Royal Academy in 1780, which has continued in a flourishing state, whilst the Society of Artists has rapidly declined.

### BUCKINGHAM WATER-GATE, STRAND.

On the bank of the Thames, near York Buildings, is a very handsome water-gate, leading to York Stairs. The design is from the fertile invention of that celebrated architect Inigo Jones, and is constructed in such just and harmonious proportion, and so appropriately embellished, as to be every way worthy of its architect. It is of the Tuscan order, and ornamented with rustic work, which can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of the water; and indeed it is a question with some judges whether it ought to be made use of any where else.

For a considerable time the stairs have fallen into disuse, from the

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causeway leading to them having been so long neglected as to render the approach of the boats almost impossible, except at high water. A high wooden tower was erected near those stairs, and called York Buildings Water-works, for raising a supply of water for that neighbourhood.

### KING'S COLLEGE.

THIS noble building, valuable from its appropriation to the promulgation of science, adjoins Somerset House, and consists of a centre and two wings. The lower story, on the level of the street, contains a series of beautifully arched windows, above which, on a strong course, rises the second and third stories, having the windows ornamented by an architrave and cornice placed between pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting a noble entablature and projecting cornice, blocking-course, and balustrade.

### CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

A NOBLE charity was established at Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-Street, on the 30th of March, 1750, "for the relief of married women at the time of their lying-in," by which support, and every necessary accommodation and assistance, are furnished for married women in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in.

The building occupied by this excellent charity is situated at the corner of the City Road, where it is crossed by Old Street. It consists of a centre and two wings, the latter projecting slightly from the main building. The centre, containing the chapel, is finished by a neat pediment, beneath which, in a circle, is painted the representation of Charity. The top of the chapel is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane. The wards (eight in number) for the patients are in the wings, each of which is so formed as to contain ten beds: behind the building are regular and convenient offices. In front of the left wing is inscribed, "Erected by Subscription, MDCCLXXI," beneath which is painted, at full length, the figure of Faith. In front of the right wing, over a figure of Hope, are these words, "Supported by voluntary contributions;" and on the centre, "City of London Lying-in Hospital."

### YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PARK.

THIS elegant mansion was erected for the residence of the late Duke of York, who dying before it was completed, his executors disposed of it to the late Marquis of Stafford for the sum of 75,000*l.*, who expended

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about the same sum in finishing it. It was designed by Benjamin and Philip Wyatt, Esqrs., sons of the late celebrated James Wyatt.

The character of the building is splendid. It is composed of hexastyle porticoes of the Corinthian order, which occupy the height of the principal story, raised on piers, and the openings between them covered with semi-circular arches. On the roof is a raised story, which lights a spacious picture-gallery. The house stands in its own grounds, which form a beautiful horticultural accessory to the architecture. Its principal front is to the north, near Cleveland Place.

### PANTECHNICON, PIMLICO.

This building, erected (as the name implies) for the sale of various species of merchandise, is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. The interior is divided into several shops, each occupied by a particular trade. The exterior has a very pleasing effect, each portion being in good keeping with the other. The basement story is rusticated, and ornamented with Doric pilasters, supporting an entablature, upon which rises a series of pilasters, with appropriate entablature and modillion cornice, surmounted by a lofty blocking course. Between the pilasters are placed the windows of the second and third stories, those of the second story having a handsome architrave and pediment. The entrances are projecting, and ornamented by double columns of the Doric order.

### GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The limited size of the rooms devoted to the exhibition of paintings, &c., in the Royal Academy, being inadequate to hold the number of works of art submitted to the inspection of the public, together with the unseasonable period of the year in which the British Institution is appropriated to the interests of modern art, occasioned the institution of a society in May 21, 1823, for the annual exhibition and sale of the works of living artists of the United Kingdom, in the various branches of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving.

The intention of the society is, that the number of its members shall not exceed sixty, of whom thirty-five are to be painters, seven architects, twelve engravers, and six sculptors; but all artists of merit are to be allowed a full opportunity of having their works fairly seen and appreciated by the public. The profits arising from the institution are to be consolidated into a fund for the relief of distressed members, their widows and orphans, as well as for the purchase of the works of British artists.

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The building, situated in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, was completed in 1824. The principal feature in the edifice is the centre, containing the entrance to the gallery. It consists of a portico of four columns of the Doric order, placed on three open arches, and supporting an entablature and compass pediment.

### EARL SPENCER'S HOUSE, GREEN PARK.

On the eastern side of the Green Park is situated the splendid mansion called Spencer House. The front of this building, facing the Park, is elegantly, but not profusely ornamented. The entrance is fitted up in a manner corresponding with the beauty of the exterior. Walter, in his "Picturesque Tour," states that "the pediment in the front is too lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The order should have had a greater elevation, sufficient to have included two ranges of windows, or it should not have been returned on the sides of the building. This is a striking example of the impropriety of employing the Doric order in private houses; its columns are too short, its entablature too large, and all its proportions too massy, to admit of such apertures as are necessary to the cheerfulness of an English dwelling. The statues on the pediment, and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with applause, as they are in a good style, and judiciously disposed.

### SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.

The Six Clerks'Office, on the west side of Chancery Lane, was originally situate lower in the lane, opposite the Rolls, in a building formerly the priory of Nocton's Park Inn, and called the Herflet Inn; but has probably been appropriated for this use since the house of converted Jews was made a place for keeping of the rolls, about the year 1377.

The business of these clerks is to read in court before the lord keeper in term time; to sign bills, answers, &c.; to enrol commissioners, patents, pardons, &c.; and, for causes in this court depending, they are attornies for the plaintiffs or defendants. Their places, which are very lucrative, are in the gift of the Master of the Rolls; and under these clerks (or in each of their divisions) are fifteen others, called clerks in court, who are sworn into their places. These, before the Lord Jeffreys was Chancellor, were but sixty in number, though they are now ninety. It is their business to read in court before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper and Master of the Rolls, out of term time; to copy bills or answers, &c.; and all decrees of chancery are lodged in the Rolls' Chapel.

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The front of the edifice facing Chancery Lane has a noble portico of four columns, of the Ionic order, entablature, and compass pediment.

### UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE.

Numerous as are the splendid specimens of architecture which adorn the western end of the metropolis, few surpass, either in their external or internal embellishments, the Club-Houses, among which the United Service Club House may rank as a building of the first magnitude. It is erected in the Doric order of architecture, and consists of a rusticated basement, upon which rises the principal story. The windows lighting the grand apartment are beautitully executed with architrave and frieze, surmounted by triangular pediments. The entrance is by a noble portico of eight double Doric columns, having their entablature adorned with tryglyphs, and running round the building. An elegant balustrade crowns the whole of the structure.

Another of those edifices which claim public attention and admiration is the

### ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE,

the view of which has been so admirably selected and faithfully delineated by the pencil of our able artist, Mr. T. H. Shepperd, that a further description will be unnecessary.

### BARNARD'S INN HALL.

Barnard's Inn is recorded as the second inn of Chancery, and was originally denominated Mackworth's Inn, from its having been formerly the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, during the reign of Henry VI. In the thirty-second year of the same reign Thomas Atkins, one of his executors, gave it to the dean and chapter of Lincoln and their successors for ever, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. George within the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of dean Mackworth was buried. Having been leased, however, by a gentleman named Lionel Barnard, his name has been substituted instead of the former.

The Hall contains nothing peculiarly worthy of notice, with the exception of the portraits of Charles II., Judge Holt, and several eminent persons who have been principals of this inn.

In the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VI. a tumult arose in Fleet Street, between the gentlemen belonging to the inns of Court and Chancery and the citizens, in which serious mischief was done. The consequence was that the principals of Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Barnard's Inn, were sent prisoners to Hertford Castle.

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### STAPLE INN.

The title of Staple was derived from its having been a hall appointed for the meetings of the wool merchants, wool being one of the staple commodities of the country according to the statute.

In the year 1415 it appears to have been held by lease as one of the inns of Chancery, and the inheritance granted by John Knighton, and Alice his wife, to the ancients of Gray's Inn during the reign of Henry VIII., by the name of all that messuage or inn of chancery commonly called Staple Inn.

The Hall is a small but handsome building, bearing a slight similarity to the Temple, and as well as the front of the building facing Holborn, of the style of architecture prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth James I.

It is embellished with the portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

This Inn consists of two courts, which are kept remarkably clean, and a small but pleasant garden.

The entrance to the Inn from Holborn is close to one of the greatest nuisances in London, denominated Middle Row, respecting which Mr. Gwyn, in his "London and Westminster Improved," states, "It will be no easy task for the observer from Clerkenwell to ascend Leather Lane, and proceed to Baldwin's Gardens, a desolate spot, through the ruins of which, if he escape unhurt, he may reach Gray's Inn Lane, one of the principal avenues to the metropolis, which is despicable beyond conception; from thence he may hobble into Holborn, where the first object that presents itself to view is Middle Row, a nuisance universally detested, and for that reason, and the narrow consideration of private property is suffered to remain."

### LORD GROSVENOR'S GALLERY.

Lord Grosvenor's Gallery, Park Lane, forms the western wing of a large and splendid town mansion, erected from designs by Mr. Cundy. Its principal feature consists in a colonnade of the Corinthian order, raised upon a plain jointed stylobate; each column of the principal building is surmounted by an isolated statue, with an attic behind them, upon the same plan called by Palladium the Forum of Trajan, at Rome. The acroteria of the building support vases and a balustrade. In the inter-columniation is a series of blank windows, with balustrade balconies and triangular pediments, which are introduced with so little judgment as to destroy the other grand parts of the design; over this

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are sunk panels, ornamented with fruit and flowers. The building is finished by a balustrade, and is (with the exception of a few immaterial points, which may easily be remedied) well calculated for the object intended, and reflects great credit on the architect

### THE WEST WING OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

is ornamented by a series of semi-circular columns of the Corinthian order, with architrave, frieze, and cornice, &c., of the same order; between the columns are the windows which give light to the principal apartment; either end is raised two stories higher than the main body, and beautified with pilasters of the Doric order. A balustrade, raised on a plain stylobate, separates the building from the street.

### NEW CHURCH, STEPNEY.

Under this title we will give some account of the country village and parish of Stepney. It was formerly of such an amazing extent as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, Bow, at Stratford; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George, Ratcliffe Highway; Christ Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green: although these parishes have been formed from it, it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile End, Old and New towns, Ratcliffe, and Poplar.

It is conjectured that the manor-house, denominated Bishop's Hall, vulgarly called Bishop Bonner's Palace, was situated near Bethnal Green. It never was Bonner's residence; neither are there any traces of its being an episcopal residence since Bishop Braybroke, who died in the year 1404.

In the year 1664, at the request of the loyal Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, Charles II. instituted by patent a weekly court of record within his manor of Stepney, now called the Whitechapel Court: its power extends to all actions, debts, records, &c., under five pounds, within the manors of Stepney and Hackney, and all the parishes formerly belonging to Stepney, and still belonging to the manor. The same patent contains the grant of a weekly market at Ratcliffe Cross, now held in Shadwell, and an annual fair at Michaelmas day in Mile End, or any other convenient place in the manor.

There are several lesser manors dependent upon the greater manor of Stepney. Of these the most remarkable is the stately gateway, of very fine brick work, on Stepney Green, now called Worcester House, because the loyal Henry, Marquis of Worcester, in the reigns of Charles

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I. and II., was its inhabitant; but it is rather concluded that it is the original gateway of the residence of Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London, and then called, by way of eminence, The Great Place. This is the more probable as the residence of the marquis occupied only one fourth of the original building, one part of which was held by the pious Matthew Mead, a non-conforming minister, and father of the celebrated Richard Mead, M.D. A further confirmation is that the gateway is upon a line with a wooden edifice, said to have been Sir Henry's mansion.

The New Church is one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture that has been erected of late years. It was built by private subscription, in the year 1819, from a design by the late John Walters, Esq.

The subject of our engraving is the western front, which is composed of a lofty centre, forming the nave, and two wings, which form the aisles. The centre contains a low entrance door, as do also the aisles, with obtuse pointed arches and angular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles, which are repeated between every window in the north and south aisles; the parapets in the west front are perforated, and in the others plain. The spaces above the doors, which lead to the aisles, contain handsome canopied arches, with pedestals for figures.

### GOTHIC CHAPEL, SLOANE STREET.

THERE are few chapels in London combining elegance and simplicity of design with beauty of execution in a superior degree than in the one situated in Sloane Street, Chelsea. The principal feature consists in two octagonal towers, which also serve the purpose of buttresses; each face of the tower contains two narrow windows in stories. Each tower is embattled and adorned with crocketed pinnacles, and a neat, though somewhat too large, spire. The central portion of the edifice contains the porch; leading to the entrance above are three distinct windows, lighting the nave, but so arranged as to appear as one; the entrance to the aisles is under an embattled projection from the main building.

### WIMBLEDON PARK, SURREY.

ALTHOUGH the subject of our engraving is entitled Wimbledon Park, it is properly only a residence in the Park. It is a compact and elegant mansion, entirely divested of the superfluous ornament and detached buildings with which the country structures are so generally associated. The most elegant part of the edifice is the centre, containing the entrance, under a semi-circular portico of six Ionic columns,

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supporting an entablature, cornice, and neat blocking course, from which rises an iron railing enclosing a bow window, lighting the principal apartment. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with that attention to chasteness which characterises the residence of our English country gentlemen.

### COAL EXCHANGE.

Coal may be considered as an article upon which, in a great measure, depends the commercial prosperity of this kingdom. Upon the first introduction of this species of fuel it was used only in those trades which require large fires, as brewing, dyeing, &c.: the smell and smoke emitted from the coal becoming offensive to the nobility and gentry, they remonstrated against it as a nuisance, and obtained a royal proclamation prohibiting the use of it. About the year 1306 the improvements in the manufactures, and increased trade of the metropolis, required something more effective than the wood fuel in use; consequently prejudice soon gave place to utility, and coal became in general requisition.

It appears that in this, as well as in every other article of public necessity, monopoly was extensively practised, and that the comfort of the many must give place to the interest of the few; for in 1665 an Act was passed to the purpose, "that the poor might be constantly supplied with coals in times of scarcity, and to defeat the combination of dealers in that article. The several city companies under-mentioned were ordered to purchase and lay up yearly, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, the following quantities of coals, which, in dear times, were to be vended in such manner, and at such prices, as the lord mayor and court of aldermen should direct by written precept; so that the coals should not be sold to loss:—

| | Chaldrons. | | Chaldrons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mercers | 448 | Butchers | 22 |
| Grocers | 675 | Sadlers | 99 |
| Drapers | 562 | Carpenters | 38 |
| Fishmongers | 465 | Cordwainers | 60 |
| Goldsmiths | 525 | Barber-Surgeons | 60 |
| Skinners | 315 | Clothworkers | 412 |
| Merchant Taylors | 750 | Dyers | 105 |
| Haberdashers | 578 | Brewers | 104 |
| Salters | 360 | Leather-sellers | 210 |
| Ironmongers | 255 | Pewterers | 52 |
| Vintners | 375 | Cutlers | 75 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Bakers | 45 | Cooks | 30 |
| Wax Chandlers | 19 | Coopers | 52 |
| Tallow Chandlers | 97 | Tilers and Bricklayers | 19 |
| Armourers | 19 | Bowyers | 3 |
| Girdlers | 105 | Fletchers | 3 |
| Blacksmiths | 15 | Woodmongers | 60 |
| Apothecaries | 43 | Scriveners | 60 |
| Joiners | 22 | Fruiterers | 7 |
| Weavers | 27 | Plasterers | 8 |
| Woolmen | 3 | Brown Bakers | 12 |
| Painter Stainer | 12 | Stationers | 75 |
| Curriers | 11 | Embroiderers | 30 |
| Masons | 22 | Upholders | 2 |
| Plumbers | 19 | Musicians | 6 |
| Innholders | 45 | Turners | 13 |
| Founders | 7 | Basket makers | 6 |
| Poulterers | 12 | Glaziers | 6 |

By the same act, all retail dealers in coals were prohibited from meeting the colliers, or by their agents contracting for that commodity, before the arrival of the vessels at the port of London, under the penalty of five shillings upon every chaldron of coals so purchased. It is to be regretted that this act should have fallen into disuse, as it would, no doubt, be the means of alleviating a great deal of the distress occasioned by the inclemency of our winter season.

The abuses in the distribution of coals continued to increase in such a degree that, in the year 1713, the magistracy were compelled to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the impositions under which the citizens laboured; who, on the 16th of March of the same year, reported before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, "We are of opinion that the said ancient order and method of the coal office," alluding to the early statutes, "ought to be observed and kept, and that it is incumbent on the alderman of Billinsgate ward to see the same performed; and that as well the master meters as the said under-meters, who are liable to be punished by suspension, removal, or otherwise, as this court shall think fit; that the said master meters have no right to employ what deputies or under meters they please, but that it is the right of the lord mayor and aldermen to allow of the deputies or under meters, and that no other ought to be allowed but such as they allow; that the said deputies or under meters ought not to be displaced but upon a reasonable cause, and that upon application to the lord mayor and aldermen for that purpose."

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"But the alderman of the said ward may suspend an under-meter until the pleasure of this court is known therein; that the books of the coal office do concern the rights of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be used and inspected by this court as they find occasion, &c.; that no under-meter ought to begin to work in coals before a cocket of permit has been issued from the lord mayor's office, &c.;" which report being read, was approved of by the said court, and ordered to be entered in the repertory. And it was thereupon ordered "that the said master-meters do observe the ancient method and usage of shipping their under-meters according to seniority; and that the under-meters do not take their fellows' labour out of their turns, upon pain of being suspended from their labour for so doing by the alderman or deputy of Billingsgate ward."

This was the last public act made for the benefit of the city during the reign of queen Anne, who sunk under the load of affliction caused by the unprincipled conduct of those around her, who sought their own advantage, without a thought of the honor of their queen and country.

We will now give a statement of a few of the laws respecting coal-dealers, more immediately concerning the public. 1st. By statutes 16 and 17 Charles II., it was enacted, that "all sorts of sea-coals brought into the river Thames and sold, shall be sold by the chaldron, containing thirty-six bushels heaped according to the bushel sealed for that purpose at Guildhall; and that all other coals commonly sold by weight shall be sold after the proportion of an hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred, avoirdupoise, upon pain of forfeiture of all coals otherwise sold or exposed to sale by any woodmonger or retailer, and double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person in court of record, or by complaint unto the lord mayor and justices of peace of London, or any two of them, or to the justice of peace of the place where such coals shall be exposed to sale, who are upon due proof to commit the offender, and to give warrant for levying the forfeitures; the one half for the use of the person prosecuting, and the other half for the poor, or repairing of the highways within the same or adjoining parish; and the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and the justices of peace of the several counties, or three of them, or one of the quorum, are to set the price of the coals sold from time to time.

"If any retailer of coals shall refuse to sell as aforesaid, the lord mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace respectively, are to appoint persons to enter into any place where such coals are stored; and in case of refusal, to take a constable to force entrance; and the said coals to sell at such rates, rendering to such retailer the money, charges deducted.



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"No person sued by virtue of the said act shall be sued upon any other laws for the same offence; and if any action shall be commenced for any thing done by color of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if the verdict be found for him, &c, shall have his damages and double costs.

"No person having interest in any wharf used for receiving or uttering of coals, or that shall trade in that article, shall act in the setting of the price."

The beneficial results emanating from this act were found so considerable that it was made perpetual in the reign of William III.

By act 12 of Anne, the coal measure was ordered to be made round with an even bottom, nineteen inches and a half in diameter, and to contain one Winchester bushel, and one quart of water; the sack to contain three such bushels; the bushel to be sealed either at the Exchequer office or at Guildhall, London; any person diminishing it or using it unstamped to be fined £50.

It is recited by an act, 3 George II., that "by ancient custom in the port of London, one chaldron of coals is allowed in to every score bought on board ship, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, which is called ingrain; notwithstanding which many persons dealing in coals do load the same from on board ship bare measure, without the said ingrain, to the great injury of the consumers. To prevent this imposition a penalty of £100 is imposed on all lightermen, or other persons selling any quantity of coals as and per pool measure, and not delivering to the purchaser the full quantity of coals, together with the ingrain, as delivered to him from on board by the meter.

Notwithstanding these salutary laws, the coal dealers pursued every species of extortion, to counteract which enormous fines where levied, which being found of little or no avail, the government were compelled to establish Land Coal Meters' Offices in London, Westminster, and Southwark, to prevent the irregularities existing in the trade. In the year 1767, this establishment, extending from Tower dock to Limehouse hole, and afterwards to the parishes between Putney and Rotherhithe, was placed under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen, and the various justices of the peace. In 1786, a similar establishment was formed in Westminster and certain parishes in Middlesex, subjected to the control of the justices at the quarter sessions for that city and county. It was also ordered that all coals sold as and for wharf measure, shall be measured in the presence of a labouring meter, who is empowered to make good any deficiency from the stock of the seller.

The remuneration allowed to the principal meter, towards defraying

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the expenses of his office, is four-pence per chaldron, to be paid by the wharfinger; for this the seller receives a ticket containing the names of the buyer and seller, with the quantity of coals bought and sold; this ticket the carman is compelled to deliver to the first meter upon penalty of 40s. for neglect; if he alters or refuses to deliver it, the sum of 10s. If any cart containing more than seventeen bushels be sent without a ticket, the forfeiture for such offence is £10.

No wharfinger under penalty of £5 shall use sacks measuring less than four feet by two feet; and labouring meters using or permitting the use of such sacks to be fined 40s.

In the year 1804 it was enacted, "that a regular market for vending coals should be established, and for that purpose it was declared that as the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London had agreed with the owners and proprietors of the Coal Exchange for the purchase of those premises for the price of £25,000, and that such purchase should be secured by bonds of £100, under the common seal of the city, bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum; the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty were empowered to make good such purchase in the most ample manner, with the following provision, "that nothing in the act should be construed to extend to the requisition that any crimp, factor, &c., should deliver gratis a copy of the bargain or contract for the sale of coals by him attested, to the buyer or seller thereof respectively, save and except such copy shall have been demanded by the buyer or seller thereof; and then and in such case, such crimp, factor, or other person having the disposal of such coals, shall, and he and she is and are hereby required to deliver such copy gratis, to such buyer or seller demanding the same."

The last act with respect to the coal trade has been passed during the early part of the reign of his present majesty William IV., to the purport that in consequence of the impositions practised in the measuring of coals, all coals should henceforth be sold by weight, and that each sack of such coals shall weigh 224 pounds, avoirdupoise, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the vast consumption of this important article, from the list copied from a return made to the Corporation Coal and Corn Committee, of the quantities of coal, culm, and cinders, imported into the port of London, during the year 1825.

| Months. | Ships. | Chaldrons. | Vats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 359 | 79,750 | |
| February | 480 | 110,136 | 1 |
| March | 606 | 136,573 | 3 |
| April | 445 | 100,198 | 0 |
| May | 490 | 106,332 | 1 |



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| Months. | Ships. | Chaldrons. | Vats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 494 | 103,397 | 1 |
| July | 578 | 124,890 | 3 |
| August | 764 | 97,119 | 2 |
| September | 754 | 158,583 | 0 |
| October | 615 | 135,611 | 0 |
| November | 639 | 150,673 | 2 |
| December | 640 | 146,448 | 2 |
| Imported under the description of ashes | | 65,542 | 2 |
| Total | 6,564 | 1,456,162 | 1 |

TOTAL IMPORT OF EACH SORT OF COAL.

| | Ships. | Chaldrons. | Vats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle coal | 2,182 | 534,015 | 0 |
| Do. called Wall's-end | 1,849 | 436,902 | 2 |
| Sunderland coal | 1,009 | 184,456 | 3 |
| Do. called Wall's-end | 997 | 198,600 | 2 |
| Blythe, Scotch, and Welsh | 429 | 76,368 | 2 |
| Coals as ashes | | 6,542 | 1 |
| Nut and bene coal | 20 | 2,939 | 1 |
| Screened small coal | 85 | 16,247 | 1 |
| Total | 6,571 | 1,456,162 | 1 |

## ROYAL YORK BATHS.

The Royal York Baths are a neat pile of buildings, embellishing the western end of the metropolis, but do not contain any thing particularly worthy of notice; we will therefore turn our attention towards those objects more deserving of observation, among which number we may rank the church of

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

About the year 1102, a gentleman named Rahere, who bore the high office of minstrel to King Henry I., founded a priory dedicated to St. Bartholomew, on the eastern end of West Smithfield and Duck Lane (now Duke Street), for the reception of canons of the Augustine order; to which was affixed an hospital for the relief of sick and infirm persons (see St. Bartholomew's Hospital). For the support of both foundations Rahere obtained a great many privileges and immunities, among which is mentioned Bartholomew Fair, for three days. At

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this time Smithfield was the place appropriated for the execution of criminals, and a kind of lay-stall for ordure and filth.

In the year 1410 the priory was rebuilt, and surrendered in the thirteenth of Henry VIII., valued at £653. 15s. per annum; the bells, six in number, were taken out of the church and purchased by the parish of St. Sepulchre. The church being demolished to the choir, was by the king's order annexed to enlarge the old parish church, and so was used until the reign of queen Mary, who formed the remainder of the priory church as a conventual church for the use of the Black Friars. At the commencement of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the friars were expelled, and the church, with the old parish church, were to remain for ever a parish church, denominated St. Bartholomew's the Great; agreable to an act passed during the reign of Edward VI.

The church, which fortunately escaped the dreadful ravages of the fire of 1666, is a spacious and substantial building of the Norman order of architecture. The roof is of strong timber, supported by stone walls; the steeple is erected in brick crowned with battlements.

The principal ornament of the interior is the altar-piece, painted in stone color perspective, consisting of four columns and two pilasters, with Doric entablatures. The intercolumns are the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, executed in gold letters on a black ground. Above the Decalogue and beneath an arched pediment, is a glory with the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters. The pediment is surmounted by the arms of England placed between two columns of the Ionic order, over which is another circular pediment. The whole is adorned with a number of pyramidical figures, shields, &c., to the height of about thirty-two feet. The church contains two galleries, one placed at the western end, in which is an excellent organ, and another at the south-west angle.

Among the monuments is the tomb of the founder Rahere, placed under an alcove, on the north side of the choir, his effigies lying straight with the face turned upwards, and the hands conjoined over the breast: on each side, and at the feet, is represented a figure, in a posture indicating prayer, with a book open before him; various armorial bearings on shields are placed about the tomb, which is thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Raherus, primus Canonicus et primus prior hujus Ecclesiæ.

On the north side of the nave near the choir, is a marble monument, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of that worthy and learned Francis Anthony, Dr. in Physic.

There needs no verse to beautifie thy praise,
Or keep in memory thy spotless name;

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Religion, Virtue, and thy skill, did raise
A threefold pillar to thy lasting fame.
The poysonous envy ever sought to blind
Or hide the fruits of thy intention;
Yet shall all they commend that high design,
Of purest gold to make a medicin,
That feel thy help by that thy rare invention.

He was the inventor of the Aurum Potabile, a nostrum of great note in the seventeenth century; he died on the 10th of May, 1633, aged 74.

### TRINITY CHURCH.

THIS beautiful edifice is situated in Little Queen Street, Holborn; and affords a strong contrast to the filthy buildings among which it is erected. It is constructed in that order of architecture of all others most calculated for churches, viz., the Gothic. The centre contains a large and very elegant window; above which rises a square tower, ornamented with flying buttresses and crocketed pinnacles. The spire is supported on columns finished by pinnacles. At either extremity are projecting porches flanked with buttresses. The windows lighting the aisles are beautifully executed; and the whole of the building is enclosed by an iron railing.

### HUNGERFORD MARKET, STRAND.

HUNGERFORD Market derives its name from a family of the same name, of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts. Sir Edward Hungerford was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II.; and possessed an extensive mansion on the site of the present market which he converted into tenements and a market, which, in course of years declining, an Act was obtained in the year 1830, incorporating a company "for the re-establishment of Hungerford Market," as it was intended to erect it on an enlarged and superior plan; the site of the old market with the surrounding houses was purchased, together with the houses in Hungerford Street, and a few in the Strand, to secure a commodious thoroughfare. The architect employed is Mr. C. Fowler, who has done justice to the selection in the taste which he has displayed in the arrangement, particularly in the front towards the river, as represented in our engraving. This portion of the building consists of a centre and wings; the basement of the centre is occupied as a fish-market, and the wings as taverns, connected by a colonnade of Doric columns with the terrace. From the fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two staircases within at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a screen of arches. The hall, independently of the porticoes, is

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one hundred and fifty-seven feet long by one hundred and twenty-three feet wide, and consisting of a nave and two aisles, exclusively of ranges of shops against the side walls; above these shops are galleries appropriated to the sale of various articles similar to bazaars, and are approached by four staircases placed at the extremities. The total width of the river front of the building is one hundred and twenty-six feet, and the length from the river to Hungerford Street four hundred and seventy-five feet.

### WEST FACADE OF COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

THE beautiful piazza of Covent Garden, erected from designs by Inigo Jones, being rendered very incomplete by fire and alteration, the north-west facade of the market is erected in the centre of it; it consists of four principal parts, each characterized in a similar manner; the central portion is composed of an arch raised upon an entablature of two Tuscan columns; above this, on two piers, is a single-faced archivolt carrying a noble triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which is represented the armorial bearings of the Duke of Bedford, the noble proprietor; from each side of the centre is a colonnade of the Tuscan order projecting in front of the shops. The colonnades are built of granite; but architecturally they are disfigured by the balustrades running round the top.

### OXFORD MARKET.

THE proposition for erecting a market near Oxford Street was made during the mania for building at the commencement of the last century, but at the bursting of the South Sea bubble the idea was neglected. After the lapse of several years the erection of a chapel and market was again alluded to as an inducement for the builders to go on; they were both completed by the year 1724, but were not opened until 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared it would affect the profits of Carnaby market. It does not contain any thing worthy of notice either in its form or architecture, and is rapidly falling to decay.

### FURNIVAL'S INN.

FURNIVAL'S INN, situated nearly opposite to Middle Row, Holborn, derives its name from the noble family of Furnival, who came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I. Gerard de Furnival accompanied that monarch to the Holy Wars; and was present at the siege of Acre. His grandson, Gerard, died at Jerusalem in the year 1219. His son, Thomas, was killed by the Saracens. Another Thomas de Furnival

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accompanied Edward I. in the wars of Scotland. His son, Thomas, was with his father in all his martial achievements; and his son, also named Thomas, bore a considerable share of glory at the taking of Caen in Normandy, at the battle of Cressy, and in the wars of Scotland during the reign of Edward III. He was succeeded by his brother William, whose daughter Joan having, in the reign of Henry IV., married Thomas Nevill, younger brother to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, the inheritance of this inn came to him; and by Maud, their sole daughter and heiress, it descended by marriage to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in which family it continued until the reign of Edward VI., when Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, in consideration of £120, sold the premises to Edward Griffin, Esq., Solicitor-General, William Ropere, and Richard Haydone, Esqrs., and their heirs, to the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, which sum of £120 was paid out of the treasury of that society, the principal and fellows of Furnival's Inn, to whom a lease was granted by the society of Lincoln's Inn, were to pay yearly the sum of £3. 6s. 4d., as appears by the accounts of that Inn.

The late inn occupied a very considerable space of ground, and was divided into two squares or courts. The front next the street was a very fine specimen of brick work, adorned with pilasters, mouldings, and a handsome arched gateway of the architecture prevalent during the reign of Charles II.

The hall was a plain brick building with a small turret, and two large projecting windows. The roof was of timber, arched and divided into pannels by ribs springing from the sides, its dimensions were forty feet by twenty-four. In the windows were a few armorial bearings; and in the room the portraits of Lord Rayland and Sir Thomas Pengelly.

The present beautiful structure is also erected in brick on the site of the old inn; the entrance is through a noble archway into a quadrangular court, round which are the chambers of the law students; one side of the court facing the entrance is occupied by Wood's hotel, which is a handsome building, and contains very superior accommodation; adjoining this is the mews for the use of the inhabitants.

## ALLHALLOWS STAINING.

The church of Allhallows, Mark Lane, derived the additional appellation of Staining, or Stane church (Stone church), to distinguish it from the other churches, which were formerly built of timber.

The foundation of this church is unknown, although there are records of its having belonged to the family of De Waltham, and appropriated in the year 1367, by Bishop Sudbury, to the abbey of Our Lady of

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Grace. About the year 1169 it became in such a dilapidated state as to fall down, and in 1694 it was substantially rebuilt. The whole of the building, both externally and internally, is entirely devoid of ornament. The height of the church is twenty-four feet, breadth thirty-two, and length seventy-eight feet. The altitude of the tower is about seventy feet, and contains six bells, one of which is dated 1458.

Among the benefactors of this church is the Grocer's Company, who gave the window, on which is painted the following inscription: "A. D. 1664. 10 R. Car. 2. This window was thus glazed, and a liberal allowance granted towards the repairing of the church and the parsonage house, by the right worshipful Company of Grocers, patrons of this church and rectory, being an impropriation purchased by the company, and disposed to the sole benefit of the church, according to the trust and appointment of the memorable Lady Dame Margaret Hamy, whose pious intention and paternal arms is here monumentally recorded." Another is Mr. Christopher Holt, who had inscribed on his tomb:

Our Holt (alas) hath shut his hold
By death called hence in haste;
Whose christian name being Christopher,
With Christ is better placed.
In Sawton born, of gentle race,
In London spent his days;
A clerk that served in Custom House,
In credit many ways.
So that we loose the loss
Of this so dear a friend,
Whose life well spent while he was here,
Hath gained a better end.

The churchwardens' books of this parish are very ancient and curious, the earliest date of which is 1492, and contains many entertaining articles, among which are descriptions of the interior of the church in the reign of Henry VI. and VIII., with the furniture, sacred utensils, &c.; from them it appears that in the year 1494, Roger Apsland "cast the chalice on the ground." The cause of this sacrilege is not recorded, but the "playnt against him cost 2d., the arrest 8d., and the withdrawing 6d."

The inhabitants of this parish had their infant bishop in honor of St. Nicholas, as appears by the following entry from the register: "1533, The churchwardens paid unto the Goodman Chese, broyderer, for making a new mytter for the byshoppe ageynst Saint Nycholas nyght, 2s. 8d." It was the ancient practice on Palm Sunday for the people to walk in procession (preceded by the priests and choir) with consecrated palm branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entry of our

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Saviour into Jerusalem, when the Jews strewed his way with the leaves of that tree. "What an angel had to do with this ceremony I am at a loss to conceive," says Mr. Malcolm, "but it is certain the priest of All-hallows Staining thought the presence of one necessary; and accordingly the churchwardens paid 'for the hyring of a payer of wynges and a crest for an angel on Paulme Sunday, viiid.'"

When the Princess Elizabeth came forth from her confinement in the Tower, she went into the church of Allhallows Staining; the first church she found open to return thanks for her deliverance from prison. As soon as this pious work was concluded, and the thanksgiving finished, the Princess and her attendants retired to the King's Head, in Fenchurch Street, to take some refreshment, and her royal highness was regaled with pork and pease. The memory of this visit is still preserved at the King's Head; and on the 17th of November, her highness's birth-day, certain people still meet to eat pork and pease in honor of the visit and the day. It must be observed, however, that as the princess Elizabeth came from her confinement in the Tower, according to Mr. Nichols, in his Progresses, some day in May, the original day has probably been lost and forgot; and the birth-day substituted in its stead. A print of the Princess Elizabeth, from a picture by Hans Holbein, is hung up in the great room of the tavern: and the dish, that appears to be of a mixed metal, in which the pork and pease were served up, still remains affixed to the dresser in the kitchen. This account is taken from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1790. There is also a tradition that the bells were rung with such zeal on this occasion, that the queen presented the ringers with silken ropes.

### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner, was established in 1733, for the relief of sick and lame persons. The site of this magnificent building was formerly occupied by the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough. The edifice is composed of a centre and two wings. The centre is ornamented by a portico of square columns, with an entablature, and triangular pediment. The wings have the basement story rusticated with Doric pilastres, entablement, &c., crowned by a massive blocking course, which is continued round the building: the apartments are lighted by three series of windows, those in the lower and principal story, finished by a cornice, &c.; and those in the upper, by an architrave.

### INTERIOR OF FREEMASONS' HALL.

In Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is the Freemasons' Tavern and Hall, erected in 1780, from designs by T. Sandby. The Hall is one

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of the largest rooms in London, and is built in the present style of masonry, and properly embellished (see view of interior of Freemasons' Hall); it is also adorned with portraits of the Royal Family. It is appropriated to the holding of the grand lodges of this most respectable body of men; for concerts, and charitable meetings.

### FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.

This humane and excellent institution was founded in 1758, principally through the recommendation of Sir John Freeling, who having induced several noblemen and gentlemen to second his laudable proposals, raised a fund sufficient to purchase the lease of an inn, called the Hercules' Pillars, in St. George's Fields; this was soon fitted up to preserve friendless and deserted girls under twelve years of age, from that state of wretchedness which might expose them to all the miseries of prostitution. The regulations are excellent, the children are taught and regularly employed in knitting, reading, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen, &c.; and in such business as may make them good housewives, and useful members of society. In 1825 the Asylum was rebuilt, and forms three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre is a handsome chapel, which is open every Sunday to the public, when collections are made for the benefit of the children; whose cleanly and healthy appearance cannot fail to interest the spectators.

### CHINGFORD CHURCH.

We quote from Dr. Hughson's History of London. "Chingford has been denominated in ancient records, Chingelford, and sometimes Shymgelford. Edward the Confessor gave this lordship to the church of St. Paul, London, which, in the time of the Conqueror's survey, held it for one manor and six hides; from which manor, however, according to that record, Peter de Valoys took one hide, eight acres of meadow, and so much wood land as was sufficient to feed fifty hogs; and Geoffrey de Mandeville ten acres of meadow.

"But this grant must be meant of a manor in Chingford, and not of the head manor there; for by the register book belonging to the church of St. Paul, it appears that the parish church of Chingford did not stand on their manor, but on the lordship manor of Chingleford, which was in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. part of the possession of Richard de Chilham, alias Dovor, by the marriage of Rose, the daughter and heir of Robert de Dovor.

"This manor descended by marriage to John, Earl of Athol, in Scotland, whose wife was Isabel, sister and heir of Richard de Chilham; but

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he forfeiting it by treason, 34 Edward III., that king gave it to Ralph Minthermen, Earl of Gloucester, who resigned it afterwards to David, son of Earl John, upon such a composition that the king confirmed it to him and his heirs; then it came to Giles, Lord Badlesmere, and from him by a daughter, to William, Lord Roos, of Hameloke, whose family enjoyed it for some descents, till Eleanor, the daughter of Edmund, the last Lord Roos, passed it by marriage to Robert de Manners, the ancestor of the Duke of Rutland. From him, it is probable, this manor was called Earl's Chingford, as the other for distinction bears the name of Chingford St. Paul.

"The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small structure of flint and stone; and being covered with ivy on the south and east side, forms a very picturesque object;" as is also

### CHINGFORD HALL,

Which is a very ancient and irregular building, but does not possess any thing particularly worthy of observation.

### KEW.

As a description of the principal objects in Kew Gardens has been given, we will now give an account of the village of Kew, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but united to Petersham as one vicarage, by act of parliament in 1769. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, about seven miles from London. The chapel at this place was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a space of ground presented by Queen Anne. On the south wall is a tablet in memory of a celebrated miniature painter named Jeremiah Meyer, further commemorated by a few verses written by Hayley. In the adjoining cemetery is interred the celebrated painter Thomas Gainsborough, a flat stone just records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his first academy, where nature herself taught him to sketch the rude rural landscape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the most exquisite perfection in his art." On Kew green, on the site of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens, once stood a house, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. The stone bridge over the Thames at this place is from a design by Mr. Paine. It was opened in 1789, and is private property; the width is too contracted for its height; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger.

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### ENFIELD CHASE LODGE.

ALTHOUGH under the title of Enfield Church, some account of the Chase has been given, the following extract may not be unacceptable to our readers. "In April, 1557, the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase, by a retinue of twelve ladies in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the Chase she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow winged with peacocks' feathers. The princess was further gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck."

The elegant villa, called South Lodge, was the seat of the celebrated earl of Chatham, to whom it was left by will with the sum of ten thousand pounds. On receiving the bequest, his lordship observed, that he should expend that sum in alterations and improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years. When he parted with it the succeeding proprietor suffered the house and grounds to be much neglected, until they were purchased by alderman Skinner, who restored this beautiful spot to its former beauty. It afterwards came into the possession of H. Gundry, Esq., and is now the property of T. Cotton, Esq. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water, the prospect from which, from different parts of the ground into Epping Forest, is very rich and extensive.

### LANGHAM HOUSE.

THIS elegant mansion, situated at the bottom of Langham Place, is the residence of Sir James Langham, Bart. It was erected by that able architect Mr. Nash, and is a varied architectural building, well relieved by appropriate projections. The principal feature is an Ionic portico running along the entire front. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and has altogether a very pleasing aspect, more resembling a country villa than a house in this extensive and smoky metropolis.

### OLD BULL AND MOUTH INN.

FOR a number of years this inn has retained a great celebrity: it was originally used as a kind of market for bone lace, where the London shopkeepers were generally supplied with that article. It was also noted for a famous meeting-house for Quakers. There have been a variety of reasons given for the origin of the singular name of this place; but it has been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Pennant to be a corruption from Boulogne-mouth, in commemoration of the famous siege of that harbour

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by Henry VIII. The old inn has been lately pulled down, and a handsome one erected on the site, of which a description will be given, with a view of it.

### OLD PHYSICIANS' COLLEGE, WARWICK LANE.

Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, derives its name from the house of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick: Cicely, countess of Warwick, resided here, 28th of Henry VIth. It afterwards became the property of the celebrated Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, surnamed "the king maker," during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. Stowe informs us that when this powerful nobleman arrived in London to the family convention of 1458, he was attended by "six hundred men all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick Lane, in which house there were often six oxen eaten at breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had anie acquaintance in that house might have then so much of sodden and rost meate as he could prick and carry upon a long dagger."

The principal object in this lane is the old College of Physicians, at present occupied by a market, and by Messrs. Tylor's, braziers and brassfounders. It is a very noble structure of brick and stone. The principal entrance is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome and cone, terminated by a golden ball, which is thus alluded to by Garth in his Dispensary:

> "Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
> And sumptuous arches bears its oval height;
> A golden globe, placed high with artful skill,
> Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill."

The entire front is decorated with pilasters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre over the door-way is a statue of King Charles II., placed in a niche; and directly opposite, on the inner front of the porch, stands that of Sir John Cutler. The account given by Mr. Pennant of this gentleman is as follows: "I was greatly at a loss to learn how so much respect was shown to a character so stigmatized for avarice. I think myself much indebted to Dr. Warren for the extraordinary history. It appears by the annals of the college, that in the year 1674 a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the fellows for the erection of a new college, the old one having been consumed by the great fire eight years before. It also appears that Sir John Cutler, a near relation of Dr. Whistler, the president, was desirous of becoming a benefactor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Sir John to thank him for his kind intention. He accepted

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their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expense. In the year 1680, statues in honor of the King and Sir John were voted by the members, and nine years afterwards the college being thus completed, it was resolved to borrow the money of Sir John Cutler to discharge the college debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that in 1699 Sir John's executors made a demand on the college for £7,000, which sum was supposed to include the money actually lent; the money pretended to be given, but set down as a debt in Sir John's books, and the interest on both. Lord Radnor, however, and Mr. Boulton, Sir John Cutler's executors, were prevailed upon to accept of £2,000 from the college, and actually remitted the other five; so that Sir John's promise, which he never performed, obtained him a statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever since; but the college wisely obliterated the inscription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure:

Omnis Cutler cedat labor amphithstro.

The interior was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The central building, which contained the library and other rooms of state and convenience, is from a design by Inigo Jones. The hall-room, which is lighted by six arched windows on the east, and five on the west side of the centre, is very tastefully ornamented with stucco, and contained sixteen portraits, which were hung on the pilasters, among which was one of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles II.; Edward Tyson, M. D.; Richard Hall, M. D., by Richardson; Henry VIII.; Cardinal Wolsey; Andrew Vesalius, painted by Calcar; Sir Edmund King; Sir Thomas Brown; Charles Goodhall, M. D.; Daniel White, M. D.; Dr. Ratcliffe; Dr. Josiah Clarke; Dr. Thomas Millington; and Sir Hans Sloane; also busts of the Marquis of Dorchester; Dr. Richard Mead; Dr. Harvey; and Dr. Thomas Syddenham.

In the Censors' Room were portraits of Dr. Mead; Dr. Thomas Pellett; Sir John Mickelwhaite; Dr. Henry Plumtree; Dr. John Clarke; Dr. Francis Glissin; Dr. John Friend; Sir Samuel Garth; Dr. Baldwin Harvey; Dr. Thomas Wharton; and Dr. Syddenham.

Under the title of "College of Physicians," some account of this society has been given, we will therefore add that the college was founded at the instance of Dr. Linacre, who was disgusted at the modes used by quackery in the destruction of the lives of his fellow-creatures. The

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college was enabled to make statutes for their own government, and to have the control of pharmacy for seven miles round London. Parliament confirmed the patent, and enacted that eight elects "were to be appointed, from whom the president was to be chosen annually, who with these elects, were authorised to examine physicians within the several dioceses in England, excepting graduates of the two universities;" with fines and imprisonment against offenders.

The practice of physic had so degenerated, and the health of mankind suffered so much by means of empiricism, that it became necessary some steps should be taken to remove the evil: for this purpose, Dr. Edward Harrison, of Horncastle in Lincolnshire, caused a numerous meeting of the faculty to be held on the 9th of August, 1806, at the house of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K.B., president of the Royal Society, &c., when he presented the following plan for better regulating the practice of physic in its different branches; which being read and considered, the following resolutions were entered into.

1. "That no person shall practise as physician, unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years. That he shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university, or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, at least two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

2. "That no person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the Royal College of Surgeons, or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdom. That he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a respectable school or schools of physic.

3. "That no person shall practise as an apothecary until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary or surgeon practising as an apothecary. That he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some respectable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

4. "That no man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instruction for the same from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labors. And that no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

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5. "That no person shall follow the business of a retail chemist and druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

6. "That none of these restrictions be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising in the different branches of medicine.

7. "Whether physicians shall be entitled to recover their fees by the usual legal means?

8. "That a register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom; and every person in future, entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession, shall pay a fine on admission, the amount and disposition of which is to be settled and specified hereafter."

The prosecution of the above plan has had a very salutary effect in preserving thousands from fraud and peril.

### VESTIBULE AND INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

For a description of the interior of the House of Lords we must refer our readers to Vol. I. page 25, of this work. The vestibule is a beautiful specimen of architecture, having an arched roof supported by columns of the Ionic order, and lighted by a circular lantern. It is not merely the general appearance which is elegant, but the details are so highly finished as to bear the inspection of the most critical observer; as is the case with the

### INTERIOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK,

So justly termed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. The view which the artist has selected for the subject of the engraving is taken from the immediate entrance, where the noble grandeur of this magnificent structure strikes at once upon the sight, its gigantic columns supporting the beautifully ornamented roof, together with that exquisite specimen of painting executed by the celebrated Benjamin West, Esq., and representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, form a *tout ensemble*, which must be seen to be appreciated.

### ST. MARTIN ORGAR.

The parents of St. Martin, to whom this church is dedicated, were pagans. He was born in Hungary, and from a very early age discovered a predilection for the Christian religion, which his father, who was a soldier, perceiving, sent him to the wars under the emperor Constantius, and afterwards under Julian, into Gaul. This course he pursued for three years, when, being at the city of Amiens, he met a poor naked man, and having bestowed his other substance to charitable uses, he had



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nothing left but his cloak; this he divided with his sword and gave to the pauper. Being afterwards baptized, and journeying to St. Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, he was initiated into the priesthood, and publicly opposed the Arian heresy, for which he was openly scourged and banished. Upon his return to France, A. D. 376, he was appointed bishop of Tours, which he governed with great difficulty and peril, from the machinations of the Arian persecutors, for twenty-six years, and died of a fever, during the reign of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, aged eighty-one.

The church derives its additional title of Orgar from its founder Ordgarus, who gave this as well as that of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, as appears by the register of Ralph Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181.

The site of this church, since the parish has been united to St. Clement, Eastcheap, is made the burial-place of the parishioners. However, part of the steeple remains, in which is a dial projecting into the street; and part of the nave being found repairable, a body of French protestants, in communion with the episcopal church of England, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous nave from the minister and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament, in pursuance of which the purchasers erected a church for their own use, where they continue to perform divine service, according to the rites of the church of England.

Sir William Cromer, lord mayor of London in 1413 and 1423, gave by his last will, dated 1433, his house in Sweeting's Alley, and his houses and gardens in Crutched Friars, for the repairs and ornaments of St. Martin's church, and for the use of the poor.

According to Stowe, this church was the place of sepulture for the following eminent persons:

John Mathew, lord mayor in the year 1490.

Sir William Hewett, mayor in 1559, with his lady and daughter, wife of Sir William Osborne. Respecting this family our city annalists have transmitted us an account of this period, which must not be omitted, as it shows some of the noble feelings of the human heart. The lord mayor of the year 1559, was Sir William Hewett, a merchant of high reputation and influence. His family consisted of three sons and an only daughter, then a child in arms. Sir William's house was built on London Bridge, and the lower part projected over the current of the Thames. The nursery maid, amusing herself and her little charge at an open window, had the calamity to drop her into the stream, to the great horror of the family, who considered her as irrecoverably lost. A young gentleman of the name of Osborne, apprentice to Sir William, instantly sprang into the river, and at the risk of his own life saved that of the child. On good

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and honest minds this must have made a deep and mutual impression. Osborne could not but value the person whom he had snatched from the jaws of death; the father looked with a gracious eye on the gallant deliverer of his darling; and the young lady, as she grew up, must have been very insensible could she, without emotion, behold a handsome, generous man, who had braved danger to save her life. When she became marriageable, her father's fortune attracted suitors of a very high rank—among others, the earl of Shrewsbury. But the worthy knight rejected every proposal, declaring "that as Osborne had saved her life, so none but Osborne should have her to wife;" and with her bestowed very large estates in money and land. Sir William Osborne was the ancestor in a direct line of the ducal family of Leeds, and afterwards filled the highest city offices with distinguished credit and ability, serving the office of sheriff in 1567, and of lord mayor in the year 1583. The late duke of Leeds, one of the most amiable of mankind, has been heard to speak with exultation of his mercantile ancestors, and claim an hereditary distinction among the citizens of London. From *Stowe—Hunter.*

Sir Humphrey Brown, knight, lord chief justice in 1562.

John Franke, Esq., and his family, attendants upon Queen Anne of Denmark, wife to James I.

Sir Allen Cutler, lord mayor in 1625, on whose monument were the following lines, inscribed by his son:

"When he left earth rich bounty died,
Mild courtesy gave place to pride;
So Mercy to bright Justice said,
'O, Sister, we are both betrayed.'
White Innocence lay on the ground
By Truth, and wept at either's wound.

"The sons of Levi did lament,
Their lamps went out, their oil was spent;
Heaven hath his soul, and only we
Spin out our lives in misery.
So, Death, thou missest of thy ends,
And kill'st not him, but kill'st his friends."

## ST. MARY-AT-HILL.

This church, so called from its situation, is of ancient date, Richard Hackney, sheriff of London, having presented it to the living in 1337.

The walls of the building having withstood the injury of the great fire, the interior was rebuilt at the public charge, and finished in 1672. About forty years ago it was repaired and beautified in a very judicious manner,



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the old tower taken down and rebuilt, and the west front correspondently built of brick. Towards the hill the front is very handsome; it is of stone, as are all the other walls except the west. The side windows were Gothic until the piers were taken out, and the whole formed into single frames, which give a light appearance to the church.

The interior, over the middle aisle, is graced with a very light and beautiful cupola. The roofs of the side aisle are flat, supported by four columns; at each end of the church are two pilasters of a composition of the Doric and Corinthian orders. The whole church is well wainscoted to the height of eight feet, with oak pews, and enriched with cherubims, festoons, &c.

The altar-piece is of Norway oak, with a handsome cornice and pediment. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty, altitude to the ceiling of the roof twenty-six feet, and to the centre of the cupola thirty-eight feet.

In the year 1497, when some labourers were digging for the foundation of a wall in this church, they found a coffin of rotten timber, containing a female body, apparently uncorrupted, and the joints pliable. The body was discovered to be that of Alice, lady of the above sheriff Hackney, who had been buried upwards of a century and a half. After exposure for three days, without any noisome smell, it began to grow putrid, and was therefore again deposited in its parent earth.

There are not any monuments particularly worthy of notice, although Stowe records the following eminent citizens who were buried here:

Richard Gosselyn, sheriff in the year 1422. He gave his house, called the "house in Love Lane," and a tenement in Foster Lane, for the support of religious foundations.

John Bedham, fishmonger, who gave in 1472, several legacies for the same purpose.

Nicholas Exton, lord mayor in 1387.

William Cambridge, mayor in 1420.

Robert Revel, sheriff in 1490, a benefactor towards rebuilding the church.

William Remington, mayor in 1500.

Sir Thomas Blanke, mayor in 1594.

Sir Robert Hampson, alderman in 1607.

Within this parish was a place called *Septem Cameræ*, which was either a house or so many rooms or chambers belonging to a chantry, the rent of which was appropriated towards the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of the founder. These, with other chantry lands in the city, were sold by Edward VI., for the sum of £998. 8s. 10d.

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To this parish is united that of St. Andrew Hubbard, the church of which was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the site now covered by the king's Weigh House (which see).

### BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

BURLINGTON House was the first noble mansion erected in Piccadilly; the munificent founder of which said that he placed it there "because he was certain no one would build beyond him." The front of this beautiful mansion is of stone, in two stories, the lower one rusticated, upon which rises the principal story, ornamented by three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature, cornice, blocking course, and balustrade. Between the columns of the centre are the windows, lighting the principal apartments, finished alternately by a circular and angular pediment The wings are adorned by noble Venetian windows, and pilasters of the Ionic order. Adjoining the wings of the building are colonnades of the Doric order, which have a noble and striking effect. The apartments are finished with great taste, and the staircase is painted by Sebastian Ricci. The whole of the building is obscured from public view by a lofty brick wall or screen.

The house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition that it should not be demolished. It was afterwards inhabited by the celebrated duke of Portland, who died at this house in 1809, only a few days after he had resigned his seat in the cabinet, and is at present occupied by Lord Cavendish.

### STATUE OF ACHILLES,

To commemorate the great and important victories gained by the noble Duke of Wellington. The statue of Achilles was erected in Hyde Park by a public subscription of Ladies.

The model from which this statue is taken is one of the celebrated group on the Monte Cavallo at Rome. The original statue (the first cast from which was brought into this country and exhibited by Mr. Charles Day) has the straps of a shield on its left arm, and placed by the side of a horse as if in the act of reining him in. But Westmacott, the professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy, has restored a perfect circular shield on the left arm of this bronze Colossus, but has omitted the sword. It is placed on a lofty granite pedestal, bearing an inscription of its history.

### STATUE OF MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

JOHN Cartwright, an Englishman of eccentric political character, was the third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham in the county of

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Nottingham, and born there in the year 1740. He was educated at the celebrated Newark grammar-school, and afterwards entered into the navy, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant; but, objecting to the American war, he retired from the service. He now became major in the Nottinghamshire militia, a circumstance to which he owed the popular title of major for a length of time after he ceased to hold the commission.

In 1775 he published a tract entitled, American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain, and joined Dr. John Jebb, in 1780, Granville Thorpe, and several others, in forming the society for Constitutional Information. He was roused by the French revolution to publish the Commonwealth in Danger, 1795, and was afterwards the author of numerous publications on a Reform in the House of Commons. On the death of his elder brother the estate of Marnham devolved to him, which he sold, and purchased the estate of Brotherthoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire. He afterwards resided for some time at Enfield, from whence he removed to Westminster, in the year 1810. After the slaughter at Manchester, major Cartwright attended a meeting at Birmingham, respecting that unhappy business, in consequence of which he was indicted with others for a conspiracy. He was tried at the Warwick assizes on the 1st of June, 1821, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £100 to the king. He died September 23, 1824, at his house in Burton Crescent. The subject of our engraving is the statue erected to the memory of this singular man, and is situated nearly opposite the house occupied by him in Burton Crescent.

## TALLOW-CHANDLERS' HALL.

The antiquity of this company is very great; but they were first incorporated during the reign of Edward VI., and confirmed by James I. Formerly this company not only dealt in candles, but monopolized the sale of oil, vinegar, butter, hops, soap, &c. In the third year of the reign of Henry VIII. they were appointed to examine oils and to destroy such as were impure. But they exceeding their commission in destroying oils that might have been used with advantage, and not receiving any fees for their trouble, the privilege was disused.

During the reign of Edward VI., the magistracy of London, enforcing some act respecting the price of some commodities vended by the tallow-chandlers, the company in disgust refused by universal consent to sell any, and carried their obstinacy to such an extent that a complaint was made to the king and the council, who thereupon issued orders commanding them to sell their candles at the usual price; and were com-

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pelled to imprison some of the most refractory, ere the orders were properly attended to.

Deceits and abuses were so extensively practised on the public during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that about the year 1576 this company instituted an inquiry concerning the frauds in their trade: the result was that they agreed Roger Tyler, one of the wardens, and a just man, should apply to the queen for a new grant to search and destroy corrupt wares, &c.; and they petitioned her majesty "that whereas much counterfeit vinegar was made of corrupt beer and ale, and the same coloured and mingled with unwholesome dredges, as well within the liberty of London as also in St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, St. John's Clerkenwell, and other such like places, the same being corrupt, was unmeet to be used, and yet the same was sold into the city for good and perfect, the people thereby deceived, besides the fear of great infection to be bred therewith; and also firkins of salt butter, mingled and packed up with old musty butter in divers parts of the firkins; and the like abuse used in oil and hops; for reformation whereof, the masters and wardens were moved in conscience to procure redress, and therefore petitioned her majesty.

"The dredges used for colouring vinegar were elder-berries, privet-berries, turnsole, and similar ingredients; the musty and mouldy butter was packed in the heart of vessels of butter; the salad oils were mixed with Lisbon oils; the old and musty hops were packed in the heart of the sacks of hops, and a great quantity of red sand mingled with the same to make them weigh heavy."

In consequence of this report her majesty, by letters patent, ordered and appointed the master-wardens and commonalty of the company of tallow-chandlers to search, examine, view, and try all soap, vinegar, butter, hops, and oils, within the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Westminster, St. John's Clerkenwell, and St. Giles'-in-the-Fields; and prohibited that "any man should put to sale any of the premises before they were searched, upon the pain of forfeiture, the one moiety of the forfeiture to the queen, and the other to the searchers, and for the payment of the searchers." An imposition was put upon every barrel of good soap to the amount of 2d., and so proportionably, upon a tun of vinegar 8d., upon a barrel of butter 2d., upon a tun of Seville oil 8d., upon a sack of hops 8d., and so upon less quantities proportionably; with a clause of revocation of these letters patent for "misuser."

This roused the lord mayor and the magistracy of the city to oppose what was deemed an invasion of the city privileges; they resisted the execution of the patent, on the ground that in all places where the

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searches were to be made there were already sufficient authorities to inflict penalties of breach of the law, and that there was no place where the tallow-chandlers were allowed to exercise that office without encroaching upon the inheritance of other men; and with respect to the city "the imposition contained in the letters patent alluded to was against the common law, and that liberty of every subject in his own goods, and against the free traffic of the city of London, granted by charter in the 30th of Henry III.; that there was no need of this patent for the tallow-chandlers searching these commodities, because the lord mayor was bound by his oath in the exchequer to perform the said search. This oath, according to the Red Book of the exchequer, is as follows:

"Ye shall swere that ye shall serve weele and trewly oure souerayn Lord Edward the Sixt, by the grace of God, &c., in the office of Mairalte in the Cite of London, and the same cite ye shall keepe surely and saufly unto the use of oure said souerayn Lorde the kynge of England, and of his heires kynges of England. And the profit of the kyng ye shall do in all thyngs that to you longeth. And the rightes of the kyng and that longeth to the corone ye shall trewly keepe. Ye shall not assent unto decres nor concelement of the rightes nor the franchises of the kyng. And there where ye may knowe the rightes of the kyng or of the corone, be it in landes, rentys, or in franchises, or in suytes conceled or withdrawn, ye shall put youre power to call it ageyn, and if ye may not do it, ye shall tell it unto the kyng, or to those of his councell, of whom ye shall understande for to be certeyne that they shall enforme the kyng thereof. And ye shall trewly and rightwisely treete the peeple of youre baille. And righte ye shall do to every persone, as well to straunge as to privery, to pore as to riche, in that that longeth to you for to do; and that for highnes nor for riches, for gyfts, promys, favour, nor hate, ye shall no wrong do to eny persone, nor to no man shall ye the righte lette.

"Ye shall not take by the which the kyng may lose, or by the which the right may be lettyd. And, also, that ye shall sette goode kepyng upon the assise of brede, wyne, ale, fysh, corn, and of all other victualles; and, also, of weeyghtes and meesures, in the seide cite, doying sadde and due execucion upon the defaultes, that there shall be founde accordyng to all statutes thereof made, not repeled. And that in all thynges to the meire of the seide cite, longyng for to be done well, and trewly ye shall have you and doo. So God help your and holy doing."

The Hall, situated on Dowgate-hill, is a very handsome edifice, erected on arcades of the Tuscan order, and enclosing a neat square, in the centre of which is a fountain. The Tallow Chandlers' Company

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are governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty-eight assistants; with a livery.

### SHAFTESBURY HOUSE.

Shaftesbury House is situated in Aldersgate Street, near St. Martin's le-grand; it is built of brick, and ornamented with stone in a most noble and elegant manner; performed by the celebrated Inigo Jones, for the residence of the earls of Thanet, and was first called Thanet House. It was afterwards purchased by Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. The front facing the street is adorned with pilasters of the Ionic order. Upon the fashion for the polite inhabitants of this part of the metropolis to breathe the air of St. James's Court, this beautiful palace was let out for several mechanical uses, and is at present occupied by tradesmen.

### THE ALBANY HOTEL, PICCADILLY.

Adjoining to Burlington House, eastward, is the Albany Hotel, which derives its name from the second title of the late Duke of York, and exchanged by him with Lord Melbourne; when his royal highness had left it the gardens were covered with buildings, which are let out as lodgings to the nobility, members of parliament, and others, who have not any fixed town residence. This fine range of buildings extends from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. At each end is a porter's lodge; but it is not a regular thoroughfare.

### SALTERS' HALL.

On the western side of St. Swithin's church formerly stood the mansion and gardens of the prior of Tortington; on the back of which, in Walbrook, during the reign of Henry VII., were two houses adjoining, inhabited by the infamous peculators belonging to that monarch, Sir Richard Empson, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Robert Dudley, Esq., who had each of them doors of communication into Tortington Gardens, where they usually contrived their schemes of depredation against their fellow-subjects at the suppression of monasteries. Tortington House came to the crown; and Henry VIII. granted it, with the church and church-yard of St. Swithin, as the property of the dissolved priory, to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and it then changed its name to Oxford Place, which the adjoining court still preserves. John de Vere was one of those who subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey. Oxford Place was again granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, Earl of Oxford, grandson of the former. The earl, being highly incensed against Cecil Lord Burleigh (whose daughter he had married),

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for not preserving Thomas Duke of Norfolk from destruction, when condemned for his correspondence with Mary Queen of Scots, and believing it to be in the power of Burleigh to save him, broke out into the most unreserved indignation against the minister. He declared he would do all in his power to ruin the countess, his daughter; and he kept his word; for he not only separated from her, but consumed or sold his estate, leaving very little to his son and successor in the title. Such hard and undeserved treatment broke the lady's heart, and she died soon after. Among other portions of his estate, Oxford Place was disposed of, to Sir John Hart, who kept his mayoralty here, in 1389. Joan, his eldest daughter, having married Sir George Bolles, this place came into his possession, and he also kept his mayoralty here, in the year 1617. From the descendants of Sir George, the premises were purchased by the company of Salters.

The Salters form the ninth company, in point of precedence, in the city of London; and are of such an ancient date that they had a grant of a livery in the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1394; although their present charter of incorporation is no older than April 28, 1578. They are rich in estates; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

The Lord Mayor's members of this company are as follow:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Robert Basset, in the year | 1476. | Sir William Welsh, - - | 1592. |
| Sir William Horne, - - - | 1488. | Sir Owen Buckingham, - | 1704. |
| Robert Chawry, - - - | 1495. | Sir Charles Peers, - - | 1716. |
| Sir Thomas Purgiter, - - | 1531. | Sir R. Carr Glyn, - - | 1799. |
| Sir John Cotes, - - - - | 1543. | Sir John Eamer, - - - | 1802. |
| Sir Ambrose Nicholas, - - | 1576. | | |

James Smith, Esq., on the 22nd and 23rd of July, 1661, a citizen and salter of London, conveyed to the Salters' Company certain alms-houses, (eight in number) at Maidenhead, and endowed them with a farm in the parishes of Bury and Cookham, called Norden. In the alms-houses, eight poor men and their wives are maintained: they must be fifty years of age at least, inhabitants of Cookham, and recommended by the minister and inhabitants assembled in vestry, to the court of assistants of the Salters' Company, who select some fit objects for admission out of those so nominated. A farther endowment was made for the better support of these alms-houses by two ladies, relations of the founder. These alms-houses are well supported; and once in three years the court of assistants of the Salters' Company take a view of them, make orders for their good government, and correct irregularities, if they find any, in the conduct of the alms-people.

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The company have also twelve alms-houses in Monkwell Street, London, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, an alderman of London, for twelve widows or daughters of salters, for the support whereof he left an estate in houses, adjoining to the alms-houses; the rents of which are appropriated for the maintenance of the alms-women; but the company make a considerable addition to the stipends out of their own funds; and have an apothecary, at an annual salary, to attend and take care of the sick.

In Salters' Rents, Bow Lane, there are alms-houses for six alms-men, partly supported by legacies and bequests of different benefactors; and partly by the bounty of the company. These alms-men are always chosen out of poor decayed Freemen of the Company.

The Company distribute about £750 per annum, in support of these alms-houses, and to different charitable purposes, beside public donations, and subscriptions on great and particular occasions.

The late Hall of the company was a plain brick building, commodious and well calculated for business. In it were pictures of Mr. John Ireland, the first master of the company, and a considerable benefactor; also, of Mr. William Robson, and Mr. Bernard Hyde, two great benefactors. The former gave £5000, for charitable purposes; and the latter, the sum of £1500 for the same use; and a fine picture of William III. on horseback.

But a curiosity was exhibited in the Court Room, framed and glazed being,

A bill of fare for fifty people of the Company of Salters, A.D. 1506.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 chickens | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 swan, and 4 geese | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 9 rabbits | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 2 rumps of beef-tails | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 quails | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 oz. of pepper | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 do. of cloves and mace | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1½ oz. of saffron | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 3 lbs. of sugar | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 2 lbs. of raisins | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 lb. of dates | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1½ lb. of comfits | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Half hundred eggs | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 4 gallons of curds | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 gallon gooseberries | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bread | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| One kilderkin of ale | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Herbs | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 dishes of butter | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 breasts of veal | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Bacon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Quarter load of coals | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Faggots | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3½ gallons of Gascoygne wine | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| One bottle Muscovadine | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Cherries and tarts | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Verjuice and vinegar | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Paid the cook | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Perfume | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| One bushel & half meal | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Garnishing the vessels | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 1 | 13 | 2½ |

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In the old Hall was performed, during the year 1765, by Messrs. Dove and Dilly, citizens of London, in the presence of Sir William Stephenson, lord mayor, Lord Howe, one of the Lords of the admiralty, and several eminent merchants, and gentlemen of great learning, abilities and knowledge in the art of distillation, and qualities of drugs, and in the properties of good and wholesome water, an experiment to make salt water sweet, palatable, and fit for all uses, with a cheap and wholesome ingredient, to the entire satisfaction of the spectators.

The present handsome structure is an elaborate elevation, by George Smith, Esq., the architect of St. Paul's school, and many other excellent civic structures. It is composed of a tetrastyle portico, of the Ionic order, which supports an attic, forming a base and pedestal for the armorial bearings and supporters of the company. The side portions of the edifice contain semicircular headed windows, above which are tablets beautifully sculptured with the Grecian honeysuckle.

### STATUE OF GUY, EARL OF WARWICK.

At the house, No. 9, Newgate Street, at present occupied by a tobacconist, is a stone tablet, bearing the effigy of Guy, Earl of Warwick, whose residence stood near this spot. He was renowned in the days of King Athelstone for killing the Danish chief Colbrand. It bears the date of 1668, but was renovated in the year 1817. No. 80 of the same street is decorated with another sculpture, dated 1669, representing the diminutive Jeffrey Hudson and the gigantic William Evans, known by the titles of King Charles's

### PORTER AND DWARF.

Any of our readers who have perused the Peveril of the Peak of the late Sir Walter Scott, must remember the inimitable description of Jeffrey Hudson, upon his meeting with Julian Peveril, in the Gate-house, on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. When he was about eight years of age; being only eighteen inches in height he was served up in a cold pie, at the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, and as soon as he made his appearance, was presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who retained him in her service. The variety of incidents of this man's life would fill a volume; but the principal are mentioned in the above work. The Porter is said to have been so tall as to be able to look over the wall and converse with persons who wanted admittance, without troubling himself to open the portal. So much for the marvellous.

### MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL

Was founded by the Company of Merchant Tailors, in the year 1561, under the mastership of Emanuel Lucas; Richard Hill, a former master,

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having previously given £500 towards the purchase of a house for that purpose. But that house having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the present buildings were erected upon the same spot, at the charge of the company. This is a spacious building supported on the east by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, within which are apartments for three ushers. Adjoining the school is a well furnished library and the chapel; and contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the head-master.

In this school about 300 boys are educated, of which number, by the statutes of the foundation, 100 are taught gratis, 50 at 2s 6d. per quarter; and 100 at 5s. Certain annual examinations or probations are appointed, at which public exercises are performed by the scholars, of whom several are yearly sent to St. John's College, Oxford, which appears to have been principally founded for their use, as they have no less than 46 fellowships there.*

### SION COLLEGE, LONDON WALL.

The account given of the college in Dr. Hughson's History of London is as follows: "The plot of ground on which this college was erected had been formerly occupied by a nunnery; but being in a state of decay, William Elsynge, citizen and mercer of London, founded an hospital, bearing his name, in the reign of Edward III. and the year 1329, for a warden priest and one hundred blind paupers. It was afterwards improved into a priory of canons regular, by the name of the priory of St. Mary Elsynge, the founder being the first prior.

"Upon the dissolution, 31 Henry VIII., it was valued at £193. 15s. 3d.; and granted to John Williams, Esq. afterwards Sir John, and ultimately Lord Williams, of Thame; being also master of the king's jewels, who converted the hospital, with the lodgings of the prior and canons, into a dwelling-house: the church-yard he transformed into a garden-plot; and the cloister he reduced to a gallery; whilst the apartments of the poor blind brethren were converted to stabling for horses. During Lord Williams' residence, on Christmas Eve, 1541, an accidental fire broke out in the gallery, which burnt with such fierceness that the whole house and other buildings were consumed; and several of the royal jewels were destroyed and embezzled.

"The house having been rebuilt, Margery, daughter of Lord Williams, and wife to Lord Norris, after the death of her father conveyed the whole estate to Sir Rowland Haywood, alderman and Lord Mayor

* Leigh's Picture of London.

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of London, for the sum of £700; Sir Rowland's son, Sir John, sold it to Mr. Robert Parkhurst, alderman, reserving a quit rent, and £4 per annum, left by his father to the poor of St. Alphage, for ever.

"Sion College, built upon the site of the hospital and priory, owes its foundation to Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street, who directed, by his will, dated October 1st, 1623, that £3000 should be applied in building a college for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I., by the name of "The President and Fellows of the College of Sion, within the City of London, and for alms-houses for twenty persons, ten men, and ten women; for the endowment of which, Dr. White left £160 per annum; of which the sum of £120 per annum was appropriated to the alms-houses; and the remaining £40 to the common expenditure of the college; out of which, it was ordered that the clergy should have four dinners annually; and on those days, quarterly, to have Latin Sermons.

"The Bishop of London was appointed visitor, by the charter; and the corporation made to consist of a president, two deacons, and four assistants (to be chosen on Tuesday, three weeks after Easter, yearly); and all the rectors, vicars, licensed lecturers, and curates, within the City of London, and the suburbs thereof; and the president, deacons, and assistants, were appointed governors and rectors of the alms-houses and alms-people; and to elect proper objects.

"Dr. White, not living to see the foundation, which he had intended in his life time, completed, left the execution of his benevolence to the Reverend Mr. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, who not only fulfilled his important trust, but at his own cost of £2000, added a spacious library, one hundred and twenty feet long, by twenty-five feet broad; and erected a building on the south side, for the residence of the governors.

"In the year 1632, the corporation fixed on a common seal, which represented the Good Samaritan, with this inscription:—Vade et sac similiter; and round it Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini.

"The books were given by various benefactors; and particularly, a great many were brought thither from the old Cathedral of St. Paul's, in the year 1647; but in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and clerk, were destroyed by the great fire of London. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in a plain manner, with brick-work; and the library has been improved from time to time by a part of the Jesuits' books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of

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Lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle's (Sir Robert Cooke's) books to the library; by several legacies to be laid out yearly in books by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new publications which booksellers are obliged, by an Act of the tenth of Queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to secure their own copyright and property; and by the books (which has been some time a custom) given by every incumbent within the city and suburbs, upon his taking possession of his living, who presents a book to this library, of at least ten shillings value. For the care and preservation of this library there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the south side of the college, that communicates by a door with the library."

The Library and Hall were repaired in the year 1800, and contain several paintings.

The principal regulations of the alms-folk are, that they shall attend private morning and evening prayers daily, regularly to attend on Wednesdays and Fridays at church; they must be single persons, and more than fifty years of age.

The front adjoining London Wall, as well as part of the structure next Philip Lane, was found to be in such a ruinous and unsafe condition, that it was taken down in 1800, and rebuilt in a very substantial manner.

## ENTRANCE TO THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.

At the south-west corner of Blackman Street, in the road to the obelisk, St. George's Fields, is situated the King's Bench Prison, a place of confinement for debtors, and for every one sentenced by the court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment; but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through Blackman Street, and a part of the Borough, and in St. George's Fields.

It is an extensive brick building, surrounded with a very high brick wall without which enclosure are very handsome apartments for the residence of the marshal, who has the keeping of this gaol. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by habeas corpus.

The account given us by Stowe is, that "the courts of King's Bench and Chancery have oftentimes been removed to other places, and so have likewise the gaols that serve these courts; as in the year 1304, Edward I. commanded the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at York, to be removed to their old place at London. And in the year 1387, the 11th of Richard II., Robert Triselian,

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chief justice, came to the city of Coventry, and there sat the space of a month as justice of King's Bench, and caused to be indicted in that court about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c.

"It seemeth, therefore, for that time the prison or gaol of that court was not far off. Also in the year 1392, the 16th of the same Richard, the archbishop of York, being Lord Chancellor, for good will that he bore to his city, caused the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery to be removed from London to York; but before long they were returned to London.

"The prisoners in this prison of the King's Bench were formerly not only restrained by their liberty, but were further punished by reason of the straitness of room, there being more about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign committed there than before, as well for debt and trespass as other causes; by reason of which straitening and pestering one another, great annoyances and inconveniences grew among the prisoners, that occasioned the death of many; so that within six years last past (about the years 1573—9) very near an hundred persons died, and between Michaelmas and March, about a dozen persons, besides others that had been extremely sick and hardly recovered; and some remained still sick and in danger of their lives, through a certain contagion, called the sickness of the house, which many times happened among them, engendering chiefly, or rather only, of the small or few rooms, in respect of the many persons abiding in them, and then by want of air, breathing in one another's faces as they lay, which could not but breed infection, especially when any infectious person was removed from other prisons thither. And many times it so happened, namely, in the summer season, that through want of air, and to avoid smothering, they were forced in the night time to cry out to the marshal's servants to rise and open the doors of the ward whereby to take air in the yard for their refreshing. Whereupon these prisoners, about March 1579, put up a petition to the lords of the queen's privy counsel, setting forth all this their lamentable condition, and beseeching them to take some order for the enlarging of the said rooms, for the preservation of those lives that then remained there, as of others that should in future be committed thither; and also for building some chapel or place of common prayer, they being driven to use, for that purpose, a certain room through which was a continual recourse, and that they would the rather be moved thereunto, in that the same house or lands were the queen's inheritance, and the marshal there answerable to her highness for a yearly rent therefore, and also being her highness's principal gaol.

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### PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

The doctors of the civil, canon, and maritime laws, practising in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, have a college of their own, situated in Knight Rider Street, usually called Doctors' Commons, from their commoning together in a collegiate manner as in the inns of court.

At first the doctors resided in a house of mean appearance near Paternoster Row, which is now a tavern known by the name of the Queen's Arms. Afterwards Dr. Henry Harvey, dean of the arches, purchased an old stone mansion in Knight Rider Street, held on lease by lord Mountjoy, from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and fitted it up for the accommodation of the fraternity. Here they resided until its destruction by the great fire of 1666, when they removed to Essex House, which they occupied until the year 1672, when the present commodious edifice was erected.

Although the members were professionally associated together, they were not legally incorporated until 1768, when an act was obtained for this purpose.

The college has a handsome hall, where the officiating members of the different courts hold their sittings. The doctors or advocates sit on the same bench with the judge; and each has a particular seat assigned to him upon his admission, which he always keeps.

The Prerogative Court belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is established for the trial of civil causes; where, if the deceased has left goods to the value of £5, or out of the diocese of London to the value of £10, the will is to be proved and administration to be taken; here also the cause is to be debated and determined when any contention arises touching such wills and administrations. In this court is a judge, styled Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuariensis; a registrar, in whose office are deposited all original wills; and under him are a deputy and several clerks. This registry office stands a little to the westward, behind the houses in the same street.

### HERALDS' COLLEGE.

The College of Arms, or as it is more commonly denominated, the Heralds' College, was erected on the site of Derby House, so called on account of its being built by Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, and father-in-law to Henry VII. It was afterwards granted by Mary I. "to Gilbert Dethick, Garter, principal king at arms of Englishmen; Thomas Hunley, Clarencieux, king at arms of the south parts; William Harvey, alias Norroy, king at arms of the north parts; and the other heralds and pursuivants of arms, and to their successors, all the capital messuage or



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house called Derby House, with the appurtenances, situated in the parishes of St. Bennet and St. Peter, then being in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and lately parcel of the lands of Edward, earl of Derby, &c.; to the end that the said kings at arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, and their successors, might at their liking dwell together, and at meet times to congregrate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves for the good government of their faculty, and their records might be more safely kept. Dated the eighteenth day of July, 1551, Phillip and Mary, the first and third year."

The old building where this office was kept was destroyed by the fire in 1666; and by an act for rebuilding the city, the present edifice was to have been begun in three years after. The estimate of the expense for building it amounted to £5,000, but the corporation, not being able to discharge that sum, petitioned Charles II. for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal, and upon their report was granted, the sixth of December, 1672. But the commissioners directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, so disgusted the officers, that it caused a coolness in them to promote the subscriptions; in consequence of which, though they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than £500 was raised. What sums were farther necessary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contributions of particular members.

The north-west corner of this building was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of some visitations made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to £530. The houses on the east side and south-east corner were erected upon a building lease agreeably to the original plan, by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building as it now appears. It is a very handsome and well designed edifice, and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a great curiosity. The college part of the building being finished by the month of November, 1683, the rooms were divided amongst the officers according to their degrees, by agreement between themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal, which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the apartments was finished at different periods by the officers to which they belonged.

The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters supporting an angular pediment; the sides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, also supported by

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pilasters of the Ionic order. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour, as also a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

The corporation consists of thirteen members, viz., three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms. They are nominated by the earl-marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent, during their good behaviour. They are all the king's servants in ordinary; and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marshal, have been sworn into their offices by the lord chamberlain.

Although these officers are of great antiquity, little mention is made of their titles or names before the time of Edward III. In that monarch's reign heraldry was held in high esteem, as appears by the patents of the kings at arms which refer to that period. Edward III. created the two provincials by the titles of Clarencieux and Norroy; he also instituted Windsor and Chester heralds, and Blue-mantle pursuivant, besides several others by foreign titles. From this time we may find the officers at arms employed abroad and at home, both as military and civil officers; as military, with our kings and generals in the army, carrying defiances, and making truces, or attending tilts, tournaments, or duels; as civil officers, employed in negociations, and attending our ambassadors in foreign courts, at home, waiting on the king at court and parliament, and directing all public ceremonies.

In the fifth year of the reign of Henry V. arms were regulated, soon after which that prince instituted the office of Garter, king at arms; and at a chapter of the kings and heralds held at the siege of Rouen, in Normandy, on the 5th of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving the Garter as their chief.

Their first charter of incorporation was granted by king Richard III., who assigned them the fine house of Sir John Poulteney, for their office and residence. From this house they were ejected on the accession of Henry VII., and could get no redress during his reign, or that of his successor. Edward VI. however made them ample amends, and by a charter in the third year of his reign, exemplified and confirmed unto them all their ancient privileges. "To be free and discharged from all subsidies, tolls, taxes, customs, impositions, and demands, from watch and ward, and from the election to any office of mayor, sheriff, bailiff, constable, scavenger, churchwarden, or any other public office of what degree, nature, or condition whatsoever." His majesty also designed to grant them Derby Place, and the necessary deeds were making out when death deprived this monarch of that honour which was left to be fulfilled



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by his successor queen Mary, who not only incorporated them again, but also granted them the messuage or house already mentioned.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

The kings are Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. Garter was instituted by king Henry V., in the year 1417, for the service of the most noble order of the Garter; and for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign within the office of arms over all the other officers subject to the crown of England, by the title of Garter, king at arms of England. By the constitution of his office he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms borne or usurped unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewise his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, none interposing except the marshal; to administer the oath to all the officers at arms; to have a habit like the registrar of the order, with baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor Castle; he bears his white rod, with a banner of the ensigns of their order thereon, before the sovereign; when any lord enters the parliament chambers it is his post to assign him his place according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensigns of the order to foreign princes; and to do or procure to be done what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a salary of £100 a year, payable at the Exchequer, and £100 more out of the revenue of the order, besides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together comprise the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarencieux (so called from the Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.) comprehending all to the south of the river Trent; and that of Norroy (or north king), all to the north of the river.

The kings at arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a riband; Garter's being blue, and the provincials' purple.

The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, York, and Richmond, who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered on satin, not so rich as the kings', but better than the pursuivants', and a silver collar of SS. They are esquires by creation, and have a salary of

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£26. 13s. 4d. per annum, and fees according to their degrees. The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants, who are Rouge croix, Blue mantle, Rouge dragon, and Portcullis, are also created by the earl-marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms upon damask. They have a salary of twenty pounds a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duties both of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend His Majesty at the House of Peers, and upon certain high festivals to the Chapel Royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the Garter. All these officers have apartments in the college annexed to their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl marshal, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held; and the officers at arms attend in their tabards, the earl-marshal being present. Their public library contains an extensive and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility, and other evidences of a similar nature.

### ENTRANCE TO LOLLARDS' TOWER.

The Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, consists of a room about twelve feet long and nine broad. It is wainscoted with oak, in which are fastened eight iron rings; a number of parts of sentences and initials are cut in the oak. Prior to the reformation, this place was used by the archbishops as a prison for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. The name of Lollards' Tower is supposed to take its origin from the Lollards having been imprisoned here. The class of persons so called were those who embraced the opinions of a German named Walter Lollard, who lived about the year 1315.

They were very numerous in England about the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., having for their apostle the famous John Wickliffe; they were esteemed heretics by the popish hierarchy, who asserted that their intention was to subvert the Christian faith, the law of God, the church, and the realm; these assertions being disseminated, the Lollards were considered as peculiarly obnoxious, and several anathemas and penal statutes were issued against them. The archbishops published several decrees for their subversion, and the high sheriffs were bound by oath to suppress

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them; these statutes were afterwards repealed during the reign of Edward VI., and the Lollards are esteemed the founders of the Protestant religion.

### ENTRANCE TO ST. ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.

The Chapel of St. Erasmus is one of the eleven chapels surrounding the choir of Westminster Abbey. The principal architectural feature is the entrance, in the form of a handsome gothic archway.

Among the monuments in this chapel is one erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knight, chamberlain to Edward, prince of Wales, and treasurer to King Edward IV.; beneath which is a tombstone of grey marble to the memory of Hugh de Bohun and Mary his sister, grandchildren to Edward I.

The altar dedicated to St. John the Baptist formerly stood against the east wall, but the site is at present occupied by a magnificent monument to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin of Queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, in the year 1558. He died, it is said of grief, in 1596, aged seventy-two.

Against the south wall under a gothic canopy is a very ancient stone monument of Thomas Ruddal, bishop of Durham. He had filled the office of secretary of state to Henry VII., and upon the accession of Henry VIII. was made privy counsellor, and sent abroad on several embassies. He died, immensely rich, in the year 1524.

There are also monuments of William of Colchester, his effigy properly habited, the head supported by an angel, the feet by a lamb; of George Fascet, abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII. On this monument stands the stone coffin of Thomas Mulling, bishop of Hereford, abbot of Westminster, and privy counsellor to Edward IV.

### NEW PARLIAMENT CHAMBERS, TEMPLE.

This beautiful pile of buildings may justly rank among the architectural embellishments of the metropolis. It is erected in the plain gothic style of brick faced with stone; and although not possessing any details worthy of particular notice, is a handsome chaste structure, exceedingly well calculated for the purpose for which it is intended.

### FROGNAL PRIORY.

Near Hampstead is situated Frognal Priory, the beautiful residence of W. Thompson, Esq.; it is an extensive structure erected principally in the pointed or gothic style of architecture, with the main fronts crowned

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with battlements. The grounds are laid out in a very tasteful and elegant manner, in perfect unison with the edifice, forming altogether a most delightful country residence.

## IRONMONGERS' HALL.

The Ironmongers' Company is one of the twelve principal livery companies; the incorporation took place as early as the reign of Edward IV., 1462: it is governed by a master, two wardens, and the livery, who are assistants.

It appears by record that about the year 1300 complaint was preferred against the ferones, or dealers in iron, to Elias Russel, mayor, and the aldermen, in consequence of the smiths of the weald, and other merchants, bringing to the city of London irons for wheels of carts much shorter than usual, thereby occasioning great loss and injury to the whole trade of ironmongers. An inquisition was therefore taken of "lawful and honest men, who presented three iron rods of the juste and ancient used length of the strytes, and also to the length and breadth of the gropes belonging to the wheels of carts; which rods were sealed with the seal of the chamber of Guildhall, London, whereof one remained in the chamber, and another delivered on the Monday before the Pacification of the Virgin Mary, 29 Edward I., to John Dode and Robert de Padington, ironmongers of the market; and a third delivered on the same Monday to John de Wymondham, ironmonger of the bridge. All of which from day to day warned all the merchants bringing the iron-works to the city of London, as well for the wealds as elsewhere, that they should not henceforward bring such irons unless of the length and breadth aforesaid upon forfeiture of the said iron-work that shall be found against the assize aforesaid.

It appears by the court books of this respectable company, that they have on all occasions borne a great part towards supplying the exigencies of the state, and there are many instances in which the exactions have been oppressive. The income of the company amounts to about £4,000, the greater part of which is expended in relieving the necessities of the distressed, and in the most laudable and beneficial manner.

The hall, which is a very noble modern structure, entirely faced with Portland stone, was erected from a design by Mr. Holden in the year 1748.

The lower story is formed in rustic, containing a large arched entrance, with three windows on each side. The superstructure is rusticated at the angles to correspond with the other parts of the building. The centre slightly projects, and is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters coupled, but

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with a large inter-columniation. A large venetian window occupies the centre, and the spaces between the pilasters contain smaller windows with arched pediments; over these are three circular windows. Each of the wings are lighted by two arched windows, surmounted by square ones. The pilasters support an entablament and triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of the company in relievo. The whole of the building is terminated by a balustrade, crowned with vases.

The vestibule is divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court-room on the right, and the staircase leading to the dining-hall in front. On one side of the staircase is a door opening into a court, in which are handsome apartments for the clerk and other officers, as well as a good kitchen.

At the north end of the court-room are two antique chairs carved with the company's arms, above which, in a small niche in the wall, is a statue of Edward IV. in armour, &c. In this room are portraits of Nicholas Leate, Esq., master in 1626-7, and Mr. John Child, senior warden in 1782: over the chimney-piece is large painting of Westminster-bridge.

The withdrawing-room is approached by a very handsome oval geometrical staircase at the east end of the hall. This apartment contains an elegant chimney-piece, and a small statue of Sir Robert Jeffrey, knight, alderman, ironmonger, and lord mayor in 1686; the benevolent founder of the hospital in Kingsland-road.

The state-room is entered by folding-doors; it is very magnificently decorated. The chairs of the master and wardens are placed on the west side, behind which, among some very beautiful carved work, are the arms of England, well executed. The north side is ornamented with Ionic columns and pilasters, the chimney-piece, and a grand beaufet. The east end is appropriated to an orchestra, which is supported by two columns. The room above the windows is entirely surrounded by a cornice, from which rises a semi-oval ceiling adorned with the company's arms, the head of a satyr, various cornucopiæ, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels, enclosed by beautiful borders, all richly stuccoed. The ground colour of the ceiling is French grey; the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt: amongst the portraits decorating this room are those of

Mr. Thomas Betton, who, by will in the year 1724, made the company trustees for the following excellent purposes: "One half of the interests and profits of the possessions devised, to be expended in ransoming British subjects captive in Barbary or Turkey. One quarter to be divided among the different charity-schools of London and the suburbs: but the

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sum given not to exceed £20 to any one. The remaining fourth to be distributed among poor freemen, ironmongers, their widows, or children, in sums not exceeding 10s. per annum. £100 to a female relative for life; £10 per annum to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tombstone in the Kingsland alms-houses burial-ground in repair.

Sir James Cambell—gave £1,000 to be lent to ten young men free of this company, at £100 each, for three years, at four per cent. per annum. He ordered also that the interest of the above sum should be given by the master and wardens to the sheriffs of London, for the release of honest freemen of London from confinement for debts not exceeding £5 each.

Sir William Denham. This gentleman, in the year 1544, gave thirteen messuages, part of the possessions of the abbey of Barking, to the company for ever, on the condition that they should have a "dirge" celebrated by note, within the chapel of Our Ladye of Barking, for the souls of the founder, his lady, parents, children, and benefactors. To this mass the master and wardens were to bring their best cloth for the hearse, and to distribute £10 sterling: to the vicar of Allhallows, Barking, 1s. 4d.; to seven priests, 4s. 8d.; three clerks, 2s.; for wax, 2s.; for the bells, 1s. 8d.; for bread and cheese, 3s. 4d.; ale, 3s. 4d.; to one hundred poor persons, £3. 6s. 8d.; to forty-five poor, 30s.; and to twenty-five poor, 41s. 8d.

Sir Robert Geffrey. In the year 1703 this magistrate bequeathed the sum of £400 in trust to the company, for which they were to purchase an estate, and out of the profits to supply a fund for reading prayers twice every day in the parish church of St. Dionis, Backchurch; £500, in trust, for a fund to supply weekly bread to the poor of Landrake and St. Emars, Cornwall, and to pay the salary of a schoolmaster for poor children; a present to the company of £200, and two silver flagons of £30 each. The residue of his estate to purchase ground for an alms-house for so many poor people as the money arising from the residuary part of his property would extend, at the rate of £6 per annum each person, and 15s. each for gowns. The company to purchase an estate for building the alms-houses, and paying the poor with a reservation for the repair of the building.

Mr. Ralph Handson,—a good benefactor, formerly clerk to the company. He gave, in 1653, the profits of five messuages in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, amounting to upwards of £70 per annum, to charitable purposes; these are now distributed agreeably to his direction. The estate has been let to the East India Company from Michaelmas,

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1808, at the yearly rent of £300 for the term of three hundred and seventy-eight years, renewable every twenty-one years on the payment of £500 at each renewal.

Mr. Thomas Lewin. This charitable gentleman in the year 1455 gave by will his great messuage and garden in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, and fourteen houses in the same parish, for which the company were to provide a priest, &c., who was to sing masses four days in the week, and to preach four sermons yearly in the church of St. Nicholas Olave; for so doing he was to have £10 as a salary, and the best of five houses in the church-yard for his residence. He was also to have a gown whenever the company gave their liveries, for which he was to say grace at all the festivals of the company, who were to procure at their own expense the bread, wine, and wax, necessary for the celebration of two hundred and eight masses annually. The remaining four houses adjoining the priest's were appropriated to as many poor men, rent free, with annual pensions of 6s. 8d. each. The company were also to observe an obit for him and others in St. Nicholas church, which was to consist of "a whole dirige over even, and mass of requiem on the morrow by note; expending at these times £2. 13s. 4d. in bread, cheese, and money for the poor." He directed them to provide one lamp to burn before the holy and blessed sacrament of the altar, as far as 40s. per annum would permit; and to honour the same, two tapers upon the altar to the extent of 53s. 4d. per year; and to pay £5 yearly to two poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

Mrs. Margaret Dane. This lady, in the year 1579, bequeathed £2,000 to the company, for the purpose of bestowing £10 to each of the three hospitals of Christ church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell; £10 to twenty poor maids on their marriage; £10 per annum to Oxford and Cambridge, £10 per annum for bread and beef for prisoners; £5 per year to Bishop's Stortford; twelve hundred bundles of faggots, to be divided between the twenty-four wards of London; and £10 for a dinner on the day of her decease.

## APSLEY HOUSE.

This splendid mansion, formerly occupied by the Marquis of Wellesley, is at present used as the town residence of his brother, the Duke of Wellington.

The principal front consists of a centre and two wings; the whole of the basement story is rusticated, and the centre is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, raised upon an arcade of

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three apertures leading to the entrance hall; the wings have each two windows in width, and the centre of the west front has four windows, to which are appended a handsome balcony, and the portico surmounted by a pediment of graceful proportions.

### THE NEW CITY CLUB HOUSE,

Situated in Broad-street, is a very excellent structure in two stories: the lower story containing the entrance is ornamented by six pilasters in rustic, and six large windows, above which rises eight pilasters of the Doric order, in the intercolumniation of which are the windows lighting the principal apartments; they are surmounted alternately by a triangular and arched pediment. The area of the building is divided from the street by a handsome balustrade.

### DRAPERS' HALL, THROGMORTON STREET.

The Drapers' Company is the third of the twelve principal companies, and was incorporated by letters patent, granted by Henry VI., A.D. 1439. The corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery. The annual expenditure in charitable purposes amounting to about £4,000.

The site on which the present edifice stands was formerly occupied by the splendid mansion of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Upon his attainder for high treason, the house was purchased by the Drapers' Company, who converted it into their hall, but that building being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the company erected the present noble structure.

It composes the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches in the form of a piazza round a square court; between the arches are shields, mantlings, and other fret work. The ascent to the common hall is by a grand staircase on the east side; within it is adorned with a stately screen and fine wainscot.

### GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER.

To the north of Newgate, and opposite to St. Sepulchre's church, is situated Giltspur-street Compter. It is an extensive pile of rustic stonework, erected for the purpose of supplying the place of the city compter or prison. Its present appropriation is for the reception of debtors, felons, and other offenders, and also for vagrants and night charges, the watch-houses in the city not being permitted to retain prisoners.

### ST. VEDAST, FOSTER LANE.

Although the foundation of this church is very ancient, the one which

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occupied the site of the present structure was built in the year 1600, which being nearly demolished in the great fire, the edifice now in existence was commenced, and finished in 1698.

The steeple is considered one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren, of which the author of the Critical Review of Public Buildings observes, "It is not a glaring pile that strikes the eye at first view with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared.

The roof, internally, is flat, richly ornamented, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order, in the same manner as the galleries.

The altar-piece is very magnificent; it is adorned with four columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and large compass pediment; above the columns are acroters, on each of which is fixed a lamp, and a fifth on a small triangular pediment, beneath which is a glory in the form of an equilateral triangle, within a spacious circle surrounded with cherubim, the uppermost sounding two trumpets, others holding palm branches; and within this triangle are written, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the words contained in John i. 1; the rest of the upper intercolumns are mitres, and those below are the decalogue between the Lord's prayer and the creed; over the commandments is a pelican neatly carved; the whole enriched with cherubim, fruit, laurel, palm-branches, &c., and in a window above these is painted the arms of England, and a glory in the semblance of a dove descending within a circular group of cherubim, carved and gilt. The communion-table is also ornamental; supported by the figures of four angels resting on a foot-piece of marble, enclosed with a rail and banister. The length of the church is sixty-nine feet; breadth, fifty-one feet; and height to the roof, thirty-six feet.

## SPITALFIELDS CHURCH.

Christchurch, Spitalfields, is a very stately edifice, constructed of stone, with a lofty steeple, containing an excellent ring of twelve bells and chimes. The body is solid and well proportioned; one hundred and eleven feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof forty-one feet; and of the steeple, two hundred and thirty-four feet. Its principal ornament consists of a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps upon which the Doric columns rise supported on pedestals. The tower has arched windows and niches, and on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses; from this part rises the

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base of the spire, with an arcade; its angles are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidical buttresses ending in a point, and the spire terminates by a vase and fane.

The interior, though grand, is heavy; the altar has a majestic appearance, and the church is ornamented with a fine-toned organ.

### NEW FISHMONGERS' HALL.

This truly splendid specimen of modern architecture occupies a commanding situation at the foot of London Bridge. The front facing the road is plain but chaste, and consists of two series of windows separated by a string course; it is ornamented by pilasters of the Doric order, and the company's arms beautifully sculptured.

The front towards the river is raised upon a rusticated arcade of five arches, and is decorated by six three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature and triangular pediment, between the columns are the windows lighting the principal apartments; the whole of this building is finished by a splendid balustrade.

### TALBOT INN, BORO.

In the High Street, Borough of Southwark, stands the Tabord Inn, or, as it is commonly and improperly called, the Talbot Inn. It was formerly occupied as the residence of the Abbots of Hyde whenever their parliamentary duties required their attendance in London.

This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their journey to pay their adoration at the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket at Canterbury, which is so admirably described by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Pilgrimage." He alludes to this inn several times in the commencement, as:

Befell that in that seson on that day
In Southwerke at the Tabberd as I lay
Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury.

The state aray, and number, and the cause,
Why that assemblid was this companie
In Southwerke, at this gentil hostelrie.
That hight the Tabbarde, faste by the Bell.

Now it is time to you for to tell
How that we barin us that ilke night
When we wer in that hostelrie alight.

These verses do not follow in rotation, but are selected from different parts of the poem.

### ST. SWITHEN'S, LONDON STONE.

St. Swithen, to whom this church is dedicated, is recorded as having been a very pious man. He was first ordained priest at Winchester, then

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made chancellor, and president of the council to king Egbert, and successor to Elmstre in the bishopric of Winchester. The account given by Goscelin of him is as follows: "Being to dedicate any church, he used neither horse nor any secular pomp, but being accompanied with his clericks and those of his family, with all humility he went bare-foot to the place; his feasting was not with the rich but with the needy and poor; his mouth was always open to invite sinners to repentance; he ever admonished such as were standing to beware of falling, and such as had fallen to arise again without delay; he was sparing and moderate in his diet, taking not what would fill, but what would barely sustain nature; and as to sleep, he admitted no more than what after long watching and much labour was absolutely necessary. He was ever delighted with psalms and spiritual canticles, and in his conversation delivered always with modesty and humility such speeches as were most edifying and profitable to his hearers."

The foundation of the church of St. Swithen is very ancient: in the year 1331 it was a rectory in the patronage of the prior and convent of Tortington, in the county of Sussex. The fabric was rebuilt and augmented in 1420, chiefly at the expense of Sir John Hind, lord mayor in the years 1391 and 1404. At the dissolution of monasteries the patronage came to the crown, when it was granted to the earl of Oxford; and was at length purchased by the worshipful company of Salters, with whom the presentation still continues, alternately with the united parish of St. Mary Bothaw. The church was again repaired in the years 1607 and 1608, as well as a short time before the great fire in 1666, when the sum of £1,000 was expended for that purpose. After the destruction of the former edifice by the above calamity, the present structure was erected and finished in 1679.

The church and tower are well built of stone; the roof in the form of a cupola is covered with lead and supported with demi-columns of the Composite order; the floor is paved with stone, and the whole is comprised in three aisles, well pewed and wainscoted; the body of the church though small is commodious and pleasant; on the north and west sides is a neat gallery veneered, and two inner door-cases of wainscot; the altar-piece is of the same timber, adorned with four fluted pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Corinthian order; in the pediment are the arms of England carved, gilt, and coloured; the intercolumns are the Decalogue in gold letters on black within gilded frames, under a glory and two cherubim, and between the Creed and Lord's Prayer executed in black and gold, above each is a cherubim with ornaments of fruit and leaves of various kinds; the roof is also adorned with pannels, circles,

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and festoons of crocket work, and the three front sides outward with cornices and circular pediment; a clock projects from the church over the street. This church contains but few monuments worthy of notice; the principal is one on a pillar on the north east side, being of white marble, adorned with mantling voluta and urn between two mourning cherubs and palm branches, with this inscription:

P. M. S.

Near this place lies interred the body of Michael Godfrey, merchant, late of this parish, son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, merchant, and Ann Mary, his wife; he was born Feb. 22, 1658, being elected the first Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; he went from Flanders on some important business relating to the service of his Majesty, where attending his royal person there encamped before Namure, he was slain by a cannon ball from the works of the besieged, July 17, 1695. He died a bachelor, much lamented by all his friends, relatives, and acquaintance, for integrity, his knowledge, and the sweetness of his manners; his body was brought over and lies buried near his father. His sorrowful mother caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved son.

The God of battle found in foreign parts
The son of Hermes, formed for peaceful arts,
And thought it lawful prize to take his blood,
Because so near a warrior king he stood.

Before the rails of the altar is a spacious marble gravestone, inscribed,

Here lies the body of Mrs. Agnes Reid, daughter of the honourable John Reid, Esq., one of his Majesty's Judges of the Island of Barbadoes, Ob. Jan. 1, 1685.

Virtue and beauty here doth lie,
Her sexes sole epitomy
They must have musick. All the arts
Judgment to use, or want her parts,
When such vanish, then what can save
The most ingenious from the grave?

## BISHOP BONNERS PALACE.

Although the ancient and irregular building on Lambeth Marsh bears the title of Bishop Bonner's Palace, there is no further proof than tradition that the bishop ever resided in it; but it is evident that it was originally part of the manor belonging to the Bishops of London. As an account of the life of this miscreant may be acceptable to our readers, we have subjoined the following abridged one.

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Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, was born at Hanley in Worcestershire, and is generally supposed to be the grandson of Sir John Savage Clinton, of the same county; according to Strype he was the legitimate offspring of a poor man who resided in a cottage well known by the title of Bonner's Place.

About the year 1512 he entered student of Broadgate Hall in Oxford, and was admitted bachelor of the civil and canon law in 1519, about which time he took orders and gained a preferment in the diocese of Worcester. Having acquired the character of a shrewd politician and civilian, and created doctor of canon law in 1526, he was distinguished by Cardinal Wolsey, who heaped a number of church preferments upon him, and made him his commissary of the faculties. Upon the death of the Cardinal, Bonner soon found means to ingratiate himself into the favour of Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and employed him upon several embassies, particularly to the pope.

In the year 1533 he was again dispatched to Rome with Sir Edward Kame to answer for the king, whom his holiness had cited to appear in person or by proxy. In 1553 he was again dispatched to Clement VII., at Marseilles, upon the excommunication of Henry on account of his divorce. On this occasion he threatened the pope with so much resolution, that his holiness talked of burning him alive or throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead, upon which Bonner thought fit to return home. In 1558 he was nominated Bishop of Hereford and sent ambassador to France; he was translated and enthroned to the see of London in 1540.

During the reign of Henry he zealously opposed the pope and favoured the reformation to please the king; but upon the accession of the young Edward he refused the oath of supremacy, for which he was committed to the Fleet Prison; however he soon thought fit to promise obedience to the laws, and was accordingly released. He continued to comply with the reformation, but with such manifest neglect, that he was twice reprimanded by the privy council, and in 1549, after a long trial, was committed to the Marshalsea, and deprived of his bishopric.

Upon the accession of Mary he too soon had an opportunity of exercising the cruelty of his nature; the queen was scarcely seated on the throne before Bonner was liberated and restored to his bishopric, and soon after appointed vicegerent and president of the convocation. From this time he became the principal instrument of papal cruelty, and is said to have condemned no less than 200 protestants to the flames in three years. He was as remarkable for his boldness as his cruelty. When queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he had the impudence to meet her with the rest of the bishops at Highgate. But in the second year of her

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reign, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance, he was again deprived of his liberty and committed to the Marshalsea, where this monster died in the year 1569, after ten years' confinement.

### OLD WHITE HART TAVERN.

The extent to which the mania for building and rebuilding houses is carried, will shortly obliterate every trace of the ancient grandeur of the metropolis; among the number of antiquated edifices which have been sacrificed is the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. (See engraving.)

The old inn, so celebrated by Shakspeare and other writers, bore the date of the year 1480, and is considered to have been part of the priory founded by Robert Fitzmary, A.D. 1246, and probably the hostelry or inn for the entertainment of strangers, as was customary in those times.

### NEW GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

This noble building would have a magnificent effect if placed in a suitable situation; it occupies the site of the old hall at the corner of Foster Lane and directly opposite to the Post Office, therefore the observer has to approach so near that its grandeur is lost. The centre, containing the principal entrance, is ornamented with six plain three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order raised upon a plain stylobate, and supporting a noble entablature, cornice, blocking-courses, &c., which are continued round the building. The basement story is slightly rusticated, and the windows plain, above which rise those of the principal apartments, finished alternately by triangular and arched pediments; above these are another series of smaller windows, surrounded with architraves. In the intercolumns, just beneath the entablature, are the company's arms and various emblematical devices. The building is surrounded by a massive iron railing.

The arrangement of the interior is upon a scale of grandeur and beauty equal to the exterior. But we shall abstain from adding further until the edifice is completed.

### INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TEMPLE.

As a history and ample description of the Temple Church has been given in the first volume of this work, it would be superfluous to make any additions, we shall therefore turn our attention towards its monumental decorations; the most remarkable of which are the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars.

The figures consist of two groups; five are cross-legged and the remainder are straight. In the first group are four knights, each cross-legged, and three in complete mail, in plain helmets, flat at the tops, and



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with very long shields. One of these is Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Essex, in 1148; the other three are conjectured by Camden to be in memory of William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons William and Gilbert, both earls of Pembroke, and earls-marshal of England. One of the stone coffins also is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. It is also recorded by Weever that there was once a funeral inscription engraved on one of these monuments, a fragment of which is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian library, proving to have been placed there to the memory of one Robert Rosse or Roos, otherwise called Fursan, a Templar, who died about the year 1245, and who gave to his brother knights his manor of Ribston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are very singular; although clothed entirely in mail, they are varied in dress as well as in position; there is still sufficient expression remaining in the faces to show that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some measure successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger, one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up with the head of the monster beneath; another is bareheaded and bald, the legs armed, the hands mailed, and the mantle long, round the neck a cowl, as though, according to the custom of the times in which he lived, he had desired to be buried in a monastic habit, lest the evil spirit should take possession of the body; on the shield is a fleur-de-lis. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the armorial bearings of that powerful family. The helmets on all the other knights are similar, with the exception of two of them being mailed. It is not always a proof that the deceased had either the merit of being a crusader, or of having made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, by their effigies being cross-legged, if two modern instances, mentioned by Pennant, of persons who died in the seventeenth century and are thus represented at the church of Milton in Yorkshire, may be admitted as a contradiction of the commonly received opinion; this however they scarcely can, as it was the opinion of Stow, Camden, and other writers who lived long prior, and whose information must have been derived from authentic historical sources or very remote tradition.

Among the number of eminent persons buried in this church without memorial is Sir Edmund Saunders, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1683. He was originally a strolling beggar about the streets of London, without known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness, and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of

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the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself by such books as he borrowed from his friends, and in the course of a few years became an able attorney, and a very eminent counsel. His practice in the King's Bench was exceeded by none; his art and cunning was equal to his knowledge, and he carried many a cause by laying snares: if he was detected he was never out of countenance, but evaded the matter with a jest, which he always had at command. He was much employed by the king against the city of London, in the business of the "Quo Warranto." His person was as heavy and ungainly as his wit was alert and sprightly. He is said to have been "a mere lump of morbid flesh," the smell of him was so offensive that people generally turned aside when he came into the court. One of his jests of this occasion was that "none could say he wanted issue, for he had no less than nine on his back."

## VESTIBULE OF SOMERSET HOUSE.

The vestibule of Somerset House is entered by the three open arches in the basement story of the Strand front of the building, and connects the street with the quadrangular court serving as the general access to the whole edifice, but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the entrances to which are under cover.

This vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablatures support the vaults, which are ornamented with well chosen antiques, among which the ciphers of George III., Queen Charlotte, and George IV. are intermixed.

Over the central doors in this vestibule are two busts executed in Portland stone by Mr. Wilton: that on the academy side represents Michael Angelo Bonarotti; that on the side of the learned societies, Sir Isaac Newton.

## CARPENTERS' HALL.

Carpenters' Hall is situated to the westward of the church of Allhallows, London Wall. The entrance to it is under a large and handsome arch, supported by four Corinthian columns, and adorned with a bust and the arms of the company. Within this is an area divided by iron railing, and intersected by gravelled walks, which are overhung by trees, and completed by grass plots.

The ancient hall is rented as a carpet and rug warehouse. The front of the building consists of a neat Doric basement with arches, windows, and porticos at the east and west ends. On the basement is a rustic



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story, ornamented with cornices, pediments, &c., and the armorial bearings of the city and company.

The roof of this hall, originally of oak, has been disfigured by a stuccoed ceiling. Nine divisions of the old eastern window, with pointed tops, exhibit the arms of the company, and the names of the masters and wardens during the reigns of Charles I. and II., executed in coloured glass.

The present hall is fronted in the Ionic style, with a pediment and noble Venetian window. The hall contains a portrait of William Portington, Esq., "master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings, who served that office forty years, and departed this life, May 28, 1628, aged eighty-four years, who was a well wisher of this society; this being the gift of Matthew Banks, who served him fourteen years, and is at this present master of the said company, August 13, 1637." Mr. Portington is represented as an aged person in a ruff, with one hand placing a pair of compasses upon a rule held by the other.

Beneath another picture is inscribed: "This picture of John Scott, Esq., carpenter and carriage maker to the Office of Ordnance in the reign of king Charles II., was placed here by his apprentice, Matthew Banks, Esq., master carpenter to his majesty, and master of this company, this present year, 1698."

A tablet is also inscribed to the memory of "Richard Wiat, Esq., thrice master of this company of carpenters, Annis Dom. 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good benefactor thereunto. Among other gifts, he gave £500 to erect an almshouse near Godalming in Surrey, for ten poor men, and £70 per annum to maintain them, and his wife afterwards made an additional bequest for the company to go down and visit it."

The Company of Carpenters were incorporated by letters patent, bearing the date, July 7, 1478, granted by Edward IV., by the title of "Master, warden, and commonalty of the mystery of freemen of the Carpentry of the city of London."

### STATIONERS' HALL.

On the ground occupied by Stationers' Hall formerly stood a spacious edifice of stone and wood, belonging to John, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. It was afterwards possessed by the earls of Pembroke during the reign of Richard II. until Henry VI, and was known by the name of Pembroke's Inn. It afterwards became the property of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, and was called Bergavenny House; in this family it continued until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Henry, lord Abergavenny, having left a

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daughter married to Sir Thomas Fane, this house was disused and purchased by the company, from whence it derives its present name; it was rebuilt by them of wood, but having been destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666, was succeeded by a plain structure of brick, with square casement windows, surmounted by ovals; the front has since been cased with stone, and the windows arched and sashed; so that Stationers' Hall makes an equally respectable appearance with any other buildings for the like appropriation in the metropolis.

The approach to the hall is very airy and grand; an iron railing encloses a court before the structure, and a circular flight of stone steps lead to the grand entrance on the left. The edifice is divided into several apartments, consisting of the

Hall Room, which is extensive though plain; over the entrance is the orchestra, which is amply supplied with performers on public occasions. The room is wainscoted about twelve feet high and pannelled, the whole appearing of a yellow colour. It is lighted on both sides by lofty sashed windows, and at the north end is a beautiful arched window of painted glass, divided into six compartments, the first of which contains the arms of the company, the second the arms of England, the third the crest of the company, the fourth is filled by a beautiful winged figure seated, with a flame issuing from its head, in the distance a circular temple the whole indicative of learning; the fifth compartment contains the armorial bearings of Alderman Cadell; the sixth exhibits a beautiful female, seated and contemplating the Holy Scriptures, the whole appearing to be lighted by a lamp placed above her head, which throws a fine warm tint over the figure; this is intended to represent Religion in its most benevolent point of view. Above the royal arms is a shield bearing the city arms, and round the top of the arch are variegated rays beautifully bordered; beneath is an inscription purporting that "This window (except the arms and crest, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought advisable to preserve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, Esq., alderman and sheriff of London, 1801." On the left hand is an anteroom, passing through which you enter the

Court Room, which is beautifully ornamented and well furnished, and is for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the company; it is well lighted from the garden, the curtains to the windows are crimson, which, with a high carved covered ceiling, and a number of pictures, gives the apartment a very magnificent appearance. The painting over the master's seat is by Benjamin West, and was presented by Mr. John Boydell to the company of Stationers in the year 1779; it is a fine representation of Alfred the Great dividing his loaf with the

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pilgrim. The history detailed by this picture is as follows: "While the Danes were ravaging all before them, Alfred, with a small company, retreated to a small and almost inaccessible island in Somersetshire, called Athelney; when his first intention was to build a fortress. Hither he afterwards removed with his family, whose security gave him the most poignant concern. He had early married a lady who, by her birth, accomplishments, and beauty, was worthy of the high station to which he had raised her. Alfred loved her with the sincerest affection, and had the happiness to find his love returned with equal sincerity. Heaven too had blessed him with children. The principal inconvenience he laboured under in this forlorn situation, arose from a scarcity of provisions.

"It happened one day as he was reading or rather forming plans for the delivery of his country, that he found himself disturbed by the voice of a poor pilgrim, who with great earnestness begged for something to satisfy his hunger. The humane king, whose attendants had all been sent out in search of food, called to Elswitha and requested her to relieve the miserable with part of what remained in the fort. The queen finding only one loaf brought it to her husband; but at the same time repeated to him the distresses that his family would be driven to should his attendants be unsuccessful. The king, however, not deterred, but rather rejoiced at this trial of his humanity, divided the loaf, and gave the poor pilgrim half of it, consoling the queen with this pious reflection: 'That he who could feed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, could make, if it should so please him, the half of a loaf more than sufficient for their necessities.'

"The pilgrim departed; the king resumed his studies, and felt a satisfaction that ever results from beneficent actions. His attendants returned with a vast quantity of fish, which greatly encouraged the king, and put him upon those glorious undertakings which restored the lustre of the Saxon diadem."

On the right and left hand of the fire-place are paintings, executed by Graham; that on the left hand represents George Douglas assisting Mary Queen of Scots to escape from Lochleven Castle; it was presented to the company, August 11, 1791, by the right honourable John Boydell, lord mayor of the city of London. The painting on the right is an excellent portrait of John Boydell, Esq., presented by Mr. Graham to the Stationers' Company, June 8, 1792. This painting represents the lord mayor in the city chair. On his right hand and resting on the chair stands the figure of Justice holding the balance and the city sword. On the left stands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glass, and with the

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emblem of penetrating wisdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, stands the figure of Industry, with a sun-burnt complexion, and a bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the chair, recumbent on a cornucopia, is the figure of Commerce, with the mariner's compass in her left hand, whilst she points with the other to the plenty poured from the horn; at the same time turning her face to the lord mayor, with a persuasive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is so justly entitled to; and on the table is the bust of Shakspeare, and the city mace.

On the right hand of the great hall is the entrance to the Stock Room, which is completely wainscoted, and contains many excellent portraits, and among them are the following: Bishop Hoadley, Tycho, Wing, Sir Richard Steele, Robert Nelson, Esq., William Bower, Esq., the elder; and a fine bust of William Bower, Esq., who died in the year 1777, aged 78. He was a man who stood unrivalled for more than half a century as a learned printer, of which his own publications are an incontestable proof, and added an excellent moral character to his literary and professional abilities. He was a man of the strictest probity, and also of the greatest liberality, particularly in relieving the necessitous, and assisting every species of distress; that he was a public benefactor to his native city, the following extract from his will must testify:

"And now I hope I may be allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of printing. To this end I give to the master, and wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the city of London, such a sum of money as will purchase £2,000, £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, upon trust, to pay the dividends and yearly profits due thereof, to be divided for ever, equally amongst three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be elected from time to time by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company; and who, at that time of such election, shall be sixty-three years old or upwards, for their respective lives, to be paid half-yearly; hoping that such as be most deserving will be preferred. And whereas, I have herein before given to my son the sum of £3,000, £4 per cent. consolidated annuities, in case he marries with the consent of my executors. Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and interest of that sum till such marriage take place to the said Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between six other printers compositors or pressmen, in manner as aforesaid; and if my said son should die unmarried, or married without such consent as aforesaid, then do I give and bequeath the said capital sum of £3,000 to the said Company of Stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever, equally among six other such old

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printers, compositors or pressmen, for their respective lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid in the manner as aforesaid.

"It has long been to me a matter of concern that such members are put apprenticed as compositors without any share of school learning, who ought to have the greatest: In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Stationers such a sum of money as will purchase £1,000, £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, for the use of one journeyman compositor, such as shall be hereafter described, with this special trust, that the master, wardens, and assistants, shall pay the dividends and produce thereof, half-yearly, to such compositor; the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said company, shall nominate for this purpose a compositor, who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper, or magazine, four years at least before such nomination; nor shall ever afterwards whilst he continues to hold this annuity, which may be for life, if he continues a journeyman. He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least read Greek fluently with accents; of which he shall bring a testimonial from the rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, for the time being. I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Tailors' or some other public school, from seven years of age until he is full seventeen; and then to serve faithfully as a compositor, and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age; if after he has been chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out and another chosen in his stead. And when, as it may be many years before a compositor may be found that shall exactly answer the above description, and it may sometimes happen that such a one cannot be found, I would have the dividends in the meantime applied to such person as the master, wardens, and assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. And whereas the above trusts will occasion some trouble, I give to the said company, in case they think proper to accept the trusts, two hundred and fifty pounds."

Beneath, and in other parts of the hall, are warehouses for the reception of stock belonging to the company. According to Lord Clarendon, the Stationers' Company sustained a loss of about £200,000 by the fire of London.

Included in the Company of Stationers are printers, booksellers, stationers or dealers in paper, &c.; and bookbinders, who were incorporated by Philip and Mary on the 4th of May, 1556, with the intention of making them court tools to prevent the publication, and to detect

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and punish the authors, printers, and publishers of all books, that might be written against the popish superstition, or to propagate the reformation of the church; and by that means take away the liberty of the press.

In this charter there is no mention of a court of assistants, which was first constituted by that charter of 36 Charles II., contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power; the court finding it more easy to bias the few in a court of assistants, than a many which compose the whole commonalty. But the additions made by that charter of 36 Charles II. to the charter of Philip and Mary were afterwards repealed, and declared null and void; and this and all other companies were restored to their original rights by an act of Parliament in 2 William and Mary. However, this was made a livery company soon after its incorporation. A copy of which grant or constitution, as it may serve in the like case to inform the reader of the nature of this city privilege in all livery companies is subjoined.

"A true copy of the grant or constitution which made the Stationers a Livery Company of the City of London.

"HENSELL, Mayor.

"Jovis 1° die Februarii, anno secundo dominæ Eliziæ reginæ.

"Item.—It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other said persons, being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the Stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use, and wear a livery and livery-hood in such decent and comely-wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this city, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear: and that they the said Stationers shall cause all such, and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liveries with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord Mayor of this city at all common shows hereafter to be made by the citizens of this city, in such and like manner and sort as the other citizens of the said city, for the honour of the same city, of long time past have done and yet daily do, as occasion may require. "JACKSON."

On the 29th of October, 1603, James I. granted by letters patent to the Company of Stationers the sole privilege of printing almanacs, primers, psalters, and psalms in metre or prose, either with or without musical notes; and by letters patent, dated the 8th of March, 1615, his said majesty confirmed the said grant for the sole printing of primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacs, in the English language; and further granted to the Stationers' Company the sole right to print the ABC, the little catechism, and the catechism in English and Latin by Alexan-

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der Nowell, for the help and relief of the master, keepers or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their successors.

## BREWERS' HALL.

The Brewers' Company were incorporated by Henry VI., in the year 1438, under the title of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery or art of Brewers of the city of London." This charter was not only confirmed by King Edward IV., but a further power granted them to make bye-laws. At that time they bore the arms of St. Thomas à Becket impaled with their own, but that saint's bones being taken up, burned, and unsainted, by the powers in being, they were separated in the year 1544 by Clarencieux king at arms, who gave the Brewers a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

During the reign of Henry VIII., the price, per quarter, of

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat was | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Malt - - - - - - from 4s. to | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Best hops, per cwt. | 0 | 6 | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1806. Wheat, per quarter | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Malt | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Oats | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Farnham hops | 8 | 0 | 0 |

In the commencement of the reign of William III. the duty on strong beer or ale was 1s. 3d. per barrel; on small beer, 3d. per barrel. The brewer then sold his brown ale for 16s. per barrel, and the small beer, which was made from the same grains, at 6s. per barrel. Soon after the war with France farther duties were imposed on this commodity; in 1689, a tax of 9d. per barrel more was laid on strong, and 3d. per barrel on small; in 1760, the duty was advanced 2s. 3d. per barrel on strong beer, and 9d. per barrel on small; and in 1693, more duty was laid by 9d. per barrel on strong only.

In Queen Anne's reign, during the French war, the malt-tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals took place; the duty on malt surpassing that on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein no more of malt than of hops should be used; the drinking of porter then became to be encouraged in preference to ale.

Brewers' Hall is a handsome edifice, the entrance to which is through

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a large paved court, having the front of the hall on the north side, composed of a rich basement approaching to the Tuscan order. The upper story is of red brick.

The hall room contains a square window, dated 1774. It is bordered with ears of barley enclosing the arms of England; of Richard Platt, Esq., benefactor, 1599; Henry, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, twice master; an emblem of the branch of a fig-tree, with red fruit; Dame Alice Owen, benefactress, 1614; and beneath, the arms of Samuel, Lord Hawley, four times master.

The withdrawing room is ornamented by a large eastern window, in which are the arms of London, and of St. Thomas à Becket, impaling those of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Three oval windows on the north side are also filled with painted glass. On the south wall is an oval tablet, adorned with carved work, purporting that "The Right Worshipful Sir Samuel Starling, knight and alderman, a worthy member of the Brewers' Company, did wainscot this parlour in the year 1670: the said Sir Samuel Starling being then lord mayor of the city of London."

### PENSIONERS' HALL, CHARTER HOUSE.

Before the entrance is a small portico bearing the arms of James I.; to the right is a buttress and two small arched windows with lancet-shaped mullion; above them two small arched windows; and over the door a window, with nine divisions; at the south end there is a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a smaller one. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. The interior is a large room of the style of architecture prevalent during the reign of Elizabeth; the galleries are well ornamented, and the whole painted of a stone colour.

### POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Among the number of monuments contained in this part of the stupendous and solemn fabric of St. Peter's, are those dedicated to the memory of Milton, Gray, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir Archibald Campbell, John Roberts, Esq., and one "To the memory of David Garrick, who died in the year 1779, at the age of sixty-three.

"To paint fair Nature by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakspeare rose—then to expand his fame
Wide o'er this 'breathing world,' a Garrick came.
Though sunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius bade them breathe anew;

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Though like the bard himself in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick called them back to day;
And till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.—PRATT.

"This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797.

"WEBBER, Fecit."

Garrick is represented as throwing aside a curtain, and discovering a medallion of Shakspeare, to show his superior power to unveil the beauties of that poet. Tragedy and Comedy are assembled with their respective attributes to witness and approve the scene.

## SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET.

ALTHOUGH retaining its original appellation of Serjeants' Inn, this place cannot be considered otherwise than as a respectable court, which is entered by a pair of handsome iron gates. It appears to have been occupied by the serjeants at law as early as the year 1412, when it was demised as follows: "Unum messuagium cum gardino, in parochia S. Dunstani in Fleet Street, in suburbio civitatis Lond., quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, et in quo Joh. Elleiker, et alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitaruns." This was part of a lease of a portion of the estate belonging to the dean and chapter of York, and granted by them to William Antrobus, citizen and tailor of London, for a term of years at a yearly rent of ten marks. Antrobus is supposed to have been steward to the serjeants, and to have himself occupied part of the inn. This is confirmed by the tenor of a subsequent lease granted by the same landlords to John Wykes, who is stated to inhabit therein.

During the reign of Henry VII. the dean and chapter again demised Serjeants' Inn to Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Robert Norwich, and Thomas Inglefield, king's serjeants, and others, for the term of thirty-one years, at a yearly rent of one hundred and six shillings.

Thus it continued until its destruction by the fire of 1666, after which the lease being renewed, the whole was rebuilt by a voluntary subscription of the serjeants, repaid to them by a mode to which they had previously agreed. The chapel, hall, and kitchen, were erected by the overplus of a sum deposited by seventeen newly-created serjeants, from which four hundred pounds had been deducted for their feast.

The remaining portions of the structure were rebuilt at the joint expense of Lord Chief Justice Kelynge, Sir Thomas Twysden, Sir Chris-

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topher Turner, Sir Thomas Tyrrel, Sir William Wilde, judge, and ten serjeants at law; Brome, Holloway, Ellis, and Wilmot, who caused the east side to be erected; the west by Serjeants Goddard, Turnor, Barton, Bramston, Goodfellow, and Powys.

The inn has within these few years been entirely rebuilt. On the site of the ancient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant structure of stone erected at the charge of the Amicable Society.

This corporation was established by charter, granted by Queen Anne in the year 1700, for the purpose of forming a perpetual Assurance Office, in making provision for wives, children, and other relatives, after an easy, certain, and advantageous manner, with power to purchase lands.

The advantages of becoming members are reduced to the following heads: To clergymen, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, tradesmen, and particularly persons possessed of places or employments for life. To such parents, husbands, wives, and other relatives, whose income is subject to be determined or diminished at their respective deaths, by insuring their lives by means of this society, may claim a right to receive a certain annual sum proportionably to what has been insured.

Adequate advantages are given to married persons, dependants on superiors, persons borrowing money, creditors, &c.

The regulations of the society are, that all persons at the time of their admission are to be between the ages of twelve and forty-five, and must then appear to be in a good state of health.

Persons living in the country may be admitted by certificates and affidavits. Every claimant is empowered to put in a new life in the room of the deceased within twelve calendar months next after the end of the current year, for which his or her claim shall be allowed as often as the same shall happen, upon paying a certain entrance. Any person may have two or three several insurances or numbers on one and the same life, whereby such persons will be entitled to a claim on each number so insured.

The affairs of the company are managed by a court of directors chosen annually, and the majority of the members assembled at a general court, and are empowered to make laws and ordinances for the good government of the corporation. The charter directs one of the members to be elected registrar, who, being also receiver and accountant, is therefore required to give ample security for the trust reposed in him.

There are other officers belonging to this benevolent institution.

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## APOTHECARIES' HALL.

THE Apothecaries' Company was first incorporated with the Grocers by James I., but such a connexion not answering the purpose, the same monarch afterwards granted the apothecaries a distinct charter, forbidding grocers and others to retail any medicines or drugs, and ordering the sale of such articles to be entirely under the direction of this company; at that time there were only 104 apothecaries' shops in the city of London and suburbs. Various privileges have been granted to them by act of parliament, and no person is allowed to practise as an apothecary in any part of England and Wales, without having first obtained a certificate of his qualifications from the court of examiners belonging to this company. The freehold of the physic garden at Chelsea was presented to them by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that they should annually present to the Royal Society 50 new plants, until the number should amount to 2,000, this condition has been punctually fulfilled, and the specimens are yet preserved in the society's collection.

The hall is a handsome edifice, with a plain front to the street; a gate leads to an open paved court, at the upper end of which is an ascent by a grand flight of steps into the hall room, erected with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the court room and hall are elegantly ornamented with fret-work; and the wall is wainscoted fourteen feet high.

At the east end of the hall is a bust of Gideon de Laune, apothecary to James I., a French refugee, and the cause of the incorporation of this company. Robert Gower, esq., master, 1726. Sir Benjamin Rawlings, sheriff, 1737. Peter Guelsthorp, esq., master, 1701. Henry Smith, esq., master, 1727. William Prowting, master, 1773. Gideon de Laune, esq. George Pile, M. D. Sir John Clarke, master, 1694. Mr. John Lorimer, 1654. Josiah Higden, master, 1763. John Allen, esq. Cornelius Dutch, esq.

There is a handsome Corinthian screen at the south side, on which hang portraits of James I., Charles I., William III., and Mary II. There is also a painting belonging to this company, representing the landing of William III.

The gallery was formerly purposed for a library, but has never been furnished to answer that good intention. The apartments for the officers and servants are well accommodated. Beneath are two extensive laboratories; one chemical, and the other for galenical preparations; where vast quantities of the best medicines are prepared (after the drugs have been exposed a considerable time for the inspection of such of the faculty of physic as choose to view them) for the use of apothecaries and others,

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and particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who make up their chests here.

### LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum, situated at Clapton near Hackney, is a very laudable institution, providing accommodation for three hundred destitute orphans. The building is erected from a classical design of the Grecian Doric order, consisting of four parts, a centre and two wings, and a chapel connected with the latter by a dwarf colonnade. The principal attraction in this elegant structure is the front central building, which is used as a chapel. It is a pure Greek temple, with a portico of the Doric order, bearing an inscription on the frieze, instead of tryglypts, importing that it was instituted in 1813, and erected in 1823. The pediment is plain, but in proper altitude to the order, and has mutules under the corona. The wings are adorned with pilasters at the corners, and the roofs are so arranged as to form pediments to the order. The centre behind the temple accords in elevation with the wings, and has a wide and lofty pediment to give it its proper consequence. The central temple is connected with the wings by a low Doric colonnade, the roof of which affords shelter to an ambulatory below, that leads from the wings to the chapel.

### GAS WORKS, REGENT'S CANAL.

This immense pile of buildings is situated in the parish of St. Pancras, in the road leading to Kentish Town, and near the Regent's Canal. They have a degree of architectural beauty, arising from their intrinsic magnitude. The simplicity of the component parts, and the imposing effect produced by two large circular chimneys that surmount the roofs. The general appearance of the principal front is pleasing, although deviating from the generally received notions of architectural composition by having its centre lower than its sides, which is improved by a slightly projecting centre, and a pediment. The flanks have each a series of circular headed windows in each story, which, similar to the arcades of an ancient aqueduct, are pleasing, from the reduplication of a number of simple parts, which when alone produce scarcely any effect.

### THE FOUNTAIN, GREEN PARK.

The introduction of water either as a mass, or under the more imposing and varied forms of fountains and cascades, conveys a pleasing effect on the senses, as Cowper so beautifully expresses it,

> "When weary they retreat
> To enjoy cool nature in a country seat,
> To exchange the centre of a thousand trades
> For clumps and lawns, and temples and cascades."

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There is nothing further connected with this fountain than the improvements to the ground.

### GRAY'S INN, HALL, CHAPEL, &c.

THE entrance to this respectable inn of court is very unpleasantly situated, and badly contrived; it leads to three very noble squares, called Holborn Court, Field Court, and Gray's Inn Square, which was formerly called Coney Court.

The inn received its denomination from its having been part of the domains belonging to the ancient and noble family of Gray de Wilton, by whom, in the reign of Edward III., it was demised to several students of the law.

By the regulation it is enacted, that the members of the house are to be in commons a fortnight every term. The officers and servants are, a treasurer, steward, a chief, and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier man, a gardener, the steward and chief butler's man, and two porters.

One side of Gray's Inn Square contains a hall, chapel, and library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a plain Gothic edifice. The library is well-furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the principal ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees of grass plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

A range of handsome chambers has been erected, called Verulum Buildings; which face the gardens, and are divided from Gray's Inn Lane by a wall.

### THE ANCIENT CONDUIT.

THE subject of our engraving is part of the ancient Conduit formed by Mr. Sutton, and which, until of late years, existed in front of White Conduit House, under which article a further account has been given.

### ALBION CHAPEL.

SITUATED in Moorfields, and facing the end of Fore Street, is Albion Chapel, celebrated as the place where the Rev. A. Fletcher attracted a numerous and elegant congregation. The edifice is entered by a porch, ornamented by pilasters, and two columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature and pediment. The building is crowned with a dome, and is lighted by a series of semi-circular windows.

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### GRECIAN VILLA, REGENT'S PARK.

The plan of the Regent's Park is formed upon a scale of grandeur calculated to eclipse all other modern improvements. The principal object of its erection was the beauty and salubrity of that part of the metropolis by the formation of a spacious area for exercise, for equestrians or pedestrians, the erection of noble mansions for the residence of the higher classes, the construction of markets for the supply of those who live here, and the augmentation of the revenues of the crown, at the expiration of the leases granted for building. In pursuance of these objects, Baker Street has been carried a considerable distance northward, so as to terminate at one of the entrances of the park; a circus called Park Crescent, has been erected at the end of Portland Place, while on the other side of the new road two handsome ranges of buildings form Park Square; several terraces of ornamental architecture have been built on the east, south, and west sides of the park; a lake, equal in magnitude to the Serpentine River, has been formed; and the centre of the park has been embellished with a shrubbery, around which is a circular drive.

The original intention was, that twenty-six detached villas should be erected within the area of the park, and that the ranges of connected buildings should surround the outer boundary; but as the execution of this plan would have tended greatly to destroy the scenery, and to shut out many beautiful views towards Hampstead and Highgate, it has been judiciously relinquished, the number of villas reduced to eight, and the buildings limited to those already executed. Among the architectural beauties of this Park is the

### GRECIAN VILLA,

which is a very neat and elegant structure, in two stories, ornamented by pilasters of the Doric and four columns of the Ionic order supporting an entablature, cornice, and triangular pediment; some shrubbery in front adds greatly to the interest of the building, which is enclosed by an iron rail.

### PARK VILLAGE, EAST.

Another of the beauties of the Regent's Park, but differing from the general style, these being more of a romantic character, consisting of detached houses of various forms with shrubbery in front, and bounded by a low or dwarf wall.



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### ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—REPOSITORY.

In continuation of the description of this delightful place, from page 17, vol. i., we will turn our attention to the Repository, which is a spacious building erected for the purpose of preserving the health of various animals when the variation of the weather or other causes may render necessary; it also contains an assemblage of tropical birds. Externally, the structure has a very ornamental and picturesque effect. Proceeding along the gravelled path towards the western extremity of the north garden is a range of buildings, among which are the

### DEER STABLES

inclosed by a yard, and containing among other species of deer, some specimens of the Wapeti, remarkable for its size and the amplitude of its branching horns when full grown.

### ELEPHANT STABLES,

situated at the extremity of the northern garden in the Regent's Park, are very extensive, and are built in a style of rustic architecture. Adjoining the stables is a small inclosure which the elephant may measure in two or three turns. Opposite is an inclosure of much greater extent, so as to be almost worthy of the name of a little park or paddock; the fence is of iron, and light but substantial; within the area are a few lime trees, the lower branches of which are much thinned by their foliage being plucked off by the elephant, but the principal enjoyment which this stupendous animal derives, is from an extensive tank of water, of a depth nearly equal to his height, in which he performs his ablutions during the hot season.

### OSTRICH HOUSE.

In this place are contained some remarkably fine specimens of the African ostrich, which are distinguished by their plumage being black. They were sent from Tripoli by Hanmer Warrington, Esq. Also a beautiful female bird from the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry.

### STABLE FOR THE BRAHMIN BULL.

This building has a very pleasing effect from its simplicity; it is of a circular shape and covered with thatch, and although not worthy of particular description, it tends to contribute towards the delightful and instructive objects of the garden.

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## ST. JAMES'S, GARLICK HILL.

In the year 1826, in consequence of the dilapidation of the old church, a new building was required, which was erected by Richard Rothing, sheriff. In 1624, the sum of £700 was expended in repairs, but sharing in the destruction of 1666, was rebuilt in 1683.

The structure is of stone, in length, seventy-five feet, in breadth, forty-five feet, and forty feet high to the roof, the altitude of the steeple being ninety-eight feet. The tower is divided into three stages; in the lowest is a very elegant door, ornamented with double columns of the Corinthian order. In the second stage is an extensive window with a triangular pediment, above which is one of a circular form. In the third story is a window of much larger dimensions, which is surmounted by a cornice supporting a range of open work; from this rises the turret, which is composed of four stages, each decorated with columns, scrolls, and a variety of ornaments.

This church, at present a rectory, was formerly in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster; but coming to the crown upon the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted by Mary I., to the bishop of London and his successors.

Stow records the monuments of the following eminent persons who were buried in the old church.

Mr. Sheriff Rothing, the rebuilder.
Walter Nelle, sheriff in the year 1337.
John Oxenford, mayor in 1341.
John Wroth, mayor in 1361.
John Broomen, alderman in 1474.
Lady Stanley, mother to the earl of Derby.
Countess of Huntingdon.
Lady Herbert, countess of Worcester.
William Vernor, mayor in 1389.
William Moor, mayor in 1395.
Robert Chicheley, mayor in 1421.
James Spencer, mayor in 1543.

Richard Lyons, a celebrated wine merchant, a skilful lapidary, and sheriff, "who was," according to Mr. Weever, "drawn and haled out of his own house, and beheaded in Cheapside, anno 1381, by Wat Tyler, and other rebels."

The same author states that, on the north wall of the church, a monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Stanley, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Strange, son and heir of Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley of Lotham in Lancashire, and earl of Derby.



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Richard Platt, 1600, formerly sheriff of London, founder of a free school and six alms-houses at Aldenham, in the county of Hereford.

Edmund Chapman, Esq., joiner to queen Elizabeth, and keeper of the armoury at Greenwich, a benefactor to the parish, as well as to several prisons and hospitals. He died May 14th, 1588.

Among the rectors of note occurs Arthur Bulkeley, D.D., who was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, in 1541. This prelate sold five bells from his cathedral, and Godwin, in his Lives of the Bishops, says "that going to the sea-shore to see them shipped off, he had not set three steps on his return home before he was struck with blindness, and so continued during the rest of his life."

Near this church stood an extensive mansion of stone called Ormond Place, the inn of the earls of Ormond, who were paternally descended from Hervey Walter, a great baron in the reign of Henry II., and grandson of Richard de Tonbridge baron of Dunmow, and lord of Baynard's castle. This baron had five sons. Theobald, his second son, was a person of great consideration in those times. His son of the same name was in high favour with Richard I. who advanced him to the office of chief butler of Ireland. The office was of such importance that the holder transferred the name to the surname of the family. His son, James Butler, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, &c., and was created earl of Ormond, in Ireland, by Edward III., whence descended the noble family of Butler, dukes and earls of Ormond, and other branches.

There is not any record stating the manner in which Ormond house came into the possession of the crown. But in the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV., he presented to queen Elizabeth the town, park, and manor of Greenwich, in the county of Kent. He also gave her this tenement called Ormond Place, with all the appurtenances to the same, situated in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Knightriders-street. In the time of Stow, the historian, the mansion had been taken down and converted, as he expresses it, to divers "fair tenements," the corner house of which was a tavern.

## ST. ANTHOLIN, WATLING STREET.

Although generally known by the title of St. Antholin, the proper name of this church is St. Anthony, from its dedication to a saint of that name, who is said to have been born in Egypt in 261, and to have inherited a large fortune which he distributed among the poor. After this he retired into solitude, founded a religious order, erected many monasteries, and

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died anno 356. Many ridiculous stories are told of his conflicts with the devil, and of his miracles; and seven extant epistles are attributed to him. He is sometimes represented with a fire by his side, signifying that he relieves persons from the inflammation called after his name; but always accompanied by a boar, on account of his having been a swine-herd, and curing all disorders of that animal. Pictures of him placed on the walls of houses have been supposed a preservative from the plague; and the Italians, who do not know the true signification of the fire painted by his side, conclude that he preserves houses from being burnt. Both painters and poets have made very free with this saint and his followers; the former by many ludicrous pictures of his temptations; the latter by a few epigrams on his disciples.

It appears that a cell of St. Anthony of Vienna was founded by Henry II., but when this church was founded is uncertain, although it was re-edified by Thomas Knowles, grocer, mayor, and his son about the year 1399. The south aisle of this church was built at the charge of John Wells, mayor, in the year 1431, and the entire edifice rebuilt in 1513, by John Tate, citizen and mercer.

In the year 1616 it was again repaired and beautified at the cost of £1,000; towards defraying the expense, contributions were bountifully bestowed by Mr. Henry Jay, alderman, Sir William Craven, and others; thus it continued until its destruction by the fire of 1666, and in the year 1682 the present structure was completed.

It is built of stone and the roof covered with lead, the exterior being of the Tuscan order of architecture, in length it is sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-four, and height to the roof, forty-four feet; the steeple, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, is in altitude about one hundred and fifty-four feet, and consists of a neat tower terminated by a beautiful spire, highly ornamented with port-holes, pannels, crockets, &c.

Internally, the roof containing one elliptical cupola, with four port-hole windows, is supported by eight columns of the Composite order. The cupola is adorned with fret-work of festoons, &c., the walls are lined with wainscot to the height of seven feet, and the whole is well pewed. At the west end is a beautiful gallery containing an excellent organ. The pulpit is veneered and ornamented with cherubims, fruit, &c. The altar-piece is of wainscot, and consists of four columns of the Corinthian order, with entablatures and two pediments; the intercolumns are the Lord's prayer, creed, and in the centre the commandments, in frames carved and gilt, surmounted by a glory and three cherubims; above these are the arms of England, on each side are two lamps, &c., the whole beautifully enriched with festoons, fruit, palm branches, &c. The

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communion table consists of a large marble slab placed on a carved frame, and inclosed by a rail and banister. The choir is paved with black and white marble, and on the north side of the church stands a marble font with a carved cover.

The following epitaph was inscribed on a monument in the old church.

Here lieth graven under this stone,
Thomas Knoles, both flesh and bone,
Grocer and alderman, years forty,
Sheriff and twice mayor truly.
And (for he should not lye alone)
Here lieth with him his good wife Jone,
They were together sixty year
And nineteen children they had in fear.

Opposite St. Antholin's church is a street denominated Tower Royal, which title is derived from the following circumstance. In ancient times a fortress was erected here, but in what year is not recorded, in which it is supposed king Stephen lodged. During the reign of Edward I. it was used as the residence of Simon Beawmes. According to Froisard, it was called the Royal in the parish of St. Michael de Pater-noster, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III., and that monarch granted it in the forty-third year of his reign to his college of St. Stephen, Westminster, by the name of his inn called the Royal, in the city of London, of the value of twenty pounds per annum. That it was a place of great strength is evident from the circumstance of the princess Joan, mother of Richard II. making it a place of retirement when the rebels under Wat Tyler had gained possession of the Tower of London. The Tower Royal at this time was named the Queen's wardrobe. In the year 1386, Leon I., king of Armenia, having been driven from his realm by the invasion of the Tartars, visited Richard in this palace, and received very considerable presents from the king of England and the nobility, besides a pension of £1,000 yearly, during his life.

It does not appear by what means this mansion reverted to the crown, but it was afterwards granted by Richard III. to his friend and supporter John, the first duke of Norfolk, and it is probable that the Tower Royal continued in the possession of his family until the attainder of his grandson Thomas, in the reign of Henry VIII., after which the palace was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth converted into stabling for the king's horses, and ultimately divided into tenements, which were consumed by the fire in 1666, though the remembrance of its former consequence is still preserved in the name.

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### CROSBY HALL.—INTERIOR.

ALTHOUGH a description of this beautiful specimen of ancient architecture has been given, we cannot refrain from again alluding to this structure, as it is almost the only remains of the magnificent civic palaces of our forefathers. The portion selected for our engraving is taken from the second floor, and comprises a view of its noble elliptical chesnut roof, which is divided into quadrangular compartments. A further account of this place will be found in Volume I. page 158.

### PART OF THE WEST SIDE OF REGENT STREET.

THERE is not another city in the world which can boast of a street possessing the architectural beauties of Regent Street, which has been justly termed a continuation of palaces. The houses are so contrived as to partake of the double character of the shop and the private house, and can be used for either as circumstances may require. We will first direct our attention to part of the west side of the street, which is ornamented by a continued series of pilasters, of the Corinthian order, supported by an entablature and projecting cornice, above which is a neat blocking course and balustrade; between the pilasters are the windows, those in the basement story occupying the entire space, those of the first floor are divided into three compartments crowned with an angular pediment; the windows of the third story are plain; the centre like the wings projects slightly, and is distinguished by a neat triangular pediment.

### PART OF THE EAST SIDE OF REGENT STREET.

THE basement story of these houses projects from the other portions which are adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order crowned with entablament, balustrade, &c. The centre and wings are embellished with three-quarter columns, those at the angle double; a compass pediment is placed above the columns of the centre.

### ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

THE first church that stood on this spot after that erected as a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was called St. Mary Matfellon; a name which has produced many singular conjectures respecting its origin. In an old French heraldic book at the British Museum is the emblazoned arms of a family of the name of Mathefellon, which appears conclusive in fixing the derivation of Matfellon, and it is corroborated by Stow, who says he has records in which the parish is termed, villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon, dated 21 Richard II. It is, therefore, extremely probable that some of the above family were the ancient lords of the manor, and that it bore their name. However, its true name appears to have

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been derived from the Hebrew or Syriac word Matfel, which signifies a woman who has lately brought forth a son, alluding to Mary's being delivered of Jesus Christ, so that the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, though it afterwards attained the ancient title of Whitechapel, which was also given to the street at the end of which it is situated, from the colour of the walls of the church.

The old church was taken down in the year 1673, in consequence of its dilapidated condition, and the present edifice soon after erected in its place. The building is nearly square, and is separated into three aisles by four circular and four square columns. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch similar to those of transepts, nearly plain; this intersects that of the nave; two others on the sides inclose small Venetian clerestery windows; pilasters on the north and south walls support the entablatures of the columns, between which are large Venetian windows. The galleries do not interfere with the pillars; that containing the organ is remarkably handsome, supported by pillars of the Composite order, and has a rich carving in front representing David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons.

The organ is inclosed by a splendid case profusely carved and enriched with six figures of Fames, &c., gilt. The altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of Lapis Lazuli, supporting a pediment elegantly carved and gilt. In the east wall is a window which has been closed, and inscribed with I. H. S. surmounted with a cross, in place of a painting which represented Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Petersborough, as Judas in the last supper, and was generally attributed to the political malice of Dr. Welton, the non-juring rector of this church, and occasioned the following advertisement.

"Whereas there is a new altar-piece, or painting, put up in the chancel of the church of Whitechapel, within the diocese of London, belonging to the rector of the said parish, who is drawn as sitting in an elbow-chair in priest's gown and band, and other appearances of a dignified clergyman of the church of England; these are to give notice, that if any person or persons will discover who was the designer and director of that impious fancy, they, or either of them, shall have ten guineas reward immediately paid, upon information and evidence so given in order to prosecute any profane fellow concerned in it, by me."

"Willoughby Willey."

On the north wall is a monument with the figure of a female reclining on the base of a sarcophagus, with the following inscription.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Robert Markham, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, George III., and Rector of this Parish, who

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died September 25, 1780, aged fifty-nine years. In testimony of the high esteem in which they held his character as a zealous pastor of a numerous flock, as an earnest and orthodox preacher of the gospel, as a truly pious and benevolent man, as a peace-maker, and a spiritual father and friend, his parishioners have erected this monument.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. Psalm cxii. 6.

Directly opposite is a plain tablet, inscribed

In Memory of Thomas Dickson, M.D., F.R.S., born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, twenty-five years Physician to the London Hospital; a man of singular probity, loyalty, and humanity, kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him, learned and skilful in his profession, un-feed by the poor. He lived to do good, and died a Christian believer, June 1, 1784, aged fifty-eight.

His sorrowing and only daughter caused this monument to be erected.

There were no Rectors of peculiar eminence, except Dr. Robert Markham, whose character is so justly pourtrayed on his monument; and in whom the piety, virtue, and benevolence of the Christian were most peculiarly united. His attendance to his duty, even in the latter period of his life, while labouring under the weakness of a severe asthma, was constant and regular; and his earnest attention in propagating the true principles of the Christian religion, among the younger branches of his parishioners, will hold his remembrance dear to posterity. By his charity and benevolence, though possessed of a good patrimony, and of respectable family, being brother to the venerable Archbishop of York, he died in very inferior circumstances.

"This church was a rectory in the gift of the minister of Stepney, in the year 1329, in whose successors the patronage continued until 1711; when it was purchased by the principal and scholars of King's and Brazennose Colleges, Oxford, in whom the advowson still remains."*

In digging a family vault in the year 1770, in a burial ground at Church Lane, Whitechapel, a stone was found six feet under the ground one end almost sunk, and the face bearing the following inscription lying uppermost.

D. M
IVL. VALIVS
MIL. LEG. XXVV
AN. XL. H.S.E.
C. A. FLAVIO.
ATTIO. FER

* Hughson's London.

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The stone was presented by Mr. Langford, Baptist Minister in Black Fields, Southwark, on whose leasehold it was found, to the late Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, for that collection; but the Dr. neglecting to deposit it there, it was returned by his executors to the donor.

## ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE.

It is probable that Queenhithe existed in the time of the Saxons under the name of Eldred's Hithe, it was one of the places for ships and large boats to discharge their lading of corn, fish, and other provisions, for the convenience of the inhabitants. In course of time it came into possession of the Crown, and was granted to William de Ipres by king Stephen, who gave the farm and heritage to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, upon certain conditions. Upon its again reverting to the Crown, king John presented it as part of his royal demesne, to his queen Alianore, from which it derived its name.

Henry III., in the ninth year of his reign, commanded the constable of the Tower of London to arrest the ships of the Cinque Ports on the river Thames, and compel them to bring their corn only to Queenhithe. Two years after an order was issued to distrain all fish offered to be sold in any part of the city, except at Queenhithe. During the twenty-eighth year an inquisition was made before William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jerome of Caxton, justices itinerant, sitting at the Tower of London, to the following effect.

"Our Lord the king Henry the Third commanded Lord William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jerome of Caxton, his fellow justices itinerants, at the Tower of London, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the said Henry, son of king John, that with all diligence, and by all the ways they could, they cause inquiry to be made, what customs belonged to the Queen's Heth, London, the year next before the war moved between the Lord John, his father, and the Barons of England; and when it shall appear to them concerning those customs, and others which belonged to the aforesaid Heth, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all solicitude and carefulness they can, to reform the said Heth to its due state, and that the customs in the same be held in the time aforesaid.

"Before which provost and justices it was convicted by the mayor and aldermen of the city, that in the time aforesaid were three customs belonging to the foresaid Heth, to wit:

"Of every sieve, that is, a measure containing five quarters, of salt that shall belong to a man that is a foreigner, or to any one of the Five Ports, and shall land and cure wheresoever it be within Worepath and Anedeheth,

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(from the east part of the feet of Barking in Essex, to near Westminster), or beyond 2d. at farm of the said Heth.

"Also, if any citizen of London have part in the same sieve of salt he shall have nothing of his portion. But the residue that belongs to strangers, shall give custom according to the quantity of his ware.

"Also, if any bring from abroad, herrings, corn or such like, together with salt, in one ship, it hath been lawful for the queen's bailiff to take a ——— part of the foresaid catels.

"Also, if any bring from abroad, and also from the Five Ports come with salmon, if he shall bring an hundred or more, he shall give two salmon to the queen's farm.

"And if he shall land them at the Queen's soke (or court) he shall give one of the best and one of the middling sort.

"And if he shall bring less than an hundred, he shall give according to the quantity of the thing, to the fourth part.

"And if he shall bring less than the fourth part he shall give nothing but standage.

"Also, of salt milvel (a sort of fish), the same custom is to be taken at the queen's farm in the same soke, which the sheriff takes for the king's use at Billingsgate.

"Also, if a stranger, and also any for the Five Ports, shall bring in his ship white herrings salted, in the queen's soke, a hundred is to be taken out of the ship, and if any of the citizens have a part with him, nothing to be taken from his portion.

"Also, whatsoever stranger brings the first red herring not frailed, he he shall give an hundred herrings. And others who shall come with the same kind of herrings, whether they are frailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole year, besides the standage of the ship.

"Also, if any foreigner shall buy salmon or milvels salted in the ship, and shall put it into another ship; for every thousand, he shall an half-penny.

"Also concerning salmon and milvel bought in shops situated in the same soke, of every hundred is to be taken two-pence, as was before said concerning the ships.

"Also, of herrings bought in shops, of every thousand is to be taken an half-penny.

"Also every kind of fresh fish, coming in the queen's soke, the same custom is to be taken, which is taken of the same kind of fish at the Queen's Farm at London Bridge.

"Also of every ship which saileth within Orlokes, is to be taken two-pence at the Queen's Farm, unless it be of London, or of the Five Ports.

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"Also of a ship that saileth with tholl (sufferance) is to be taken an half-penny.

"Also of every shout (shoot) coming down in the Queen's soke with corn, to be taken one penny, ob. But if with wood without corn, one penny.

"All customs before written, are to be kept and held as well in the port of Dowegate, as Queenhithe, for the lord the king's use.

"Also, corn which landeth between the gutter of the Guildhall, of the men of Colen (the Stilyard) and the Archbishop of Canterbury's soke, i.e. near Blackfriars, is not wont to be measured by another quartern, than by the quartern of the queen's soke.

"Also, it belongeth to the queen's bailiff to take scawynge in "selda Wyntm," for the queen's use under the same form as the sheriff of London takes scawynge elsewhere in London for the king's use.

"Also, if any withdraw his custom, and depart from the city with the same custom, he falls into the mercy of the bailiffs.

"Also, if any offer to pay his custom to the bailiff or his servant and they will not take it, although he depart from the city, he is not to be amerced.

"Also, all assizes of the city, in the hustings, provided and ordained for the amendment of the city, are to be ordained and observed in the queen's soke, and therefore it is a custom that the lord the king have his seizen of all the foresaid customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same mayor and citizens.

"Afterwards came the bailiffs of the same Heth and complained, that after the foresaid acknowledgement, fourteen foreign ships landed with fish at Billingsgate, which ought to have landed at the foresaid Heth, and therefore the custom is, that, if any foreign ship land elsewhere in the form aforesaid, than at the foresaid Heth, it is in the king's mercy to wit, at forty shillings

FORFEITURE.

"Let this punishment have place, until one month after the feast of St. Michael, this year, and in the mean time, according to the transgression, provision is made for inflicting an heavier fine if they will not observe the foresaid form.

"Afterwards came the mayor and citizens, and say that six ships of strangers with all salt-fish, in foreign spindler boats landed at the Heth, in the foresaid time. But ships which were the citizens of London, landed elsewhere, where they would, and therefore let the king have his seizin."

By such laws as these, did this weak and profligate monarch cramp and harass the trade of the citizens.

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Queenhithe afterwards came into the possession of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III., but it appears to have been wrongfully detained from the citizens: for upon an inquisition appointed by the justices, the 3rd of Edward I., the following presentment was made: "That the Queenhithe was some time belonging to the city of London, and how it came to the Earl of Cornwall and his heirs they knew not, nor by what warrant; and that it was worth per annum £52." Also, "that king John, father of lord king Henry, gave Queenhithe to Alianore, then queen of England, and was had of the king's demesne all his time; but, from that time till now, the Earl of Cornwall and his heirs held it, and still did hold it against the crown and disinherisons of the king, as it seemed to them, but by what warrant they knew not." Although so nearly allied to the king, this Earl of Cornwall often joined with the discontents, and therefore, though Queenhithe might, by right, have been the queen's inheritance, the earl, by threats and violence, obtained the property and perquisites. Not long before this the citizens had purchased of the Earl the rent of the Hythe, and upon some affront given by them, the Earl violently resumed the property. However, in consequence of the above presentment and remonstrance, the charge of Queenhithe was committed to the care of the sheriffs of London.

In 1302 it was found, on the oath of divers men, "that bakers, brewers, and others buying their corn at Queenhithe, should pay for measuring, porterage, and carriage, for every quarter of corn whatsoever; from thence to Westcheap, to St. Antholin's Church, to Horse-shoe Bridge, and to Wolfesgate Street, in the parish of Allhallows the Less, one half-penny farthing. And from the said Hithe to Fleet Bridge, to Newgate, to Crepelgate, and as far as Berchevers Lane, upon Cornhill, and as far as Eastcheap, and Billinsgate, one penny; and from this Hithe of the queen, through all streets and lanes beyond the foresaid places, even to the bars of the suburbs, one penny farthing."

The measurer or meter was to have under him eight chief master meters, every master to have under him three porters, each of whom was to find one horse and seven sacks, or to abjure his office.

At this time Queenhithe was a place of such extensive resort for vessels with corn, besides fish, salt, fuel, and all other merchandise, that these men maintained themselves and their cattle in a very comfortable manner by their labour. But in the days of Stow, "the bakers of London and other citizens, travel into the countries and buy their corn of the farmers at the farmers' prices."

In the first years of his reign, Edward II. gave to Margaret, wife of Peter de Gaveston, the sum of £43. 12s. 9¾d., out of the rents of Queenhithe.

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Jan. 1525, during the mayoralty of Sir William Bailey, John Cooke, of Gloucester, mercer, gave to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their heirs for ever, "one great barge in which two great corn mills were made and placed; which barge and mills were set in and upon the stream of the river of Thames, within the jurisdiction and liberties of the City of London. And also he gave to the said city all such timbers, boards, stones, iron, &c., provided for marking, mending, and repairing of the said barge and mills: in reward whereof the mayor gave him fifty shillings directly, and fifty pounds yearly during his life; and if the said Cooke deceased before Joan his wife, then she to have forty marks a year during her life."

In the year 1554, Sir John Lion, mayor, by his will gave £100 towards a large house lately built for stowage of corn, craned out of lighters and barges.

Opposite to Queenhithe wharf is the parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, formerly called de Cornhithe. Its history is very deficient; for there does not appear any particular account of it till Stephen Spilman, a mercer alderman, chamberlain, and sheriff of London, bequeathed, in 1404, lands to his family, his goods to pious uses, and the foundation of a chantry here: he was buried in the choir.

This church was repaired in 1615, but sharing the effects of the great fire, was rebuilt in the year 1676, by Sir Christopher Wren. The roof is square, and covered with tile, the walls, with which also the church is paved, except the chancel, which is paved with marble and purbeck: the body is divided into three aisles. In the interior the roof is quadrangular, bounded with fret-work. The walls are ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops, and handsome arched a ndcircular windows. At the west end is a gallery, with an oak front, and containing an excellent organ: the pulpit and pews are also of oak. The altar-piece is painted in perspective; the inter-columns are the commandments, supported with the portraits of Moses and Aaron, between the creed and paternoster, sustained by two angels. Above the decalogue are two attic pilasters and an arch, under which is a glory, and below that the words, "Sursum Corda;" the whole enriched with festoons.

The dimensions of the church are: length seventy-two feet, breadth forty, and altitude thirty-nine, and that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, is about 135 feet; on the top of the spire is a vane, imitating a full-rigged ship, in allusion to the ancient port of Queenhithe.

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### INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of an extensive room and several commodious apartments; the speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the accommodation of the members ascend gradually one above another, as in a theatre; and there are galleries where strangers are permitted to sit and hear the debates.

At the upper end of this room is a raised seat for the speaker, before him is a table at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand; just below the chair, and on either side, as well as below in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously: the speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the representatives for the city of London, who, the first day of every new parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit together on the right hand of the chair next the speaker. For a further description, see vol. i. p. 25, 26.

### EAST AND WEST SIDES OF REGENT STREET.

The portions of this grand street selected for our engravings, are in continuation of those already alluded to. But although differing in form, the description will be nearly the same; it will be therefore useless to continue it; we will, therefore, turn our attention to

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HOLLOWAY,

erected from designs by Mr. Barry, is an excellent specimen of the pure ancient English architecture; like St. Paul's church, Ball's Pond, it is composed of a nave and two aisles, with pointed windows, and separated by dwarf buttresses; the church is further adorned with a substantial square tower, with angular buttresses surmounted by crocketted pinnacles. It is built after the ancient method of brick and stone, which is as durable in principle as it is pleasing and handsome in appearance.

### CHAPEL OF EASE, WEST HACKNEY.

This church, dedicated to St. John, is an extensive and massy edifice, its principal ornament being a portico of the Doric order, raised upon a flight of steps and supporting a noble entablature, and triangular pediment, very similar to the portico of Covent Garden Theatre. Although in itself a good copy from a Grecian temple, its effect is destroyed by the wings and a bell tower rising from it.

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## WEST SMITHFIELD.

The derivation of the name of Smithfield is uncertain, but the addition of West is to distinguish it from a place of the same denomination at the eastern end of the city. A portion of it was formerly called "The Elms," from its being covered with elm trees, and was used as a place of execution for malefactors until the year 1219.

When the spirit of religious persecution began to appear in this metropolis, Smithfield was selected for the scene of martyrdom. Here the martyr Latimer preached patience to Friar Forest, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying Henry's supremacy: and to this place Cranmer compelled the amiable Edward, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send Jane Bocher, a silly woman, to the stake. Although not quite so blood-thirsty as her sister Mary, the "most gracious" queen Elizabeth could also burn people for religion. Two Dutchmen, anabaptists, suffered in Smithfield during the year 1575; although this is the only instance of Elizabeth's exerting the prerogative of the writ de Hœretico comburendo. Her highness preferred the halter; her sullen sister, fire and faggot; not that it can be denied but Elizabeth made a very free use of the terrible act of her twenty-seventh year; 168 suffered in her reign at London, York, in Lancashire, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being priests, of harbouring priests, or of being converts. The balance, however, is against her sister in the article of persecution, particularly by the agonizing death of fire; for the smallest number estimated to have suffered during the short reign of Mary amounts to 277.

In the year 1530, a most disgusting execution took place here in boiling a wretch to death, named John Roose, for attempting to destroy Bishop Fisher: during the cook's absence, he threw a quantity of poisonous ingredients into some gruel prepared for the bishop's family, and the poor of Lambeth parish; the bishop's abstinence on that day saved his life; but of seventeen who were poisoned two died, and the rest never recovered their health.

The second instance of this kind occurred in 1541, when Margaret Davis was executed in the same manner for poisoning her mistress and several other persons.

In the forty-eighth year of the reign of Edward III., "Dame Alice Perrars, the king's concubine, as lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheapside, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came to West Smithfield, and then began a great just, which lasted seven days.

"Also in the ninth of Richard II. was the like great riding from the

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Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horse's bridle; and in the morning began jousts in Smithfield, which lasted three days. Henry of Darby, the duke of Lancaster's son, the lord Beaumont, sir Simon Binley, and sir Paris Courtney distinguished themselves on this occasion.

"In the year 1393, the seventeenth of Richard II., certain lords of Scotland came into England to get honour by force of arms. The earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to joust with him; and so they rode certain courses, but not the full challenge; for the earl of Mar was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall, so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at York.

"Loose serving-men would commonly meet here and make uproars and quarrels; insomuch that it was many years called Ruffians' Hall, being the usual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that swords and bucklers were used; when every serving-man carried a buckler at his back, which was suspended by the hilt or pommel of his sword hanging before him.

"Between Hosier Lane and Cow Lane, in Smithfield, anciently, was a large pool of water called Smithfield Ford, or horse pool, from the watering of horses there, and to the south-west of which in Cow Lane, where St. John's court is situate, stood the gallows, or public place of execution, denominated the elms, from the great quantity of such trees growing in that neighbourhood. But the gallows being removed to the west end of the suburbs, this part of Smithfield was soon erected into streets, lanes, &c., among the first of which buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden edifice denominated High hall, formerly standing in the said St. John's court. This ancient structure of wood and stone was the city residence of the prior of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the custody of Sir Harry Featherstone, wherein the said house is denominated Sempringham Head house.

"King Henry II. granted to the adjoining priory the privilege of a fair to be kept at Bartholomew tide on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates that were locked every night, and watched for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street or lane, afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still retains the name of Cloth Fair. A court of pied poudre was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

"The fair kept here, instead of three days was at length prolonged to



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a fortnight, and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity; and, which was worse, in debauchery, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for Christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore the magistracy, often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only according to which it was first granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made, and at a court of common council in June, the said year, the order was confirmed, whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandises, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed.

"The excellent regulations, however, in the year 1806, through the wise management of alderman Shaw, during his respected mayoralty, sufficiently evinced that the community might be enabled to enjoy the usual exhibitions and entertainments without indecorum or injury to their persons or property, more especially when it is considered what a revenue the toll produces to the city chambers."

Mr. Ralph, in his "Review of Public Buildings," speaking of the filthy condition of Smithfield, observes, "It is true, the use which is made of it as a market is something of an excuse for it, and in some degree atones for the want of that decency that would improve it so much; yet it is my opinion, that ways and means might be found to make it tolerable at least, and an obelisk, pyramid or statue in the centre, defended with handsome and substantial rails, would go a great way in so desirable a project."

Smithfield always was, and still continues, a market-place for cattle, hay, and straw, an account of the consumption of which will be found in Vol. I.

### LOCK HOSPITAL.

THE Lock Hospital, situated near Hyde Park Corner, is a very neat structure, with a slightly projecting centre and wings. It contains three stories independently of the sur-basement story, the first and second divided by a double string course, and the second and third by a pannel containing the name of the building and date of its institution.

### HANOVER TERRACE.

ANOTHER of the splendid embellishments of Regent's Park, was erected from designs by Mr. Nash. It has a centre and two wings of the Doric

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order, the acroteria of which are surmounted by statues and various sculptural ornaments. The central building is crowned by a well-proportioned pediment, having its tympanum embellished with statues, &c. The stories of the mansions are lofty and elegantly finished, and the domestic arrangements of the various rooms convenient, and laid out in a masterly style.

## CROYDON OLD CHURCH.

Croydon stands on the edge of Banstead Downs, and is a handsome market town at the distance of ten miles from the metropolis, situated in an extensive parish supposed to be about thirty-six miles in circumference, and containing eight hamlets. The town had a market on Wednesdays, procured by archbishop Kilwardby, as early as the reign of Edward I., and a fair, which lasted nine days; another market on Thursdays, granted to Archbishop Reynolds by Edward II., and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew, which is held on the 2nd of October, and continued the three following days; a third market, the only one of the three now continued, was granted by Edward III. to archbishop Statford, and a fair on the feast of St. John the Baptist.

According to Doomsday Book, the manor of Croydon belonged at the time of the conquest to archbishop Lanfranc. Croydon Park, of which the famous Sir William Walworth was keeper in the time of Richard II., was given by archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, but it reverted again to the archbishop by another grant in the reign of Edward VI.

The derivation of the name, like the foundation of the town, is uncertain; its original title of Croindene, signifies a valley of sheep, Croin meaning sheep, and Dene a valley. Another conjecture is, that it is compounded of the old Norman or French word Craye, or Craie, chalk, and the Saxon word Dim, which means a hill, and thus the signification would be a town near chalk-hill.

The foundation of Croydon Church must be very ancient, as there are records of one existing prior to the conquest. The present edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist is a very beautiful and stately gothic structure. It has a lofty square tower of flint and stone, supported by well proportioned buttresses at each angle; upon the top are four beautiful pinnacles with a vane upon each. The church consists also of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels; for space and convenience it stands unrivalled by any church in the district. The pews are neat and well distributed; there are galleries on three sides. This church is also distinguished by one of the finest organs in the kingdom, built by Avery and



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erected in the year 1794. The length of the nave is 76 feet, that of the middle chancel 54 feet; that of the church with the aisles is 74 feet. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight clustered columns and pointed arches, between which are several grotesque heads and ornaments. In the middle chancel are twelve ancient wooden stalls of various workmanship. On the north side of it is a very neat vestry, and in the middle of the chancel before the altar stands a brass eagle with expanded wings on a neat pedestal of brass.

Much has also been added to the appearance and beauty of the interior, the ancient gothic screens which separated the nave, aisles, and church, have been taken away, the pulpit removed to a more conspicuous situation; the middle chancel, with that dedicated to St. Nicholas, seated with new and handsome pews, the beautiful monuments cleaned and restored, the casings cut away from the fine clustered columns, and their sculpture opened to public view, which gives it on entrance a cathedral-like appearance, grand and magnificent. During the execution of which works there was discovered from St. Nicholas's chantry an entrance or doorway into a circular stair-case in the south-east column of the nave, which probably led to a rood-loft.

In the steeple is a melodious ring of eight bells, with chimes, which play a psalm tune every six hours; and a clock also, which strikes upon the great bell. These bells were in 1816 newly hung, and had new frames at an expense of nearly £450. On the top of the steeple, at the south-east corner, hangs the saint's bell; which is tolled for prayers on the week days, and is used as an alarm bell, and to give notice of fires.

There were formerly two chantries in the church of Croydon; that of St. Mary, and that of St Nicholas; the first dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded before the year 1402, by Sir Reginald Cobham de Sterresburgh, and it appears that the foundation was completed in his life-time; for in his will, bearing date September 8th, 1400, and proved at Canterbury before archbishop Arundel on the 8th of July, 1403, no mention is made of it. The incumbent was to pray for the repose of the soul of the said Sir Reginald, of his wife Joan and those of his children, and of all faithful Christian people. The founder vested the presentage of his chantry priest in twelve of the principal inhabitants of Croydon. The other chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded for the repose of the soul of John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, and that of William Oliver, vicar of Croydon, before the year 1443. The presentage of the incumbent seems to have continued in the family of the Weldens or Waldens, who appear by their several presentations to have been the true patrons.

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This church also contains three chaste and beautiful monuments dedicated to the memories of John Whitgift, Thomas Warham, and archbishop Sheldon, but the limits of this work will not enable us to add a description of them.

### CROYDON NEW CHURCH,

called St. James's chapel, Croydon common, is built with fine white brick, and stone dressings, in the gothic style. The intention of the architect (Mr. Wallace) seems to have been the mode of building prevalent during the reign of the first Edward.

The elevation of the west front is made in breadth into three divisions by buttresses, giving the appearance of a nave and side aisles; the central division is nearly occupied by the tower; in the side divisions are lofty windows of two lights made by a single mullion, with a quatre-foil in the head of the arch; above this is a raking cornice, decorated with grotesque masks, and a parapet; and at the angles of the design are duplicated buttresses ending in a square shaft capped with an acuted pedimental finish to each face, forming an obtuse pinnacle.

The tower commences with a pointed arched entrance with richly moulded architrave, the moulding springing from two columns attached to each joint, a pedimental cornice sustained on bustos of a king and queen, and ending in a finial, crowns the arch; the breadth of the tower is bounded by buttresses in three heights, and the elevation is made in the like number of stories; the second story contains a window with two lights, above this window is a blank space intended for a dial, it is covered with a lofty pedimental cornice springing from two niches, and furnished with a cross. The third story of the tower is clear of the main building, and has a lancet window of three lights in each face.

The flanks of the church are uniform. A portion of the western extremity equal to the breadth of the tower is divided from the rest by a buttress, it contains a pointed entrance with a window above it. The remainder of the design contains six pointed windows rising from a string course. The east end of the church is principally occupied by the chancel and two lobbies: it finishes with a cornice and gable. The vestry has a triple lancet window rising from a string course; on each side the design is bounded by buttresses, in the flank are entrances.

The interior consists of a nave and chancel, without side aisles to either. The ceiling of the nave is nearly horizontal, rising to a cone ridge in the centre. The chancel is separated from the nave by a bold arch, and is ceiled in imitation of stone, and ribbed. The altar screen, which divides the dado of the east window, is made into three divisions by piers ending in pinnacles, and finished by a cornice. The pulpit and desks

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are situated at a short distance from the piers of the chancel. This church was commenced on the 16th of May 1827; it is calculated to accommodate 800 persons in free seats, and 400 in pews, making a total of 1200.

## CROYDON PALACE.

In the account given by Dr. Ducarel of this ancient edifice, is comprised the following description: "I now come to the palace, and must observe that the manor of Croydon hath belonged ever since the conquest to the archbishops of Canterbury, who have for a long time been possessed of a house in this town; and this first house, I apprehend, stood on the very spot where the present does, which had been substituted in the room of the former.

"The east and west sides of the great court are the oldest brick buildings I remember to have seen; the doors and windows are narrow at the top. The rooms on the west side up stairs (next to a passage which leads to all the chambers) are square, consisting of a little window and chimney only; those on the east side are of the same size, but have a closet adjoining to several of them without any chamber.

"In this last side there are several staircases; the west side has but one, and that is all the difference I can find between these two, which I suppose were built at the same time; the east side being probably designed for constant attnedants, and the west for strangers who came here casually. The form of these two buildings, the make of the doors and windows, the very little ones next the church-yard, in short, the whole taken together, sufficiently denote the antiquity, and incline me to think that these two sides are the oldest brick buildings in the palace, and that they were built some time in the beginning of Henry VI.

"I now come to the hall, which has been greatly improved by his present grace (archbishop Herring). The portico thereof appears to be much older than the hall itself, from the make of the arches of the doors, which are of the old mitred or pointed sort.

"The butlery and kitchen adjoining to it appear to me, by the make of the windows and the form of the building, not older than the time of king Richard II. By whom they were built I have not been able to discover.

"The next great room to be taken notice of is the guard-chamber, probably built by Archbishop Arundel, whose arms appear on the north gable, joining those of the see of Canterbury, and also by themselves upon the south gable of the same room, where are likewise to be seen in

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the window the arms of Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Laud, Juxon, and Shelden, who very likely repaired this room and the palace from time to time, I therefore think this guard-chamber was built in the reign of king Henry IV., or the beginning of that of king Henry V., at the latest.

"I now come to the dining-room, and shall consider that the adjoining apartments, the rooms, and the offices underneath, as being one body of buildings. The dining-room is of brick, the ceilings of some of the rooms underneath are of wood, and very low; and the windows below stairs but small; and though they are not of the same make as those of the east and west sides of the great court, yet I take this building to be near as old, and to have been built some time in the reign of king Henry VI. It hath been so frequently repaired and altered by the several archbishops of this see, that there are few or no marks left to ascertain the time when it was first erected.

"The long gallery was rebuilt by Archbishop Rooke. As to the chapel, there were formerly two, if not three, in this palace. In the Register I meet with some ordinations in the principal chapel, and some in the chapel of the manor of Croydon, and in the time of Archbishop Courtney. I find one ordination in the private chapel, towards the garden, lately built by him. The present chapel stands so conveniently, that I presume it is situated where the principal one formerly stood. Who built it I know not, but it was certainly beautified and improved by the Archbishops Laud and Juxon, whose arms are placed in several parts of it.

"I must not omit the gateway and porter's lodge, which I take to be no older than the time of king Henry VII., at least the gateway does in my opinion greatly resemble the gateway of that age."

The palace is now occupied by persons engaged in the business of printing linen; and the garden is converted into a bleaching ground.

### ADDSCOMBE HOUSE,

Addscomb or Edgecomb, is situated about a mile from the town on the Shirley Road. This noble mansion in the time of Henry VIII. was in possession of a family of the name of Heron. Thomas Heron died here in 1518; William, his son, a very distinguished Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, died here in 1562; Nicholas Heron, knight, brother to William, died here in 1562. It was afterwards in possession of a gentleman named Tunstall, from a respectable family in the county of Durham; he was gentleman usher and esquire to Queen Anne,

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consort of James I. Through an heiress of the Drapers this estate became by marriage the property of Charles Clark, Esq., of Oakley, one of whose descendants, Charles John, being at Paris at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, there lost his life by the fall of a scaffold at a public show. Ann Mellicat Clark, his sister and heiress, married Emilius Henry Delme, Esq., who has taken the additional name of Radcliffe.

The late earl of Liverpool had a lease of Addiscomb House for life, and made it his ordinary residence; upon his death it was sold to the Honourable the East India Company, by whom it has been improved by the addition of many commodious buildings, and converted into a military academy for cadets.

### CORNWALL TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.

This beautiful pile of buildings is erected from designs by Mr. D. Burton. It consists of a rusticated ground story, which forms a well proportioned basement to the corinthian order of the principal stories; the doors, windows, and the other architectural and sculptured embellishments of this elegant row of houses, bear the same symmetrical proportions, and reflect the greatest credit on the architect, as do the symmetrical row of houses called

### CLARENCE TERRACE,

which consists of three portions, a centre, and two wings connected by the main body of the building. It is in three stories, the basement story being rusticated; the wings are ornamented by pilasters of the Corinthian order, with a bold entablature, &c.; the centre is distinguished by six columns of the same order, finished by an entablature, and crowned with a triangular pediment.

### THE NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

This benevolent institution was founded in 1719, "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts," who are admitted by orders signed by a governor, except in cases of accident, when they are admitted at all hours of the day or night. The present edifice is a beautiful structure erected in the gothic order of architecture, the centre slightly projecting; the entrance is by an arcade of pointed arches, separated by buttresses, crowned with pinnacles above the entrance; and projecting from the centre is a square tower, lighted by three lancet-headed windows, and finished at the angles by buttresses and crocketed pinnacles; the build-

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ing is crowned with battlements, and lighted by windows finished with a cornice, and divided into two lights by a single mullion.

### YORK TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.

This elegant row of mansions, erected from designs by that able and experienced architect Mr. Nash, appear but as a single building in consequence of the entrances being in the rear, where the vestibules are protected by large and characteristic porches; the elevation is composed in the Italian style, finished with Grecian detail, and consists of a ground story with semicircular-headed windows and rusticated piers; above which is a continued pedestal divided between the columns into balustrades, serving as balconies to the windows of the principal apartments. Lofty well-proportioned windows, that give light to the elegant drawing-rooms, are perforated immediately on the cornice of the stylobate, and in accordance with the majestic simplicity of the order to which they belong, are left without decoration; a similar range of windows constructed for the use of the chamber story are also without dressings. These stories are further decorated with a colonnade of the Ionic order; the angles are finished with pilasters, and a cornice is continued round the building; above which rises an attic story, crowned by a blocking course. The gardens are pleasing in appearance, and judiciously arranged; there not being any divisions, so that they resemble grounds belonging to one continued building.

### CHESTER TERRACE.

Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, is titled from the earldom of Chester, and is another specimen of the grand and powerful conception of Mr. Nash; but as a description of this splended pile of buildings has been given in the first volume of this work, it will be useless to detain the reader further.

### ULSTER TERRACE REGENT'S PARK.

This Terrace is a neat structure, but does not possess any particular architectural beauties in its composition, the basement or entrance story is of the Ionic order, ornamented with columns, between which are semicircular-headed windows. The windows of the upper stories are finished with handsome architraves and entablatures. The whole of the building is surmounted by a balustrade forming an agreeable finish to this pleasing pile of buildings.

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### CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE, ISLINGTON.

THE College of the Church Missionary Society, erected from designs by Mr. William Brooks, is a massy, well-constructed building, not containing much architectural elegance, but a plain structure well calculated for the purpose to which it is applied.

### HIGHBURY COLLEGE.

THIS building consists of a centre, and two very deeply projecting wings. The central portion is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment. The extremities of the wings are beautified with pilasters and pediments, above which are acroterias so arranged as to conceal chimneys contained in them. The entrance through the portico is approached by an ascent of a few steps raised above the court-yard, which is inclosed from the high road by iron railings, raised upon a lofty plinth, and comprising a handsome carriage and two postern entrances.

### ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.

ALTHOUGH we cannot but regret the loss of any venerable relic of former times, yet it is pleasing when we behold rising in its stead such a beautiful specimen of modern architecture as the Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, the principal feature of which consists in its lofty tower and turret: the tower is square, in three stories flanked with buttresses; the lower one, containing the entrance, is separated from the centre one by a course of fret-work with shields; the upper story, crowned with battlements, contains a large window in three lights, finished by a moulding; the turret is octangular, supported by buttresses, finished with pinnacles, and having a window in each face.

### COPENHAGEN HOUSE.

COPENHAGEN House is pleasantly situate in the fields between Pentonville and Highgate, and is much frequented during the summer. There is nothing of interest either with respect to antiquity or architectural beauty connected with this structure, its celebrity being derived from the tea gardens, and a variety of games for the accommodation and amusement of those who prefer rusticating for a few hours amid verdant fields and flowering shrubs, to being inclosed and their sight bounded by brick walls and smoky chimneys.

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## ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

The date of the original foundation of this church is not known; but according to a very ancient book called the Customs of London, it was denominated "Edmond without Newgate, called St. Sepulchre, drocis London, Patrone Priom of St. Barthilmewes, Decims, Xs. Why it was called St. Edmond has not been ascertained.

It was rebuilt about the year 1440, and one of the family of Popham, treasurer in the king's household, erected a chapel on the south side, as well as the beautiful porch which still remains.

From the year 1624 to 1634 the sum of £1,110 was expended in repairing the roof, rebuilding the battlements, the four pinnacles of the tower, &c.; but being demolished with the exception of part of the wall and steeple by the fury of the devouring flames of 1666, it was again rebuilt in 1670.

At this church was formerly a fraternity of St. Catherine, commenced by the devotion of some poor people in this parish to the honour of the Virgin Mary. They met on the day of the conception, performed mass in the church, and had a chaplain to celebrate divine service for the brethren and sisters of the fraternity, for the living and the dead; they were to meet four times a year, to set up wax lights before the images of the fraternity on all festival days. A certificate of this foundation was made during the reign of Richard II. The walls of the church are square stone and brick, with buttresses; the roof is covered with lead. The tower is also stone, with four spires, one at each angle. The roof over the nave is camerated but flat, and lower above eight feet over the side aisles, supported by twelve strong stone columns of the Tuscan order. The floor is paved with stone and many large marble grave-stones, especially in the chancel, which is one step above the rest of the church.

The church is handsomely wainscoted, and has galleries on the north-west and south sides, and handsome pews. In the west gallery is a very fine double organ called a choir organ. The fronts of the galleries are enriched with seraphim, branches of palm, and laurel festoons, crowns over the letters C. R., &c.

The altar-piece consists of painted and gilt pillars, over which are angels with palm-branches; the whole surmounted by a window of stained glass.

The length of the building, besides the passage or ambulatory at the west end, is one hundred and twenty-six feet; breadth, excluding the chapel on the north side, fifty-eight feet; altitude of the roof over the middle aisle, thirty-five feet, and of the tower and pinnacles, about one hundred and forty feet.

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## CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH.

THIS church, dedicated to St. Giles, is said to have been built by Alfune, bishop of London, about the year 1030, before the reign of William the Conqueror, and though it was demolished by fire in the year 1545, it escaped the same ordeal in 1666.

It is built of stone, boulder and brick, and is a spacious and pleasant structure. The pillars, arches, and windows, &c., of the modern Gothic order; and the columns supporting the organ gallery, of the Tuscan order.

The roof of the church was raised in 1791, and though the architecture disagrees with the lower parts of the building, it is light, and very far from being obnoxious to the eye on account of dissimilarity.

There are handsome galleries on the north, west, and south sides, and the church is well pewed and wainscoted. In the west gallery is a fine organ, by Harris.

The pulpit is of fine wainscot, neatly carved and veneered, and adorned with an entablature and pediments, with vases, cherubim, palm-branches, fruit, &c., in relievo.

The font stands at the west end of the church, and is of fine blue veined marble, with cherubim, and a wainscot cover of the Corinthian order, adorned with columns and entablatures.

The altar-piece is very ornamental, being, as the pews and pulpit, formed of oak; it is finely carved, and adorned with six pilasters and entablaments of the Corinthian order. The inter-columns are the commandments, done in gold letters on black; and the Lord's prayer and creed are in black on gold. Between the arches of the tables of the commandments, and under the cornice, is a pelican with her wings displayed, and feeding her young with her own blood; and above that is "God spake these words;" over the Lord's prayer are the words, "When ye pray, say;" and over the other "The Apostles Creed;" and on pediments above these are figures of Moses and Aaron, the first holding in his hand a rod, the second, an incense pot.

On acroters above the cornice are seven golden candlesticks, with flaming tapers; and in the centre is a book displayed, above which are a cushion and mitre supported by two cherubims. Here is also painted a crimson velvet festoon curtain, edged with gold fringe.

The carved work has curious enrichments; and the foot-place of the communion-table is paved with fine polished black and white marble, fenced and adorned with rail and banister; and on the roof over this is a very spacious glory gilt, whose rays dart through the clouds at a

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great distance. Above the altar is a window of painted glass, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, with a fine border of cherubim, clouds, &c.

The dimensions of the church are, length, one hundred and fourteen feet; breadth, sixty-three; height, forty-two; and the altitude of the steeple (consisting of a tower and turret), one hundred and twenty-one feet, wherein are twelve bells and chimes.

According to Stowe the following eminent persons were buried here.

Gilbert Prince, alderman.

Sir John Writh or Wrotherly, Garter principal king at arms.

Sir Ralph Rochford, knight, 1409.

Sir Henry Grey, son and heir of the earl of Kent.

Reginald Grey, earl of Kent.

The principal monuments, &c., at present contained in this church are,

One on the south side of the chancel, a stone placed in the wall bearing an inscription, to the memory of John Fox, the author of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," or as it is better known under the title of Fox's Martyrs.

At the east end of the north aisle is a spacious monument in memory of Thomas Busby, citizen and cooper. Obit, July 11th, 1575, with his image holding one hand on a death's head, the other with gloves, and with this inscription :

This Busby, willing to relieve the poor
With fire and with bread,
Did give the house wherein he dwelt,
Then called the Queen's Head.
Four full loads of the best charcoal
He would have bought each year,
And forty dozen of wheaten bread
For poor householders here.
To see these things distributed,
This Busby put in trust
The vicar and churchwardens,
Thinking them to be just.
God grant that poor householders here
May thankful be for such,
So God will move the minds of more
To do for them as much.
And let this good example move
Such men as God hath blessed,
To do the like before they go
With Busby to their rest.

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Within this chapel Busby's bones
In dust awhile must stay ;
Till he that made them raise them up
To live with Christ for aye.

A small marble monument in the north wall, with effigies adorned with two pyramidical figures and this inscription :

Within this Ile lyeth the body of Charles Langley, sometime of this Parish, Ale Brewer, who was buried the 8th day of June, 1602, and did give bountifully to the poor of this parish :

If Langley's life you list to know,
Read on and take a view ;
Of Faith and Hope I will not speak,
His works shall them tell true ;
Who whilst he lived, with counsel gave,
The better sort did guide,
A stay to weak, a staff to poor,
Without backbite or pride.
And when he dy'd he gave his mite,
All that did him befal,
For ever once a year to clothe
St. Giles's poor withal.
All Saints he pointed for the day,
Gowns twenty ready made,
With twenty shirts and twenty smocks,
As they may best be had.
A sermon eke he hath ordained,
That God may have his praise ;
And others might be won thereby
To follow Langley's ways.
On Vicar and Churchwardens then
His trust he hath reposed,
As they will answer him one day,
When all shall be disclosed.
Thus being dead, yet still he lives,
Lives never for to die
In heaven's bliss, in world's fame,
And so I trust shall I.

Launcelot Andrews, Vicar.
John Taylor, William Hewit, } Churchwardens.
Edward Stirling, Richard May, }

On a grey marble grave-stone, on the north side the rails of the altar, an elegy and epitaph composed to perpetuate the pious memory of the well-deserving and worthily-honoured Mrs. Henry Colborn, who died August 8th, 1655, aged fifty-seven years.

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The tomb of Mrs. Hand, wife of archdeacon Hand, late vicar, in a high degree adorns the end of the south aisle. A fringed crimson curtain hangs from a painted arch; and beneath is the monument from the masterly hand of the celebrated Mr. Banks. The representation is the wife expiring in her husband's arms. The tender expression in his countenance, and the languid appearance of the deceased, are finely delineated. Here is also a bas-relief of a boy cutting down a lily. The inscription is thus worded:

"To the memory of Ann Martha Hand, wife of George Watson Hand, A.M., vicar of this parish, who died after a few hours' illness, July the 5th, 1784, aged thirty-eight. By the prudence of her conduct, by the sweetness of her temper, and the unaffected piety of her heart, amidst times of dissipation, and in the possession of youth, beauty, and fortune, an example of domestic and religious excellence.

"For worth so dear the eternal tear might flow,
And love would sanctify an husband's woe;
But truth the record of that worth displays,
And takes from sorrow what it gives to praise;
The alternate claims his grateful heart divide,
And memory's misery is affection's pride."

Above Mr. Fox's monument is one of very fine white marble, adorned with entablature, pediment, and the figure of a young lady rising (in a black coffin) with her winding sheet about her (emblematical of the resurrection), and two angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet; with this inscription, partly on the side of the coffin, the rest under it:

"To the memory of Constance Whitney, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, the proper possession of him and his ancestors in Herefordshire, for above 500 years past. Her mother was the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, by Constance Kingsmel, daughter and heir of Richard Kingsmel, surveyor of the court of wards. This lady Lucy her grandmother so bred her since she was eight years old, that she excelled in all noble qualities, becoming a virgin of so sweet proportion of beauty, and harmony of parts. She had also sweetness of manners, answerable and delightful sharpness of wit, an offenceless modesty in conversation, and singular respect and piety towards her parents; but religious even to example.

She departed this life most christianly at 17, dying to the grief of all; but to her grandmother an irrecoverable loss, save in her expectation she

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shall not stay long after her, and the comfort of knowing whose she is, and where (in the resurrection) to meet her."

Under which inscription are her armorial bearings as an unmarried female.

There is no date to this monument; but there is reason to believe it is about two hundred years old. The emblem of the resurrection on this tomb has given rise to many fabulous relations of a woman, who after she was buried here was taken up alive, and had afterwards several children.

## WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This structure is formed in a neat and elegant taste, forty-four feet in width, and extent from wharf to wharf one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet. A commodious foot-way is allowed for passengers about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad moor stones, whilst the space between is sufficiently spacious to admit three carriages abreast without danger or inconvenience.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large and two small semicircular arches, and two abutments with a free water way of eight hundred and seventy feet. The length of each pier is about seventy feet from point to point; and these ends are terminated with a suliant right angle against either stream.

The central piers are seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; the others decrease in breadth equally on each side; so that the next two to the largest are each sixteen feet wide, and in proportion to the two least of each side, which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

The piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at top, and each is laid on a strong bed of timber of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of £40,000, is computed to be always under water in stone and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caison, on which the first pier was sunk, contained one hundred and fifty loads of timber; which, if sound when laid, and always kept wet, will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

All the piers are built, inside and outside, of solid Portland block stones, none less than a ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless acci-

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dentally a small one, called a clever, placed between four other large stones, but most are two or three tons' weight, and several four or five tons. All the stones are set in and their joints fitted with a cement called Dutch tarris; they are also fastened with iron cramps run in with lead, and so placed as to be imperceptible, nor can they be affected by the water.

All the arches spring from about two feet above low-water-mark, which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers. The support of every arch is turned and built quite through with large Portland blocks.

Between every two arches a drain carries off the water and filth. Just above and below each abutment there are large and commodious flights of moor-stone steps for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers. The piers are laid under the bed of the river in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling, it being the after rock, the best sort of foundation.

Its erection was commenced on the 29th of January, 1738. The charge for building and for procuring the several conveniences requisite amounted to the sum of £387,500; whereof £197,500 was raised by three successive Lotteries, and the remaining £192,000 granted by Parliament.

## DYERS' HALL.

Dyers' Hall is a neat modern structure, with a double flight of steps to the principal entrance, with an arch for vaults beneath.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in the 13th year of the reign of George I., "All persons occupying the trade of dyeing woollen manufactures within the city of London or ten miles' compass, shall be subject to the inspection of the company of Dyers of London; and the master, wardens, and courts of assistants of the said Company may appoint such searchers within the said limits and out of the said limits; justices at their quarter sessions may appoint such searchers, who, taking to their assistance a constable or other peace-officer (who required to be assisting), may, at all seasonable times, in the day-time, enter the shop or workhouse of any person using the trade of dyeing, to search all cloths and other woollen goods to be dyed black or blue; and any person opposing forfeits £10. All forfeitures by this Act, within the city of London and ten miles' distance, shall go, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the Company of Dyers."

The art of dyeing is not confined to cloths, but it extends to wools for tapestry, silks, threads, hats, leather and skin, wood for veneering,



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bone, horn, ivory-horn in imitation of tortoise-shell, paper, parchment, &c.

### WEAVERS' HALL,

Situated in Basinghall Street, is handsomely built and neatly adorned on the inside with hangings, fretwork, and a screen of the Ionic order.

The Company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth-weavers, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., were reinstated with their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management and authority of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; though they stand no higher than the forty-second company. Its present state is extremely different, and consists chiefly of worsted, cotton, and silk weavers.

This corporation seems to have been of opponent principles on more occasions than one. There was a contest between the company and the city, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of the permission to persons, not of the company, to exercise the art of weaving. Again, during the mayoralty of Mr. Beckford. This was one of the refractory companies, in disobeying the precept of the lord mayor in the political disputes of 1768, and the following years.

### ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.

At the north-east corner of Allhallow's Lane is situated the parochial church of Allhallows, denominated the Great, to distinguish it from its former neighbour, and was called ad fœnum in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay-wharf, and its situation among rope-makers, who anciently had their walk here.

The church is a rectory founded by the noble family of the Despensers, the favourites of Edward II., and the family presented to the living in the year 1361. From them it passed with the heiress to the earls of Warwick and Salisbury, and at last to the crown, by a settlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. Henry VIII. exchanged this church with the archbishop of Canterbury in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, who for the time being has continued patron of the living, and it is numbered among the peculiars of that see.

The ancient church was very handsome, with a large cloister on the south side surrounding the churchyard, and was rich and beautiful within; but it fell in the general conflagration of the city in 1666. The present edifice was finished in 1683, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, but not executed with the same accuracy that it was designed.

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The church is in length eighty-seven feet, in breadth sixty feet, and in height thirty-three feet to the roof. The walls are plain and massy; the ornaments are few and simple, and the windows, though large in order to enlighten such a considerable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages; but terminates square and plain without spire, turrets, or pinnacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building. It is well finished and ornamented within, and is very beautiful in its simplicity without pillars, and the walls are slightly covered from the cornice; the roof is flat, and there are no galleries, except one for the organ. The altar is an elegant design in the Corinthian order, and there are two very good stone figures of Moses and Aaron, about four feet high, as ornaments. A handsome marble altar-table is supported by a caryatide. On the front of the organ gallery is a fine figure, in alto relievo, of Charity treading on Envy and Avarice, very finely expressed. The pulpit, standing against the north wall, has most excellent carved work representing little naked boys supporting festoons of fanciful and delicate workmanship.

The chancel is separated from the body of the church by a fine piece of carved work, consisting of small open twisted columns with arches springing from them, in the centre of which are two open carved pilasters (on both sides of the door-case), with their architrave, frieze and cornice, and a large open pediment of the composite order: at the upper part of the door-case is carved a large eagle displayed, and over that the queen's arms with supporters, &c.; in the middle are two shields with fine compartments beautifully carved in wainscot.

This exquisite specimen of wrought work was performed at Hamburgh, and presented to the church as a token of the ancient connexion between this country and the Hanse towns, of which the Stilyard in this parish was the principal place of commerce. The agent of the Hanse towns has still a pew in the church.

With respect to monuments there are none worthy of description; but among the rectors are to be noticed the following eminent men:

William Lichfield, D.D., who compiled many works, sacred and moral, particularly "The Plaint of God unto Sinful Man." He composed no less than three thousand and eighty-three sermons, and died in 1447.

Dr. William Cave, a learned English divine, born in 1637, educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and successively minister of this and the churches of Hasley in Oxfordshire, and Islington. He became chaplain to Charles II., and in 1684 was installed a canon of Windsor.



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He compiled the Lives of the Primitive Fathers, in the First Three Centuries of the Church, esteemed a very useful work; and Historia Literaria, &c., in which he gives an exact account of all who had written for and against Christianity, from the time of Christ to the fourteenth century; which works produced a warm controversy between Dr. Cave and M. Le Clerc, who was then writing his Bibliotheque Universelle in Holland.

Edward Strong, D.D. chancellor of the University of Cambridge, bishop of Carlisle in the year 1468, and of Chichester in 1477. This prelate built Chichester cross.

George Day, D.D. provost of King's College, Cambridge, and bishop of Chichester in 1543. Under Edward VI. he was deprived and imprisoned, but restored by Mary I., and died in the year 1556.

Thomas White, D.D., bishop of Peterborough in 1685.

William Vincent, D. D., also master of Westminster School, was born in London, in 1739. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762, he became usher, and nine years after succeeded to the office of second master at Westminster. He now took the degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1778, he became vicar of Longdon, in Worcestershire; but soon after resigned his benefice for the rectory of this church. In the year 1778 he became head master at Westminster, where he continued to preside till 1801, when he was made a prebend; and two years after, he succeeded to the deanery of Westminster, on the promotion of Dr. Horsley, to the see of St. Asaph.

As an author Dean Vincent is principally known on account of his commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus; and his Periplus of the Erytherean Sea, republished together under the title of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, 1807, 2 vols., 4to., the Voyage of Nearchus was translated into French by Billecocq. He published also the Conjugation of the Greek Verb, and the Greek Verb Analyzed. A Defence of Public Education; and a Charity Sermon. A volume of his discourses, with an account of his life, was published posthumously.

### ALLHALLOWS, BREAD-STREET.

This church, like the one in Thames Street, derives its name from its being dedicated to all the Saints, and to its situation. The foundation of this rectory is very ancient, the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of Christchurch in Canterbury, who remained patrons of it till the year 1363, when it was conveyed to the archbishop

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of Canterbury, and his successors, in whom it still continues, and is one of the peculiars belonging to that see in the city of London.

The old church was destroyed by the flames of 1666, and the present edifice constructed at the expense of the public in the year 1684; and is not only used for the accommodation of the inhabitants of its own parish, but also for those of St. John the Evangelist, which is annexed to it by act of parliament.

The church is a massy structure erected in the Tuscan order, and ornamented with a square tower, divided into four stages with arches near the top, crowned with a balustrade rising from the cornice, and finished by spires placed at the angle.

The dimensions are, length seventy-two feet, breadth thirty-five, and height to the roof thirty feet, and the altitude of the tower, eighty-six feet.

## IMPROVEMENTS, LAMBETH PALACE.

The principal feature of the improvements represented in our view consists of the centre or main building, containing the entrance surrounded by a mullion springing from bustos; above this is a projecting window of three faces, and above that one of two lights; this part of the edifice is flanked by two octagonal towers of four stories, and each story is pierced with a narrow loop-hole window; in front of this is a large tank of water, in the centre of which is a pedestal and shaft, a sort of lantern of open work crowned with a crocketed pinnacle, and having a lamp projecting from each of the four angles. The other portions of the improvements are executed in a similar manner, being crowned with battlements, and lighted by Gothic windows in six lights.

## BELGRAVE-SQUARE, PIMLICO.

The portion of Belgrave-square which our artist has selected is the north east side, and is composed of five principal parts. The centre is lofty and distinguished by a sub-portico or porch on the ground story, above which is an attached hexastyle portico of three greater columns of the Corinthian order of architecture, surmounted by an entablature, and crowned by an attic finished by vases; on each side of the centre is a row of dwelling-houses forming the main body of the composition, and two wings which terminates the façade.

## ALDGATE.

Aldgate Ward derives its name from the ancient eastern gate of the city. This ward extends from Aldgate to Lime-street in Leadenhall-

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street, comprising all the space of ground from Bevis Marks and Shoemaker's-row, to Tower-hill, and including Poor Jewry-lane, Crutched-friars, London-street, Woodroffe-lane, &c., to Ironmonger's-hall, Fenchurch-street. It contains seven precincts, mostly in the parishes of St. James, Duke's-place, St. Catherine, Cree church, St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Catherine Coleman.

The government consists of an alderman, six common councilmen, six constables, twenty inquest men, beside the officers belonging to St. James, Duke's-place, and a beadle.

At the junction of Houndsditch, Whitechapel-street, and the Minories, formerly stood Aldgate, of which not a vestige remains here. It was one of the four original gates of the city, through which passed the Roman vicinal way from the trajectus or ferry at Old Ford. It derived its name from its antiquity, and is mentioned in a charter granted by king Edgar, in the year 967. In digging its foundation, when it was levelled for re-building in 1666, several Roman coins were discovered, a resemblance of two of which (the emperor Trajan, and Dioclesian), Mr. Bond, surveyor of the works, caused to be cut in stone, and placed on each side of the east front, where they remained until the gate was taken down in 1761; its remains having been purchased by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq., who, deprecating the destruction of such a relic of antiquity, removed them to Bethnal-green, and having compacted the parts, the restored fabric formed a venerable and respectable addition to his house at that place.

Over the arch of the gate were carved the following words:

Senatus Populusque Londinensis
Fecit, 1609,
Humphrey Weld, Maior.

In the year 1215, the Londoners having given encouragement to the barons against king John, they entered the city at this gate, Fitzwalter Magnavile, earl of Essex, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, the leaders of the baronial army, having destroyed the monasteries and emptied their treasures, repaired the various gates and walls of the city with the stones of the Jews' dwellings which their adherents had demolished. Aldgate, which had so easily given them admittance on account of its ruinous state, first attracted attention; it was rebuilt with strong arches and bulwarks of Norman stone, and Flanders tile.

During the reign of Edward IV., the bastard Falconbridge, having assembled a riotous body of seamen in Essex and Kent, and placed them in a vast number of ships, anchored near the Tower. The mayor and aldermen, having notice of their rebellious measure, by consent of com-

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mon council in 1471 fortified the Thames shore, from Baynard's Castle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other implements of opposition. Falconbridge and his followers, despairing of advantage on that side of the city, attacked the walls and gates, as well as from the Thames, and besides constantly annoying the citizens by means of arrows and guns, fired the suburbs. On Sunday, the 11th of May, in the same year, a body of five thousand men entered Aldgate; but the portcullis being suddenly let down, they were separated from their companions, attacked by the citizens and defeated with great slaughter. Upon this advantage Robert Basset, the alderman of the ward, commanded in the name of God the portcullis to be again drawn up; and, making a sortie, repelled the enemy to St. Botolph's church. Earl Rivers, and the constables of the Tower, by this time arrived to the assistance of the distressed citizens, and jointly drove the rebels to Mile-End, Poplar, and Stratford; and the bastard, finding his fortune desperate, fled from the justice which he deserved.

In the reign of Edward I., near this gate was erected a turret on the wall, which was converted into an hermitage, and presented at an inquisition before the king's justices at the Tower, as being built four feet without the wall on the king's highway.

Without this gate was a conduit erected in 1535, to which water was conveyed from Hackney; but this conduit was subjected to many inconveniences, which Stowe relates in the following manner: "Although this water conduit was very beneficial to the people inhabiting there round about, yet in regard of the situation, being upon the street's south side, and immediately descending down many steps or stairs of stone, it was troublesome to the poor people fetching water there, in coming up laden with their tubs, and pails, and tankards. Besides, until the turn of each party came by order and due course, their tankards, tubs, and pails did greatly pester the passage about, and through the gate endangering divers personal harms, and other great inconveniences; which, since then, at the taking down of the old gate, that a new one might be built at the same place, is exceedingly commmendably amended, to the city's honour, their credit that had care for the disposing of the work, and great ease of the poor water bearers and all passengers. For now there is a fair and spacious court wherein all the tankards and other vessels orderly stand without any annoyance to the street, and the descent to the conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their labour, and the passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the room so large for their attendance." A curious retrospect of the state of the street comparatively with the present.

The fine street called the Minories, covers part of the ditch which

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surrounded the ancient city wall. This ditch was open to the foot path, and being often cleansed from filth, its breadth and depth were so great that persons who were in the habit of watering horses, were often deceived by the supposed shallowness of its banks, and drowned before any relief could be brought to their assistance. The consequence of these disasters occasioned it to be partitioned off, and the banks were let out for garden plots, carpenter's yards, bowling alleys and houses, so as to obscure the city wall; and the channel was reduced in its width. Being afterwards filled up, the ditch was covered on the western side of the Minories, the back of which being filled by dunghills, outhouses, and gardens, was esteemed a nuisance. Commerce, in these places as well many others, has occasioned considerable improvements; for on this dangerous and filty site, are now constructed the convenient and elegant districts of Aldgate parish, denominated George-street, America-square, the Circus, and the Crescent.

### OLD SALTERS' HALL.

Previously to the erection of the New Hall, the Company of Salters held their meetings at their edifice in Bread-street, Cheapside. Its architectural beauty is by no means equal to the present structure appropriated to the same purpose. The principal feature consists in an arcade of three arches springing from columns of the Tuscan order, surmounted by a deeply projecting cornice, which serves as a base to three large windows with semioval tops crowned by a cornice and plain stylobate.

### HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE.

At the entrance to Brown's Wood, improperly called Hornsey Wood, is situated Copt Hall, or, as it is called, Hornsey Wood House, long celebrated as the resort of company during the summer for recreation and refreshment; and, being situated on the summit of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. At present it is nearly pulled down, but whether it will be rebuilt for its late purpose is uncertain.

### WHITTINGTON'S ALMS HOUSES.

Sir Richard Whittington was a rich citizen of London who flourished in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. He was knighted, and three times elected lord mayor, the last time in 1419. Being very success-

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ful in foreign trade, he amassed an immense fortune. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and erected the library in Grey Friars, now called Christ's Hospital. He also built part of Guildhall, with the chapel and depository for the city records, and founded or endowed several charities.

The elegant row of alms-houses situated on the Archway Road, Highgate, was erected from designs by Mr. George Smith in lieu of sir Richard's benevolent and munificent charity on College Hill, of which an account has been given.

In the centre is a chapel in the pointed style of architecture, the gable of which is surmounted by a lofty pinnacle. It is also ornamented with two square and two angular buttresses, furnished with pinnacles and finials in a corresponding style of architecture; the doors are square headed, and covered with moulded water tables, as are also the windows, the lights of which are divided by mullions.

## CHRIST CHURCH, GREAT SURREY STREET.

This parish was taken by act of parliament out of St. Saviour's parish, and was originally part of the district called the Liberty of Paris Garden. The church was built and endowed by Mr. John Marshall, and was finished in the year 1671, the steeple in the year 1695, and the altar-piece in 1696.

The brick church and steeple, in consequence of bad foundations, became very ruinous; Mr. Marshall's trustees applied to parliament in the year 1737, for a power to rebuild it, with the sum of £2,500 in their hands, which had arisen from the trust. Pursuant to their petition an act was passed to enable them to rebuild the fabric, within three years from the 25th of December 1738.

The present church is built of brick, and the steeple consists of a tower and cupola. The roof is supported by pillars of the Tuscan order. At the west end is a gallery erected at the charge of Mr. Richard How, containing an excellent organ. There are also galleries on each side. The floor of the chancel is four steps higher than that of the nave of the church.

The building is wainscoted round about six feet and a half high, and pewed with oak.

There is likewise a very neat altar-piece, having the commandments in gold on black, and the creed and Lord's Prayer done in gold on blue, upon four pannels moulded round between as many columns of the Corinthian order with the entablament; and on a window in the centre are painted the arms

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of England, of the see of Winchester, and of Mr. John Marshall, the founder, under which are these words, "John Marshall, founder and endower of this church, 1671."

## ST. DIONIS, BACK CHURCH.

THIS church, improperly called St. Dionis, is dedicated to the memory of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, who was born and educated at Athens, and went afterwards to Heliopolis in Egypt, where, if we may believe some writers of his life, he saw that extraordinary eclipse, which happened at our Saviour's passion, and was urged by some uncommon impulse to cry out, Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut cum patiente dolet: "Either the God of nature suffers, or condoles with him who does." At his return to Athens he was elected into the court of Areopagus, whence his title. About A.D. 50 he embraced Christianity, and some say was appointed first bishop of Athens by St. Paul. With respect to his going as a Missionary to Gaul, and founding an episcopal see at Paris, where he is said to have suffered martyrdom, and to carry his head, after it was cut off, two miles, doctors Cave and Du Pin, and others, consider it as a fable; however, the saint, after a most resolute and eminent confession of faith, and after having undergone several severe torments, gave his last great testimony by laying down his life at Athens; but whether under Domitian, Trajan, or Adrian, is uncertain. We have nothing remaining under his name but what there is reason to believe is spurious.

The church is denominated Back Church in consequence of its situation behind a row of houses.

With respect to its history we have no other authentic document than that it was in the patronage of the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1288, and that being decayed, it was re-built in the reign of Henry VI. The former structure was demolished by the fire of 1666, and the present church finished by 1674: the steeple was erected within ten years afterwards.

The building mostly partakes of the Ionic order, and is strongly built of stone and brick; the walls within are handsomely wainscoted, and the floor paved. The altar is composed of four Composite pillars, with elegant carved work, under an entablature and circular pediment. The organ is a large undecorated instrument in a recess: the church is small, but well lighted by arched windows, and the steeple is very lofty, and contains ten small bells with chimes. The dimensions of the fabric are, length sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-nine, altitude thirty-four, and the tower and turret ninety feet.

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Among the benefactors for re-building the church, there are many names worthy of notice, which are therefore subjoined :—

Sir Thomas Cullum, baronet, gave the marble foot-pace and steps for the communion-table.

Sir Arthur Ingram, the communion table and rails.

Sir Henry Tulse, the font, steps, and pavement.

Sir Robert Geffery, a velvet carpet for the communion-table, with silk and gold fringe, a common prayer-book and pulpit cushion of the same, the latter with silk and gold tassels.

Dame Elizabeth Clark, for her late husband, Dr. Hardy, dean of Rochester, formerly rector, £50, and for herself £30.

Thomas Sturges, Esq., the gallery at the west end.

Mr. Philip Jackson, the altar-piece; and his wife, a damask table-cloth and napkin for the communion-table.

A friend of Mr. Jackson's, a silver chalice, &c.

Mr. Peter Hoet, a silver bason and chalice for the communion, and £25.

Dr. Castillion, a bible and two common prayer-books.

Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, a brass branch of sixteen sockets.

Mr. Church gave £10, and Mr. Williams £25.

Sir Robert Geffery, besides his other donations, £400 to maintain reading prayers for ever, also £50.

Among the monuments are those of Sir Arthur Ingram, a respectable Spanish merchant, and his family.

Another to the memory of the Rawlinson family, of whom Sir Thomas Rawlinson, an eminent city magistrate, and Dr. Richard Rawlinson, were distinguished members.

The latter was an eminent collector and antiquary, and died in 1756. His library after his death produced £1164, by a sale which lasted fifty days. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, of which college he was a member and a benefactor: he also founded a Saxon lectureship in that university.

On the north side of the chancel is a very spacious and beautiful white and veined polished marble monument, adorned with the sword and mace, and cap of maintenance, in basso relievo; at the lower end of the monument also with cherubims, urns, festoons, death's head, and between two cherubims weeping. His arms and the following inscription appear within a curious mantling, carved round and gilt, in imitation of fringe.

In the chancel is interred the body of Sir Robert Geffery, knight and alderman, sometime since lord mayor of this city of London, president

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of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; a most excellent magistrate, and of exemplary charity, virtue, and goodness, who departed this life the 26th of February, 1703, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Also the body of Dame Priscilla, his wife, daughter of Luke Cropley, Esq., who deceased the 26th of October, 1676, in the forty-third year of her age.

Over the monument are Sir Robert's ensigns of honour, helmet, sword, gauntlets, and banners, with his armorial bearings.

Fenchurch-street, in which this church is situated, took its name from the fenny ground occasioned by the Lang-bourne; and for this reason the ward is denominated Lang-bourne and Fenny-about. Prior to the fire the little church of St. Gabriel stood in the middle of the street; but not being rebuilt, a portion of ground in Fen-court is reserved for a burial-ground; and thus Fenchurch Street was made wide and convenient. Here formerly stood Denmark House, in which the Russian ambassador was entertained with great magnificence in the reign of queen Mary I.

Several lanes and streets in Fenchurch Street deserve notice, from peculiar circumstances, besides those already mentioned. Cullum Street was so called from a knight of that name who was owner of the premises. Philpot Lane was formerly the house and garden of the great Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen in the reign of Richard II. Ingram Court now covers the residence of Sir Thomas Ingram, whose monument is in this church. Rood Lane was peculiarly the residence of eminent citizens, and so at present are many of the streets and lanes in this neighbourhood.

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

We are indebted to the humane exertions of the late Rev. John Townsend for the origin of this laudable institution, who in 1792 appealed to the public feeling with respect to the afflictions of the deaf and dumb. His endeavours being happily crowned with success, the present edifice was built in 1807, but enlarged in 1819, and is now capable of receiving 200 children. It is pleasantly situated in the Kent Road, well lighted, with the centre slightly projecting. Some shrubbery in front adds greatly to the appearance of the structure, which is separated from the road by an iron railing. It contains a fine bust of the Rev. J. Townsend, executed by Behnes, and presented to the institution in 1824 by the patron, vice-presidents, &c.

The pupils cannot be admitted before nine years of age nor after fourteen; they are taught to read, write, and cipher, also to comprehend the meaning and grammatical arrangement of words, and some of them

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are enabled to speak. They are likewise instructed in the arts of mechanism and manufacture. Of those who have left the asylum, but few have been dismissed for mental incapacity, and the greater part of them are now following useful occupations.

### BREWERS' ALMS HOUSES.

THE brewers' alms houses is a small but very picturesque structure, in an exceedingly neat and effective style of domestic architecture. The front elevation is composed of a receding centre, between which and the wings are two slightly projecting transepts, if they may so be called, which are embellished at the corner with angular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles. The chimney shafts are capped in the old English style, with separate funnels connected at the top. The whole building is agreeably relieved by appropriate and at the same time useful breaks, which produce a gratifying diversity of light and shade over the entire elevation.*

### ANCIENT CRYPT, ALDGATE.

THE crypt under the warehouses of Messrs. Tipper and Fry, Aldgate, is supposed to have been built as a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, by Norman, prior of Trinity, about the year 1789. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, forty-eight feet in length by sixteen in breadth, and built with square pieces of Rochester stone. The arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, which are nearly buried in the earth; but are supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil. The whole addition of soil since its foundation is supposed to have been about twenty-six feet, which amazing increase might almost lead us to imagine this to have been the sub-chapel of some now lost church. In the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1789, after various other conjectures, it is supposed, with probability, that this fabric suffered by the dreadful fire in the reign of king Stephen.

### WINCHESTER HOUSE.

UPON the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the property of the Augustine Friars, was severally disposed of. Part of the spoil was granted to Sir Thomas Wrothesley, 32 Henry VIII.; a second portion was given to William, Lord St. John, in the next year; in 38 of Henry VIII. another portion was given to Sir Richard Rich;

* Jones's London.

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and a fourth, by way of exchange, during the same year, to Lawrence Hereward and others. The east end of the church, containing the cross aisles, and the remaining parts of this religious house, was granted in the fourth year of the reign of Edward VI. to the above Lord St. John, who was created earl of Wiltshire, and to his heirs in soccage.

This earl, afterwards lord treasurer and marquis of Winchester, was descended from a younger branch of the house of Pawlet, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset; and having been improvident in his youth came to court unprovided with any other property than his wit, "which," says Loyd, "he trafficked so wisely and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left more than any other subject since the conquest. Indeed he lived in the time of the dissolution of the abbeys, which was the harvest of estates; and it argued idleness if any courtier had his barns empty. He was servant to Henry VII., and for thirty years together treasurer to king Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth: the latter in some sort owed their crowns to his counsel, his policy being the principal defeater of Duke Dudley's designs to disinherit them. By being "the ozier and not the oak," he served four sovereigns of England in mutable times, and lived in the greatest splendour: having arrived at the vast age of ninety-seven, and been the patriarch to one hundred and three persons, he died in 1372, and by his lady, daughter of Sir William Capel, lord mayor of London, was the founder of the noble house of Pawlet.

The above marquis erected on the site of the monastery a noble mansion which he denominated Winchester Place, situated in the south-west corner of Winchester Street. The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet appears in a decayed state: the old walls still retain their mullioned windows, surrounded with quoins. Strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating; the whole is inclosed by a wall, and entered by a large covered gateway. Some years ago it was occupied by Mr. Le Souef, a merchant, and afterwards by several persons of different professions; and is at present in the possession of Mr. Mills, a packer.

## STAPLE'S INN, HOLBORN.

Although Staple's Inn has a claim to antiquity, it has none to any remarkable occurrence as being connected with it; what little is worthy of notice will be found by referring to it under the title of the Hall Library and Chapel, Staple's Inn.

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## ALLHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.

In London-Wall Street, opposite Little Winchester Street, stands the parish church of Allhallows. The space appropriated for the churchyard is very contracted, and in the shape of a wedge, the north side of which is formed by buildings standing on the city wall, and the south by a raised wall and iron railing; the east end is the broadest part, on the side of which is a very handsome house for the rector; the west point is within a few paces of the wall at the back of Bethlem Hospital.

The centre of this place is occupied by the church, built against the wall, and a narrow passage on the south side, which serves as a foot-pavement for this side of the street.

The history of this church is enveloped in obscurity. The building is represented, in Tom's print, 1736, to consist of two aisles, with pointed windows of two bays, ornamented with trefoils at the east end. On the south side the windows were of the same description, but square. The tower was low, and boarded with timber along the south wall; and a projecting porch over the street, exhibiting a very poor exterior.

The church was probably built about the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1478, it was repaired, towards which "my lady Stockton" bestowed the sum of twenty shillings; it received another repair in the year 1627, which amounted to the sum of £220; and it was again beautified in 1699. The height of the fabric was only 21 feet and the tower fifty feet.

However, in spite of all these repairs, the church became so decayed, that in 1764, it seemed past all hope of further assistance, and Messrs. Holden and Ware, eminent surveyors, were employed to state their opinion, who declared that the walls were in a state of decay and out of the perpendicular, owing to the moisture of the soil; the foundation of a new church was therefore fixed upon; an act of parliament was procured, and the present structure erected by Mr. Joseph Taylor, from plans by Mr. Dance, at the expense of £2,941.

The exterior of the church is constructed with brick, and has all the appearance of a riding house, having high walls and semicircular windows at the sides of the building; the east end is a circular blank wall; at the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome tower surmounted by a light cupola, supported by arches and pillars.

The inside is extremely plain, a wall without either columns or divisions. The object of attention, however, which decidedly arrests the beholder's notice, is the extreme richness of the east end; consisting of an arch adorned with a beautiful arrangement of stucco, directing the eye to the recess for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias restoring

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St. Paul to sight. This painting is a copy from an ancient master by Nathaniel Dance, Esq., late president of the Royal Academy, and by him presented to the church.

In this precinct was formerly the residence of an anchorite; for in the parochial annals it is recorded, that the "ankers" were benefactors to the church. According to Mr. Malcolm, the dwelling of the anchorite was formed under the city wall, between this church and St. Mary Axe; for from several circumstances it may be inferred that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall.

As an account of the origin and principles of the anchorites may not be irrelevant to the subject, we have subjoined the following account from Dr. Hughson's History of London.

"The word Anchorite is derived from the Greek Αναχωρητης (anachoretes), which implies living in seclusion and solitude. This was originally an act of necessity, when the first Christians were compelled to resort to mountains and forests to avoid the persecutions which followed them and their doctrines. Seclusion from human intercourse, however, in process of time, was resorted to from inclination, and devotees taking for their warrant the promise of Isaiah, "That the desert, where nothing grew but thorns and thistles, should be converted into a most pleasant and delightful garden," and the text in the Epistle to the Hebrews, ch. xi., ver. 38, "Whom the world was not worthy of; they travelled in wildernesses, and mountains, and dens, and caves of the earth," despised intercourse with their fellow-creatures, and lived to themselves alone.

"The most famous of these were St. Anthony and Paul the Hermit, the extravagant history of whom is very fully recorded by Father Ribadeniera in his lives of the saints. Novelty, aided by superstition, increased the class of devotees so amazingly, that there were few remote corners but exhibited their cells and anchorites. In England are noticed the Hermit of Warkworth, the Hermits of Dale Abbey, and the Anker of Allhallows, London Wall, besides many others in this and the neighbouring counties. This we consider to be the most condemnable of all superstitious illusions; for the monks, &c., who were associated into communities, certainly were benefactors to their several neighbours; and they were esteemed, as they deserved to be, the most learned and polished of ecclesiastical institutions; they clothed the naked, they instructed the ignorant, they afforded assistance to the sick, and abounded in other acts of charity and benevolence agreeably to the disposition of these early and ignorant times; but the lives of the anchorites, eremites, &c. were as fallacious, as uninteresting, as idle, and as selfish, as the

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former were liberal and praiseworthy. The dissolution of the monastic orders was a circumstance, in some instances, regretted, though necessary; but the suspension of anchorites and hermits was as useful to mankind as the profession was obnoxious to society and the rational enjoyments of the blessings which Divine Providence constantly and freely dispensed.

Near this church and Winchester Street is Broker Row, Moorfields, which forms the east and part of the north side of a plat formerly called The Quarters. These were part of a marsh in the time of Fitz Stephen, an historian of London in the reign of Henry II. His description of it is: "When that vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go and divert themselves on the ice, some, taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at a proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way. Others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it they take hold of one's hands and draw him along, when it happens that, moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall headlong. Others, who are still more expert at these amusements on the ice, place certain bones, the leg-bone of animals, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross bow."

In the year 1415, Thomas Falconer, mayor, caused the city wall to be broken near Coleman Street, and erected a postern, afterwards called Moorgate, upon the Moor-side, upon the causeway into the fields, for recreation. In the year 1511 Roger Achley, mayor, caused dykes and bridges to be covered; "and it seemeth to me," says Stow, "that if it be made level with the battlements of the city wall, yet will it be little the drier, such is the moorish nature of that ground."

In 1602, during the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, this unhealthy spot was converted into pleasant walks and fields.

## FARRINGDON MARKET.

Upon the removal of the irregular and filthy series of hovels and sheds which composed Fleet Market, the sale of provisions, &c., was removed to the extensive pile of buildings denominated Farringdon Market. The structure occupies three sides of a quadrangle, two sides of which are appropriated for the sale of butcher's meat, and the other for the sale of fruit, fish, &c. The central building is surmounted by a square tower,



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containing a clock, and crowned with a vane: in the area is a large shed for the unloading of carts during inclement weather. The principal entrance is in Stone-cutters Street, through handsome iron gates, which separate the other side of the area from the street; there are also six other entrances—two more in Stone-cutters Street, two in Farringdon Street, and two in Shoe Lane.

## NEW CATTLE MART.

The New Cattle Mart, Ball's Pond, is a neat range of sheds, occupying an immense space of ground, and intended for the reception of cattle sufficient for the supply of the London markets. It is said that this place is erected at an enormous expense, and at the sole charge of one spirited individual; and such is the attention which has been paid to the comfort of man and beast, that it is to be hoped that he will be successful in his attempt to have the market removed to this place, in preference to its present situation in West Smithfield; where, although a few may benefit by it, it is injurious to the interests of the many, and even if this were not the case, humanity for the harassed and tortured animals ought to have some weight in the minds of an enlightened nation. The internal arrangements of this mart will be described, with a view of them, in some future number; we will, therefore, return to the subject of the engraving, which is at once the entrance and tavern, for the accommodation of the butchers, graziers, &c.

The building may be divided into a centre and wings, having the basement story rusticated. The centre contains a large archway or entrance, above which is a broad window, with a neat iron balcony; on each side of the main entrance are two smaller or postern entries, above which rise pilasters supporting an entablature cornice and pediment; between the pilasters are three windows, lighting as many apartments. In the basement of each wing is a circular-headed window, and above that a balustrade, from which rise a series of three windows finished with an architrave and cornice.

## SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

In consequence of the great increase of buildings in the borough of Southwark, St. George's Fields, and other places on the south side of the river bearing immediately on London Bridge and Blackfriars, and the consequent increase in the thoroughfare over these bridges, suggested the expediency of erecting an intermediate one from the bottom of Queen Street, Cheapside. The projectors of this undertaking obtained an ac-

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curate account of the number of persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed over these two bridges in the course of a day; and calculating that one-sixth of these passengers would prefer the new bridge, they saw, in the toll that might be fairly imposed, an ample return for the capital required for its erection. A toll of 1d. from that proportion of foot-passengers alone would produce upwards of £60,000, which would be more than sufficient to pay 15 per cent. on a capital of £400,000, which sum Mr. Rennie estimated would be sufficient to erect a handsome bridge of cast-iron, with stone piers.

In 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for the erection of the proposed bridge, conditionally, that the structure should not be commenced until £300,000 should have been subscribed of the required sum. The act of incorporation allows the subscribers to receive 10 per cent. annually on their shares; and the remainder of the receipts is to be laid by and to accumulate until it shall become sufficient to pay each proprietor double the sum he subscribed, after which, the bridge is to be made free for the public.

The Southwark Bridge consists of three immense arches of cast-iron; the space of the centre arch is 240 feet, and of the side ones 210. The abutment is of fine masonry, connected by dowels to prevent its sliding; and rests on gratings of timber supported by oblique piles. The piers stand on foundations nine or ten feet below the present bed of the river; and are abundantly secured by a flooring of timber placed on piles.

### PART OF THE SAVOY.

At the west end of the hospital of the Savoy is situated the guard-house, which is used as a receptacle for deserters, and for the guarding of recruits: it has also quarters for thirty men, and non-commissioned officers. It is secured by a strong buttress, and is entered by a large gateway, embellished with the arms of Henry VII., and the badges of the rose and portcullis: above which are two windows projecting into a semi-sexagon; at present the entire fabric has indications of rapid decay.

### TRAITORS' GATE, TOWER.

The western-gate, commonly called Traitors' Gate, derives its title from its having been customary to convey traitors and other state prisoners to or from the Tower, for greater privacy; and this is seldom opened on any other occasions: the lords committed to the Tower in the last rebellion were, however, publicly admitted at the main entrance. Above this is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions or round towers, on which are embrazures for pointing cannon. In this



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building are the infirmary, the mill, and the water-works that supply the Tower with water.

### ST. MARY MAGDALEN, FISH STREET HILL.

THE living of St. Mary Magdalen was originally very poor; but since the parish of St. Gregory has been united to it, and made parochial for both parishes, it is raised by act of parliament to the value of £120 per annum, in lieu of tithes; and though St. Gregory's still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who are to receive all tithe oblations and duties of that parish in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have, done; yet the parishioners thereof are obliged to pay their quarter of the said £120, which by act of parliament is to be levied on both these parishes, in lieu of tithes to the incumbent.

The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present structure erected in the year 1685. It is a small and well-proportioned church, built with stone, sixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height, to the roof. It is enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub, and scrolls supporting a cornice which runs round the building; but these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them; both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. In the gallery is a good organ. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps on each face, and on the top of these is a turret crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed an urn.

### ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

THE former church, dedicated to St. Martin, was founded by the joint benevolence of four brothers of the name of Oteswich, or corruptly Outwich. The ancient church had been in the gift of the earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reigns of Edward II. and III.; but dying without lawful issue, A. D. 1347, and leaving his lands to the crown, the advowson was publicly purchased by John Churchman, one of the sheriffs of London, in 1385, for William and John Oteswich: Stow informing us that this Churchman, on behalf of the brothers, by license of Henry IV., gave the advowson of the church four messuages and seventeen shops, in this parish, to the master and wardens of the Company of Tailors and linen armourers, in alms for the support of poor brethren and sisters; in consequence of this grant the Merchant Tailors' Company have continued patrons of the living ever since.

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The building escaped the flames of 1666, but was greatly damaged by the fire in its neighbourhood during the year 1765. In the year 1796, its decayed state rendered the erection of a new church necessary; but the parish being very small, and containing but few houses, the corporation of London contributed £200; the South Sea Company £200; and the Merchant Tailors' Company, the patrons, £500.

The foundation-stone was laid on a copper-plate placed beneath it, with the following inscription:

"The first stone for rebuilding the
Parish Church of St. Martin's Outwich,
Was laid this fourth day of May, 1796,
By the worshipful company of
Merchant Taylors,
Patrons of the Rectory of the said Parish
Church.

Mr. John Rogers, Master.
George Vander Nuenberg,
Thomas Walters,
Thomas Bell,
William Cooper,
} Wardens.

The present structure is of brick, and towards Threadneedle Street consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the angle; the front, next Bishopsgate, is more ornamental, consisting of a rusticated wall, with blank windows, over which rises a square tower crowned with a lantern and dome, forming a "tout ensemble" more resembling a bird cage than a religious edifice.

The beauty of the interior amply compensates for the plainness of the exterior. The pulpit, galleries, pews, &c., are handsomely decorated, and reflect great credit on the architect; the monuments which were in the old church are very judiciously placed, and a very fine picture by Rigaud over the altar, adds sublimity to the whole.

Among the monuments is one for the memory of John Wight, anno sal. 1633, aged 24, under which are these words:

Reader, thou mayest forbear to put thine eyes
To charge for tears, to mourn these obsequies;
Such charitable drops would best be given
To those who late, or never, come to heaven:
But here you would, by weeping on this dust,
Allay his happiness with thy mistrust;
Whose pious closing of his youthful years
Deserves thy imitation, not thy tears.

Among the rectors was Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells; who,

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with his lady, was killed in his palace at Wells by the fall of a stack of chimnies during the great storm of wind in 1703.

The pump at the west-end of the church covers a well formerly much noticed for having two buckets so fastened that the drawing-up one let down the other, which gave a constant supply. This must have been an invention of great note, as it is mentioned by Stow in two places.

## OLD SALTERS' HALL CHAPEL.

ADJOINING Salters' Hall is a chapel or meeting-house, which is a commodious and well-pewed structure; the fronts of the galleries are divided into pannels and supported on plain columns. It is well lighted, and has a remarkably neat appearance. The respectable congregation which attend divine service at this place are mostly of the English presbyterian persuasion, a name improperly applied to this respectable class of dissenters. They are a species of independents: the chief difference between them is that these presbyterians are less attached to Calvinism, and consequently admit a greater latitude of religious sentiment.

## BAKEWELL HALL.

BAKEWELL HALL, vulgarly called Blackwell Hall, was situated in Basinghall Street, and had been employed for ages as a market for all broadcloths brought to London.

Its original name was Basing's Haugh or Hall, from the family of Basing, who originally raised the fabric, and have given their name to Basing's Hall Street, and to Basing's Haw (corruptly Bassishaw) Ward. Basing's House, in process of time, descended to a proprietor named Thomas Bakewell, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III., and from him took the name of Bakewell Hall. It afterwards fell to the crown, and Richard II. sold it with its garden and appurtenances to the City of London for £50. The old hall, after having been rebuilt in 1558, was destroyed by the great fire, and again constructed in its late form in the year 1672.

The building was square, with two courts surrounded by warehouses, with two spacious entrances, one from Basinghall Street, the other from Guildhall Yard, which was the principal front. The door-case of this front was adorned with two columns of the Doric order, entablature and pediment, in the tympanum of which were the king's arms, and beneath the city arms, cupids, and other ornaments.

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### OLD FURNIVAL'S INN.

THE extensive pile of buildings called Furnival's Inn, which were pulled down that their site might be occupied by the present elegant structure, certainly possessed some claim to architectural beauty. The principal feature consisted of a series of handsome pilasters, which separated every two windows from those adjoining; on the capitals of the pilasters rose a noble cornice, and above that another series of windows, crowned and separated from the attic story by a bold projecting cornice. The centre was distinguished by the arched entrance, and triangular pediment. For a further account of this place, we must refer our readers to the description of Furnival's Inn in vol. i. of this work.

Nearly opposite Furnival's Inn commmences

### MIDDLE ROW, HOLBORN,

which is merely a row of houses projecting into the main street, and forming one side to a paved thoroughfare for foot passengers. There is not any thing of consequence connected with this place with the exception of its great injury and obstruction to business in this great road for traffic of the metropolis.

### BULL AND MOUTH INN.

AT the corner of Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, is situated the Bull and Mouth Inn. At present, the main building and one wing is all that is completed, in consequence of the lease of the house occupying the site of the intended wing not having expired. The building is erected in brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and, with the exception of the centre, plain. The lower or basement story, which is rusticated, is employed as offices. The centre contains the main and two postern entrances, above which is a cornice and balustrade, from thence rises a large window, divided into three lights; on the cornice of this window is placed a massy carving of stone, representing a bull in an immense mouth, with the other equally distended portions, of a human face; on each side and above it are festoons and wreaths of flowers, being a ludicrous emblem of the corrupted title of the Inn.

### LIBRARY OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

THE elegant saloon or library of the London Institution is approached by a spacious and beautiful geometrical staircase. It is in length ninety-

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seven feet, breadth forty-two, and height twenty-eight feet, containing near 40,000 volumes of ancient and modern works in various languages, which are placed on shelves in recesses on each side of the room. Above these is a noble gallery running entirely round the library, likewise appropriated for the reception of books. The roof is divided into pannels, and at each end of the room is a recess ornamented by pilasters, two beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, and a handsome fire-place, on each side of which is a room for the use of the librarians, &c. It is furnished with every requisite for reading and writing, and is well lighted with gas. The room is kept at a certain temperature by means of heated air, which rises through gratings in the floor of the apartment.

### ROTUNDA, BANK OF ENGLAND,

Is a large room where the brokers assemble to transact their business, where the public make purchases in the funds, and where bargains are daily concluded. The confused noise of buyers and sellers, although now at times very great, is much lessened since the erection of the New Stock Exchange in Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane. The dome, which originally covered this building, having been constructed of very perishable materials, and partly covered with copper without any regard to the preservation of the timber, was surveyed in 1794, and found to be in such a dangerous and ruinous state as to render it necessary to take the whole down. Lanthorn lights made to open were then proposed to light the saloon. The great iron stoves which formerly occupied a vast space were ordered to be removed, and open fire-places adopted in their stead, as being less prejudicial; and these also increased the space as well as the ventilation of the building.

The present structure is fifty-eight feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height to the gallery under the lanthorn lights. The whole is of solid materials without timber, and was erected in 1795, from the designs and under the direction of John Soane, Esq., R. A.

### EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.

ENTERING by the great door of the Mansion House you pass through a spacious saloon into what is called the Egyptian Hall (for what reason it would require Egyptian cunning to devise, for there is nothing of that character about it), a magnificent banqueting-room about ninety feet long from east to west, occupying the entire width of the house, and sixty broad, with a lofty concave roof displayed into compartments richly ornamented, and supported by handsome columns of the Corinthian order.

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## ROYAL UNIVERSAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN.

Few of the charitable institutions with which the metropolis abounds have so rapidly risen in public estimation as that which is the subject of our engraving. It was formed in 1816 as a dispensary by the humane and much lamented Dr. John B. Davies; the happy and beneficial effects of its influence were not long in developing themselves, for it is recorded in a published statement of the committee of Directors and Governors, that upwards of 50,000 children had received medical aid. It did not escape the penetrating and philanthropic mind of the regretted founder that the sphere of its influence might be increased by engrafting upon its already beneficial objects the advantages of gratuitous surgical aid to the infant poor. The widely extended benefits of this institution, reared by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent and humane, will, it is hoped, hand down to posterity a name which truly deserves to rank amongst the brightest examples of Christian charity.

The edifice was erected in the Waterloo Road during the years 1823-4, from designs and under the direction of D. Laing, Esq.; the subject of our view represents the principal façade of the structure. It is a plain building with a square projecting porch surmounted by a figure of Charity, and a noble balustrade separates the area from the road.

## JEWS' HOSPITAL.

Situated in Mile End, Old Town, is an hospital for the relief of German and Dutch Jews. It was founded in the year 1795 through the benevolent exertions of the celebrated Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, Esqrs. The structure is remarkably plain, but capacious, and well calculated by its internal arrangement for the purpose to which it is applied.

## INTERIOR OF THE LADY CHAPEL.

Although some account of the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, has been given in vol. i. of this work, yet such is the antiquity and beauty of this edifice that we cannot refrain from adding more. At the eastern end of the south aisle of the church is a pair of gates leading into the Virgin Mary's Chapel, generally called the Lady's Chapel. The roof is divided into nine ground arches, supported by six octangular pillars in two rows, having circular columns at the four points. At the back of the altar screen already noticed are some tracery compartments, probably, according to Mr. Bray, once affording through them a view of the chapel.

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In the east end on the north side are three lancet-shaped windows, forming one great window divided by slender pillars, and having mouldings with zigzag ornaments. There are besides these several lancet-shaped windows; the windows on the south side are all masoned up, but much of the original tracery still remain.

After the parish had obtained the grant of the church they seem to have forgot the laudable purpose for which it might be presumed they made the purchase: they let the Lady's Chapel to one Wyat, a baker, who converted it into a baking-house. According to Stow, "he stopped up the two doors which communicated with the aisle of the church, and the two which opened into the chancel." In the parish books it is stated, that in the year 1607, Mr. Henry Wilson, tenant of the chapel of the Holy Virgin, found himself inconvenienced by a tomb "of a certain cade," and applied to the vestry for its removal, which was very kindly consented to, making the place up again in any reasonable way. In this state it continued until the year 1624, when the vestry restored it to its original condition, at an expense of two hundred pounds. From that time until within these few years it was suffered to decay rapidly; the pillars in a great degree lost their perpendicular position; the mouldings and mullions of the windows were broken and distorted in the most shameful manner; the walls were rapidly hastening to ruin; and the whole place appeared destined to become once more the resort of hogs, and vermin of every description.

The Bishop's Chapel, called Bishop Andrews' Chapel, is ascended by two steps, and is so called from the

TOMB OF BISHOP ANDREWS

standing in the centre of it, against the wall on the right hand. Ascending the steps into this little chapel is a black marble tablet with this inscription:

"Oct. 28th, 1662. John Hayman, Marchant-Taylor. I dye dayly, bvt by fayth in Christ I yett live. He departed this life the 14th of Nov., 1646."

Near this is a monument by Soane to the memory of Abraham Newland, once chief cashier of the Bank of England.

The tomb of Bishop Andrews, inclosed within an iron-railing, is of fine black and white marble or alabaster, with the effigy of the bishop in a recumbent position, lying upon it. He is habited in his robes, and as a Knight of the Garter. The following inscription is on a tablet at his feet:

"Septris. Die Lunae, Hora matrutina fere quarta. Lancelotus Andrews,

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Episcopus Wintvimensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est (Ephemeris Landianæ) Anno Domini 1626. ætatis suæ 71."

The arms of the see are impaled with argent on a bend, engrailed cottised, suble, three mullets, or. These arms are on a tablet at his feet, and are between two figures in a sitting posture, the one representing Justice, but his sword broken off; and the other Fortitude; for both of which virtues this prelate was distinguished. He was a native of London, born in 1335. The rudiments of his education he obtained in the Cooper's Free-School, at Radcliffe, and was afterwards sent to Merchant Tailor's School, London, where he made considerable proficiency in the learned languages, Dr. Watts, then residentiary of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of Middlesex, who had recently founded some scholarship at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, sent young Andrews to that college for the first of his exhibitions. After he had taken his degree of B. A., he was chosen a fellow of Pembroke, and soon succeeded M. A. He now directed his studies to the acquirement of theological knowledge, and being chosen catechist in the college, he read a lecture on the ten commandments every Saturday and Sunday. These lectures, considered as divinity lectures, were frequented by students, not of his own college only, but also by others belonging to different colleges. They appear to have obtained him considerable reputation both as a scholar and as a divine; and he soon began to be taken notice of by Sir Francis Walsingham, who though himself, at the time of his death in 1589, was so poor that on account of his debts he was buried privately in the night, without any manner of funeral ceremony, was the patron of men of genius and worth whenever he found them. That celebrated statesman, at that time secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, being unwilling that a man of such eminent talents as Andrews should die in obscurity, and be buried in the country, procured him the vicarage of St. Giles Cripplegate, in London, and afterwards got him chosen a prebendary and residentiary of St. Paul's and also prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

After these preferments, he increased in public favour as a diligent and excellent preacher; and read divinity lectures three times a week at St. Paul's, during term time. Upon the death of the learned Dr. William Fulk, in 1389, Dr. Andrews (for he had previously attained that degree) was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, but whether also to the margaret professorship which Dr. Fulk held, does not appear. To that college he subsequently became a considerable benefactor; and was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, who is said to have taken great pleasure in his preaching. He was also, towards the end of this reign, made Dean of Westminster, and so continued until

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the reign of James I., when he was made Bishop of Chichester. This took place November 3rd, 1605. King James greatly admired Dr. Andrews's talents as a preacher, and also made choice of him to vindicate his sovereignty against the attacks of Cardinal Bellarmin, who had opposed the monarch's treatise on the rights of kings with all the acrimony of spirit by which that learned and laborious Jesuit's works are so often distinguished. Bellarmin wrote under the fictitious name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews's reply to the Cardinal appeared under the punning title of "Torturu Torti," &c. It was written with singular judgment and great spirit, and procured for the Author the bishopric above named; His Majesty at the same time, making him his almoner. This office, his biographers inform us, he performed with such singular fidelity and honour, that he did not even make to himself those advantages of it he might legally have done.

The bishopric of Ely becoming vacant in the year 1609, Bishop Andrews was translated to that see; and was soon nominated one of the king's privy counsellors of England, and afterwards of Scotland, when he attended His Majesty to that kingdom. In the year 1618 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. These two last preferments he held till his death.

This prelate lived in no less than four reigns, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and was no less esteemed by the court of these sovereigns, than he had been by his two immediate predecessors. He was fortunately two young to attract the notice of the first. Neither does it appear that he was greatly disliked even by the Puritans, for Milton has recorded his virtues in a beautiful elegy on his death, written in the Latin tongue. Besides the work already alluded to, Bishop Andrews was the Author of "A Manuel of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick," and a "Manuel of Private Devotions and Meditations for every Day in the Week." He was likewise the Author of several Posthumous Works, both in English and Latin, and had a share in the translation of the Pentateuch, and the Historical books from Joshua to the first book of Chronicles exclusively. He died at Winchester Hall, and was buried in this church on the twenty-seventh day of September, six days after his decease.

### MONUMENT OF GOWER.

Concerning the birth-place of this ancient and munificent poet, authors differ very widely. The celebrated Leland gives it as his opinion, but only on verbal report, that he was of the family of the Gowers of Sittenham,

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in Yorkshire. On this precarious authority succeeding biographers and historians have generally mentioned that as the birth-place of our poet.

An equal degree of doubt hangs over the other accounts which some of these authors have given respecting the profession and rank which Gower maintained while a resident in the metropolis. He is simply termed "Armiger" on his monument, and therefore must have been a person of considerable weight in his time, even had he not given such ample proofs of his affluence and munificence in the rebuilding of the conventual church of St. Mary Overy. If he did not actually rebuild that venerable structure as some have asserted he did, it is well knowu that he contributed very largely to that undertaking. Perhaps the only fact in detail which it is now possible to ascertain with certainty, is, that he founded a chantry in the chapel of St. John, now the vestry.

Gower is supposed to have been born before Chaucer, who has been styled one of the greatest as well as the most ancient of the English poets. Chaucer flourished in the early part of the fourteenth century, and is supposed to have contracted an intimacy with Gower during the time that the latter was a resident in the middle temple. Chaucer himself, after his travels on the continent, became a student of the Inner Temple. The contiguity of these inns of court, the similarity of their studies and pursuits, and particularly as they both possessed the same political bias; Chaucer, attaching himself to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by whom, as well as by the Duchess Blanche, he was greatly esteemed; and Gower giving his influence to Thomas of Woodstock, both uncles to Richard II., would naturally produce a considerable degree of friendship between the two poets.

Gower did not long survive his friend Chaucer. In the first year of the reign of Henry IV. he appears to have lost his sight, but whether from accident or from old age (for he was then greatly advanced in years) is not known. This misfortune happened but a short period before his death, which took place in the year 1402, about nine years after he had completed the "Confessio Amantis," a work from whence he derived the honor of being ranked among the English poets.

The venerable tomb which incloses the ashes of this ancient bard is placed, as before stated, in the north wall of the north aisle, and consists of three Gothic arches, the roof of which springs into several angles. The arches are widely ornamented with cinque-foil tracery, roses, and carved work of exquisite character. Behind these arches are two rows of trefoil niches, and between each also rises a square column of the Doric order, surmounted by carved pinnacles, having at the base a sort of pediment, fronting the four central points. On the extremity of the

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arches are placed richly-carved foliage of a similar character to that which ornaments the edges of the same arches, and in the centre are circles inclosing quatrefoils. From the bases of the two middle square columns descend roses and other foliage; and from the lower extremity of the interior arches depend cherubim. Within three pointed arches are the figures of Charity, Mercy, and Pity, round whom are entwined golden scrolls, bearing the following inscriptions in French, thus translated:

Jesu, for thy compassion's sake look down,
And guard this soul as if it were thine own.

On the second scroll is written,

Oh good Jesu, mercy show
To him whose body lies below.

On the third scroll is written,

May he who lies beneath this stone
Be saved in the God's only Son.

Between each of these figures are painted black trefoil niches, and below the whole, on a plain tablet, the following inscription:

"Armiger scutum nihil a modo fut tibi tutum,
Reddidit immolutum, morte generali tributum,
Spiritus exutum se guadeat esse solutum,
Est ubi vistutum, Regnum sive labe statutum."

On the left side:

"Hoc viri
Inter inclytos memorandi
Monumentum Sepulchrali
Restuari, propriis impensis
Parochia hujus meolæ
Curaverunt.
A. D. MDCCXCVIII.

On the right side:

Capellaris { Gulielmo Day et Gulielmo Winck-work.
Custodibus { Gulielmo Swaine et Davide Durie.
Dotante humiblimo pastore, Davide Gilson."

And below the effigies runs the following:

"Hic jacet Johannis Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta, celeberrimus, ac huic sacro Edificio Benefactor, insignis, temporibus Edward III. et Richard II."

Here lieth John Gower, Esq., a celebrated English Poet, also a Benefactor to this sacred edifice, in the time of Edward III. and Richard II.

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The base of the monument has seven trefoil niches, within as many plain-pointed ones.

The effigy of the poet is placed above, in a recumbent posture, beneath the canopy just described. He is dressed in a gown originally purple, covering his feet, which rest on the neck of a lion. A coronet of roses adorns his head, which is raised by three folio volumes, labelled on their respective ends, "Vox Clamantis," "Speculum Meditantis," and "Confessio Amantis." Round the neck hangs a collar of S.S. Over the lion on the side of the monument are the arms of the deceased hanging by the dexter corner from an ancient French chapeau, bearing his crest. The dress of this effigy has probably given rise to the conjectures concerning the rank in life which Gower maintained; but that is too precarious a ground on which to form a decided opinion on such a point.

Gower's arms are, argent on a cheveron, azure, three leopards' heads, or. Crest, on a chapeau turned up with ermine, a talbot, serjant, proper.

A little eastward of Gower's monument is part of a pillar descending from the roof with a conical base. It is said to be hollow, and has indeed somewhat the appearance of a chimney flue.

We shall conclude this account of the celebrated poet Gower by a few verses from his "Vox Clementis," translated by the Rev. J. Nightingale; the subject is the unfortunate reign of the poet's royal patron and the rebellion of Wat Tyler.

"When first this king began his hopeless reign,
The laws were so neglected, that in pain
The stedfast earth itself with horror shook,
And fortune's gifts the wretched sire forsook.
Forth from beneath oppression's cruel hand,
Thirsting for blood uprose a rebel band,
And desolation spread through all the land.
Ah! wretched land, those woes we still bewail,
And faithful annals tell the dismal tale.
The foolish counsels of the young and lewd,
That blinded monarch wantonly pursued,
Despising that which would his throne uphold,
The grave advice of age, while thirst for gold
Suggested vile and groundless accusation
Against the rich, so that, through confiscation,
Misery and want o'erwhelmed the wretched nation."

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Buckingham House, St. James's Park, on the site of which the nearly completed palace stands, was erected in 1703, on ground originally known as the Mulberry Gardens, by the learned and accomplished John Shef-

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field, Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1720. In the year 1761 this palace became the property of Queen Charlotte, who used it for her residence when in town. At this place all her children were born with the exception of the eldest. Here likewise several royal marriages have taken place; the late duke of York and princess Frederica of Russia, in 1791; duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; prince of Hombourg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse in the same year.

The front of the new palace does not vary very materially in form from that of Buckingham House, although it is more extensive. A considerable portion of the old building has been suffered to remain, and has been merely cased with stone. The centre is a parallelogram, on each side of which is a range of building terminated by a pavilion adorned with statues, the whole forming three sides of a square. The basement is of the Doric, and the upper part of the Corinthian, order. The state apartments are on the west side towards the garden, and are connected by a gallery running from north to south. The grand staircase is on the south side, and occupies a similar position to that in the old palace. The mantel-pieces and other ornaments are those which formerly adorned Carlton Palace.

In front of the palace, and in the centre of a spacious area, surrounded by an ornamented railing of Mosaic gold, divided by thermes, it is intended to erect the Waterloo monument, which is to consist of a triumphal arch adorned with colossal statues, trophies, &c.*

### ST. JOHN'S, HOXTON.

The front of this church is composed of three parts, a centre defining the breadth of the nave, and two wings belonging to the aisles and galleries. The centre is ornamented with a portico of three-quarter fluted columns of the Ionic order, placed between two pilastres or antic, which are repeated, slightly receding at the angles of the aisles; an entablature and blocking course crown the order, and connect the entire structure. The entablature is surmounted by a square pannelled tower with a Grecian shaped window, filled in with cornices. From thence the tower sets off to a circle in plane, with projecting piers on four of its faces, and a lofty cylindrical tower is erected on this base. It is divided into eight parts by slightly projecting Grecian antæ which have windows with semi-circular heads between them.

### CHAPEL OF EASE TO ST. MARYLEBONE.

This chapel of ease, situated in Stafford Street, New Road, is a composition of the Ionic order of architecture. The centre fronting the nave

* Leigh's Picture of London.

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is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico; on each side of which is an Italian window, forming the one end to the aisles; on the flanks of the building are repetitions of the columns. The parapet is balustraded; and above and behind the pediment rises a plain square tower, the monotony of which is broken by a clock; from the cornice of the tower rises a square portico of four columns on each face; and the steeple is finished by a campannile and cupola supporting a ball and cross.

## PICCADILLY AND REGENT'S CIRCUS.

Piccadilly is so called from Piccadilly Hall, which stood on the site of Sackville Street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here.

In the year 1642, the street was completed as far as Berkeley Street. The first mansion of note erected in this street was Burlington House, adjoining which is the Albany Hotel. Here stood the house of the treacherous and profligate Earl of Sunderland, whose destructive advice ruined his sovereign James II. At the very time that he sold him to the Prince of Orange, he prompted and encouraged the king in every measure which involved him and his family in ruin.

The Circus with which Piccadilly is united, is of a continuous style of architecture with the houses above it; and its form, taking off the intersectional angles, is one of the best that can be devised for the purpose. It gives an air of magnificence and of space to the streets, and a free circulation of air to the houses. It affords a facility to carriages and horsemen in turning from one street to the other, and is as elegant in form as it is useful in application.

## PARK CRESCENT, EAST WING.

It was originally intended to have formed Park Crescent into a Circus, by erecting a Crescent on the spot at present occupied by Park Square. The foundations of the western quadrant were even laid, and the arches of the coal cellars turned. For some reasons, however, this plan was abandoned, and the entire chord of the semicircle left open to the Park, instead of being closed in by the intended half-circus. The crescent consists of dwelling-houses, without any ornament but a colonnade of the Ionic order.

## STEPNEY CHURCH.

Stepney Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, and bears the feature of structure which prevailed during the fourteenth century.



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It is a large Gothic fabric consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower, containing a ring of ten bells. The church has been substantially repaired externally and internally, and contains a handsome altar-piece, galleries, and an organ. The dimensions are, length, one hundred and fourteen feet; breadth, fifty-four; height of the roof, thirty-five; and altitude of the tower and turret, ninety-two feet.

Among the monuments, the most remarkable are the following: On the south side of the chancel a marble monument of the Corinthian order, adorned with cherubims, &c., bearing this inscription:

D. O. M.

Here under was laid the body of Sir Thomas Spert, knt., sometime comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., and both the first founder and master of the Worthy Society or Corporation of Trinity House. He lived ennobled by his own worth, and died the 8th of September, 1541, to whose pious memory the said Corporation hath gratefully erected this monument:

Not that he needed monument of stone
For his well-gotten fame to rest upon;
But this was reared to testify that he
Lives in their love that yet surviving be:
For unto Virtue, who first raised his name,
He left the preservation of the same;
And to posterity remain it shall
When brass and marble monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou hast breath,
So shalt thou live after thy death.

A. D. 1622, by the company of the Trinity House, this monument was erected eighty-one years after the decease of the founder.

On the north side of the chancel a spacious marble monument, with pediment and entablature of the Tuscan order, adorned with his carved effigies; also the figure of a cherubim holding a Jacob's staff with a Latin inscription to the memory of admiral Sir John Berry, who was knighted by Charles II. for his gallant behaviour on board the Resolution, in 1672. Whilst he was admiral he distinguished himself at the battle of La Hague.

A handsome monument dedicated to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, knt., twice lord mayor of London, free of the company of Mercers, and father to Dr. John Colet, sometime dean of St. Paul's.

Near this monument is a beautiful memorial for Benjamin Kenton,

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Esq. This monument is the performance of Mr. Westmacott, and represents on a tablet the good Samaritan in the act of taking leave of his host, and commending the wounded traveller to his care. On a cornice above are the arms of Kenton, between those of the city of London and of the Vintners' Company. The inscription is as follows:

Benjamin Kenton, Esq.
Died 25th May, 1800, aged 82 years.

Raised to great affluence by ability, diligence, probity, he presented a conspicuous example of commercial prosperity to several of the hospitals and other institutions for the relief of the poor; he was ardently attached and actively attentive, nor did he relax his solicitude for these salutary designs when he resigned the cares of commerce and retired into tranquil life, but personally patronised and constantly contributed to them. In his last will he bequeathed to his friends liberally, and to the friendless largely; he desired to be buried in the chancel of this church, near the remains of his late wife and children whom he long survived.

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy."

*Ps.* xli. 1.

On the outside of the church is a corner-stone in the portico, on the north side of the chancel, on which are inscribed these words:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
Oh mortals read with pity:
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, nor city.
Therefore, O mortals all, bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

A little northward from the church, on a spacious marble stone, is a long Latin inscription to the memory of the Rev. Timothy Cruso, an eminent dissenting minister, who died Nov. 26, 1697.

At the east end of the church on the outside is a marble monument against the wall, adorned with a cherub, urn, volutas, palm branches, and the arms, viz., five paly of six or , and azure, on a bend sable, three mullets of the first impaled with azure, an amulet with fish between two bends wavy argent, with the following inscription:

Here lyeth interred the body of dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of



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Thomas Elton, of Stratford, Bow, gent., who departed this life April 26, 1696, aged 52.

Come ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this marble stone
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorned as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodged in woman kind.
So she was dressed, whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife.
Free from all envious broils and jars
(Of human life the civil wars),
These ne'er disturbed her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mien
Disclosed the humble soul within.
Trace her through every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife,
Still the same humble she appears,
The same in youth, the same in years,
The same in high and low estate;
Ne'er vexed with this, ne'er moved with that.
Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go learn of her humility.

The gossipping tale connected with this monument, called "The fish and the ring," is accounted for by Mr. Lysons in the following manner: "This coat of arms, which exactly corresponds with that borne by Ventris, of Cambridgeshire (as described in the visitation of that county at the Heralds' College, c. xi. p. 23), has given rise to a tradition that lady Berry was the heroine of a popular ballad called 'The Cruel Knight, or Fortunate Farmer's Daughter;' the story of which is briefly this: A knight passing by a cottage hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge of the occult sciences informs him that the child then born was destined to be his wife; his endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an alliance by various attempts to destroy the child, are defeated. At length, when grown to woman's state, he takes her to the sea-side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time, throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards becomes a cook and finds the ring in a cod fish as she is dressing it for dinner. The marriage takes place of course. The ballad, it must be observed, lays the scene of this story in Yorkshire. The

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incident of the fish and the ring occurs in other stories, and may be found in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Under a stone south of the church was interred Mr. Roger Crabb, commonly called the pilgrim, from his having imbibed the strange notion that it was a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer; and is said to have lived on three farthings a week; his food being herbs, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and grass; his drink, water. The stone bore this inscription:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crabb, who entered into eternity the 11th day of September, 1680, in the 60th year of his age.

Tread gently, reader, near the dust
Committed to this tomb-stone's trust;
For while 'twas flesh it held a guest
With universal love possest;
A soul that stemmed opinions tried,
Did over sects in triumph ride;
Yet separate from the giddy crowd
And paths tradition had allowed.
Through good and ill report he past
Oft censured yet approved at last;
Wouldst thou his religion know?
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Just as he would be done unto.
So in kind nature's laws he stood,
A temple undefiled with blood;
A friend to every thing was good.
The rest angels alone can fitly tell;
Haste then to them and him, and so farewell.

## OLD MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS.

This ancient structure, a very small portion of which now remains, in consequence of the improvement in Christ's Hospital which was founded in it, derives its origin from a society or religious order formed by St. Francis, of Assisi, canonized by Pope Gregory IX, in 1228; of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five being priests and four lay brothers, were sent from Italy to settle and propagate their order in England. The priests placed themselves at Canterbury in the year 1224. The lay brothers came to London, and were entertained by the friars preachers in Oldborn for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient house for themselves, which they soon obtained of John Trevors, one of the sheriffs in 1224. In this house they made

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themselves cells, and continued till their numbers in a few years required a more commodious convent. For which purpose John Ewen, mercer, purchased a vacant piece of ground near St. Nicholas Shambles, and with proper assistance built a house for the friars; and having appropriated the same to the commonalty of London, he himself became a lay brother in the house, which in process of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Margaret, second wife to Edward I., and other benefactors, amongst whom we find Sir Richard Whittington, who founded a library one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and thirty-one broad, and furnished it well with books.

## INTERIOR QUADRANGLE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

The three sides of the quadrangle of Somerset House are formed by massy buildings of rustic work corresponding with the interior of the principal front. The centre of the south side is ornamented with an arcade of four columns, having two pilasters on each side, within which the windows of the front are thrown a little back. On these columns rests a pediment; in the tympanum of which is a basso relievo representing the arms of the Navy of Great Britain, supported by a sea-nymph riding on sea horses and guided by tritons blowing conchs. On the corners of the pediments are military trophies, and the whole is terminated by elegant vases placed above the columns.

The east and west fronts are nearly similar, but less copiously ornamented. In the centre of each of these fronts is a small black tower, and in that of the south front a dome.

All round the quadrangle is a story sunk below the ground, in which are many of the offices subordinate to those in the basement and upper stories.

Directly in the front of the entrance, and in the great quadrangle is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is placed an elegant statue of George III., also in bronze.

## STATUES OF WILLIAM III. AND WILLIAM PITT.

St. James's Square, on the north side of Pall Mall, is celebrated on account of the illustrious persons who were born there: the area on the inside forms an octagon, and in the centre is a fine circular bason of water, in the midst of which is a pedestal supporting a fine equestrian statue of William III. habited in a Roman costume, the several portions of which and the trappings of the horse are well executed.

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The statue of the celebrated William Pitt, in Hanover Square, is also well executed, and is accounted an excellent likeness; it is placed on a pedestal bearing an inscription of his birth, death, &c.

### STATUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

Sir Joseph Banks, the celebrated naturalist, was born at Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 1743. He received his education at Eton and Oxford. In 1765 he made a voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches relative to natural history, and in 1763 embarked with his friend Dr. Solander, in the first voyage round the world made by Captain Cook. In the course of this expedition he narrowly escaped perishing from intense cold. In consequence of a misunderstanding with Captain Cook, he did not join as he intended in the expedition of 1772; but the same year undertook a voyage to the Western Isles and to Iceland. About this time he received the compliment of a diploma of LL.D. from his alma mater. In 1778 he was made a baronet, and elected president of the Royal Society. Some unpleasant dissensions which arose in the society not long after, were almost the only circumstances which occurred to interrupt his tranquillity. These, however, subsided, and the remainder of his life was passed amongst scientific associates, and the prosecution of researches connected with natural history. His house was always open to the learned world. He died June 19, 1820, at his seat at Spring Grove, Middlesex. The statue erected to his memory is beautifully executed, and is placed in the British Museum.

### STATUE OF JAMES WATT.

In Westminster Abbey is a beautiful statue dedicated to the memory of James Watt, a man celebrated for his invention and improvement in the steam engine.

James Watt was the son of a tradesman at Greenock, and was born in 1736. Brought up to the occupation of mathematical instrument maker, he in that capacity became attached to the university of Glasgow, in which he had apartments. Having entered into the married state he settled in business for himself, and in 1764 conceived the idea of improving the steam engine. He accordingly adopted the profession of Civil Engineer, and was frequently employed in making surveys for canals, &c. To facilitate his labours, he invented a merometer, and a machine for making drawings in perspective. In 1774 he removed to

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the vicinity of Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Boulton, in conjunction with whom he carried on his improvement in the steam engine which he brought to great perfection. Here he became associated with Dr. Priestley and other philosophical experimentalists; and shared in the chemical researches which they prosecuted. Admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, he contributed to its transactions an interesting paper, entitled, 'Thoughts on the constituent parts of Water and of Deplogisticated Air;' and another on a new method of preparing a test liquor to show the presence of acids and alkalies in chemical mixtures. Mr. Watt was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1806 received from the University of Glasgow the honorary degree of LL.D. Various inventions of great practical utility originated from his ingenuity. His death took place August 25, 1819.

## CORDWAINERS' HALL, DISTAFF LANE.

CORDWAINER'S Hall is a very handsome structure faced with stone, and contains several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and for the residence of the officers. In the great room are portraits of king William and queen Mary.

The Cordwainers were incorporated by letters patent granted by King Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Cobblers, the latter of which terms was then far from being a despicable title, as it signified not only a shoemaker but a dealer in shoes; and it does not appear that the word shoemaker was then in use. King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wencelaus, king of Bohemia, the English, by her example, wore long peaked shoes tied to their knees with silk laces or silver chains gilt. This preposterous fashion occasioned the passing of an act of Parliament in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted that no cordwainer or cobbler within the city of London or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes, or huseans; that is, boots or buskins, with any hyke or pollyen exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London; nor should they presume to sell, or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays or on the feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying twenty shillings for each offence. The Company by a late charter are styled, "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

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In the 9th George II. an Act of Parliament was passed respecting the penalty of a journeyman shoemaker pawning his master's goods. "It was enacted, that if any journeyman shoemaker, or person hired as such, in the Bills of Mortality, shall, after the 24th of June, 1723, be accused by the master employing him of having purloined, sold, pawned, or exchanged any boot, shoes, slippers, cut leather, lasts, or other materials for making boots, &c., not being the proper goods of the person accused, any justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath, may issue his warrant to bring before him the person accused, and on his appearance or default may proceed to examine the fact; and on due proof, either by confession or on oath, may determine the same and convict the offender, and award reasonable recompence, and levy the same by warrant on the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus; and for want of distress may cause the offender to be whipped in the parish where the offence was committed, and on a second conviction may commit him to the House of Correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

"Every person who shall buy or take inpawn from any journeyman or other person any boots, shoes, or materials for making them, not being the proper goods of him that sells or pawns them, shall on conviction make sufficient recompence in two days after the fact shall be determined as shall be awarded, or else be subject to distress, or such punishments as are hereby inflicted on journeymen; any two justices dwelling within the Bills of Mortality, upon complaint on oath, may issue their warrant for searching in the day-time the house of such person as they shall suspect to have received any such goods so fraudulently embezzled, and on refusal, may break open any such house; and any person opposing such search forfeits £10 to any one who will inform within two calendar months: and if it shall appear on oath, or on search, that such person hath in his custody any such goods, the justices shall restore them to the owner; and on refusal of the party so to do, he shall be subject to the like penalties as are hereby inflicted on the journeymen.

"All persons retained in the making up of any boots, shoes, &c., for any one master, and shall neglect the performance thereof, by suffering themselves to be employed by any other master, before they shall have completed the same, and finished the work first delivered to them, on conviction on oath before one or more justices shall be sent to the House of Correction, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

"A person aggrieved by any order made by such justices may appeal to the next quarter sessions to be holden for the place giving eight days'

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notice of the appeal; and the justices shall hear the matter, and have power to make satisfaction to either party, whose determination therein shall be final."

By the statute of William I. and Mary, leather shaved, liquored, and curried is made subject to the view, search, and seizure of the master of the several mysteries of the Cordwainers, Curriers, Girdlers, and Sadlers of the City of London according to stat. i. c. 1.

### STONE BUILDINGS.

On the east side of the gardens belonging to Lincoln's Inn is situated a handsome range of houses, termed the Stone Buildings from the materials with which they are faced. At each extremity of the main buildings is a slightly projecting wing, ornamented with a portico of six columns of the Corinthian order supporting entablature, pediment, &c. The basement story is rusticated, and the buildings finished by a cornice and balustrade.

### CITY BASON, REGENT'S CANAL.

The Regent's Canal, opened on the 1st of August, 1820, commences at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the grand junction, and, passing by a tunnel under Maida Hill, continues its course by the Regent's Park and Pancras, to Islington, where another subterranean excavation about three-quarters of a mile in length has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds, by Hoxton, Hackney, and Mile-End, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames by an extensive dock.

### ENTRANCE TO LIMEHOUSE DOCK.

The whole length of its course is nine miles, and within that space are comprised 12 locks and 37 bridges; the former are so admirably constructed that a barge can pass through each in the short time of three minutes and a quarter. They are capable of admitting barges 83 feet long and 14 feet in width.

### THE TUNNEL AND DOUBLE DOCK

at Islington commences near White Conduit House, and terminates at the New River near the City Road, where a large basin has been formed. This canal cost upwards of half a million of money, and was seven years in hand. It was executed under the superintendance of Mr. Nash.

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### GATEWAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

EASTWARD of Devereux Court, Strand, stands Essex Street, formed on the site of an ancient mansion built on the site of the outer temple by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, a favourite with his sovereign, but unfortunately hated by the factious populace. He was seized by the mob, beheaded in Cheapside, and buried beneath a heap of sand before this house which he had intended for the residence of the prelates belonging to the see of Exeter. The mansion was said to have been very magnificent. Bishop Lacy added the great hall in the reign of Henry VI. and it was called Exeter House. But in the times of ecclesiastical depredations the pious catholic lord Paget made no conscience of laying violent hands upon the premises, which he considered as lawful plunder. By him the house was greatly improved, and it obtained the name of Paget House. It was here that the protector Somerset formed the plan of assassinating such of the council as were adverse to his measures. This horrid suggestion, however, turned to the ruin of the projector. In the reign of Elizabeth the estate was in the possession of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who changed the name to Leicester House. Having left it by will to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, who had married his daughter, it assumed the name of the latter nobleman.

Essex House was inhabited by the Palsgrave during his residence in London, and afterwards by the son of the earl of Essex, who was the parliament general. In process of time it became neglected, and was appropriated to various uses. It has of late years been converted into a chapel for the use of those who profess unitarian doctrines. The subject of our engraving is a gateway in Essex Street, supposed to have belonged to this palace; but it is involved in doubt, as is the case with the

### ANCIENT HOUSE, DRURY COURT,

the original proprietor of which is unknown, neither does it contain any thing of peculiar consequence in its style of architecture.

### GROSVENOR CHAPEL.

GROSVENOR Chapel, situated in Halken Street, Belgrave Square, is a small but neat edifice ornamented with a portico of four columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature, cornice, and triangular pediment; beneath the portico is the entrance ascended by a flight of steps. On each side of the portico is a window adorned with an archi-

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trave and cornice. The angles of the building are finished with pilasters, and the roof of the structure concealed by a plain stylobate raised on a cornice.

### ST. MARY'S CHAPEL,

Park Street, is a remarkably plain, and in some measure unsightly, looking building. The entrance is protected from the inclemencies of the weather by means of a projecting porch, supported by four plain columns, and ornamented by a pediment. The main body of the edifice, which is well lighted, is finished by a small turret, crowned with a dome and vane.

### ANCIENT HOUSE, BOROUGH.

The subject of our engraving is one of those specimens of architecture which so forcibly remind us of the singular customs of our forefathers. It is situated in High Street, Borough, and is four stories in height; the second and third projecting over the lower or basement story, whilst the fourth projects far beyond the rest. It appears to have originally been covered with ornaments, but most of them have become obliterated by time, and the various plasterings and white-washings it has undergone. To whom it belonged is uncertain, but it must have been originally erected by a person of wealth and consideration.

### FLOOR CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

Among the various recent improvements of the metropolis and its environs, there are few more likely to be permanently useful than the new line of road now made from the Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, to Holloway, and intended to be continued through Stamford Hill to Essex and Hertfordshire; thereby shortening the distance between and approximating all the adjacent villages and the western parts of the metropolis, the parks and places of public resort.

It is upon the highest point of this road, where it crosses the road leading from Battle Bridge to Highgate, that this building has been erected, being the first of any importance in that part of the environs of the town; and which, from its elevated site and magnitude, forms a most distinguished object. The view from the top is, without exception, unequalled within the same distance from town, being completely panoramic, and taking in the surrounding country to a vast extent far into Essex. The hills near Rochester, the Thames, Shooters' Hill, the Surrey hills, Richmond, and to Windsor, with all the intermediate objects.

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The principal building is ninety feet long, forty-five wide, and sixty-six high, besides others of nearly equal dimensions, which are in the possession of Messrs. Mann and Sargon, and are required to contain the stock of floor cloth, the quality of which depends in a great degree upon its age and long exposure to the air, and to accomplish which the stock on hand is always from 30 to 40,000 yards.*

## ST. NICHOLAS, COLE-ABBEY.

The word Cole-abbey, according to Stowe, is more properly Cold Bay, a place exposed to the weather, as Cold Harbour, &c.

This church is of ancient foundation; the steeple and south aisle, which were not so old as the rest of the church, were new built in the first of Richard II., anno 1377, by a benefactor named Buckland, who also substantially repaired the whole fabric. Thomas Ferr, fishmonger, gave also a large cemetry. In the year 1397 the church was again repaired at the charge of Thomas Barnard and others, and at the charge of the parish, in the years 1626, 1628, and 1630; but being consumed by the flames in 1666, it was re-edified in 1677. The walls are well built of stone, the steeple consists of a tower and frustrum of a pyramid covered with lead with a balcony at the upper end; the roof within is flat, the floor paved with stone, the chancel is one step higher than the rest; the building is divided into three aisles, and the whole is of the Corinthian order.

It is adorned in the roof with pannels of crocket work, the walls with pilasters; the pews and pulpit are of oak, with which the church is wainscotted seven feet high; at the west end is a handsome gallery and partition, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and three arched apertures fronting each aisle, enriched with fruit leaves, &c; the altar-piece is adorned with two columns and their entablature of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are the decalogue under a glory and three cherubims, between the Lord's prayer and Creed; the whole with enrichments of shields, cherubims, fruit leaves, and palm branches. Above the cornice are the arms of England under a pediment between vases of lamps finely carved. The foot-pace of the communion table is black and white marble, inclosed with a rail and banister.

The dimensions are, length within, sixty-three feet; breadth, forty-three; altitude, thirty-six feet; and that of the steeple about one hundred and thirty-five feet.

There are no monuments worthy particular notice.

* Jones's History of London.

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### THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel undertaking was projected by Mr. Brunel, under whose directions it was commenced. It is intended to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, by means of a passage under the Thames, and will certainly, when completed, be one of the most extraordinary constructions of ancient or modern times.

The tunnel will consist of two brick archways; and in order that there may be no obstruction to carriages, those going from north to south will pass through one, and those from south to north through the other. These passages will be paved or macadamized, and there will be distinct paths for foot passengers. In the centre, between the two archways, and dividing the two roads, will be a line of arches spacious enough to admit of persons passing from one road to the other; and in each of these arches will be fixed a strong gas light.

The approaches to the entrance of the tunnel will be formed by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet per hundred feet; one of small dimensions for pedestrians, and another of larger for carriages; the descent will be so gradual that there will be no necessity to lock the wheel of the heaviest loaded waggon. The first stone of the descent for pedestrians, on the south side of the river near Rotherhithe church, was laid by W. Smith, Esq., the chairman of the company, March 2, 1825. At present about half the distance is accomplished, and it is to be hoped that a work of so much national importance will soon be completed.

The dimensions of the tunnel will be, length, 1,300 feet; width, 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.*

### MONUMENT OF WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ., GUILDHALL,

twice lord mayor, in 1763 and 1770.

A pair of neat brackets form the base of this monument, on which is the figure of the lord mayor, esteemed an excellent likeness, standing in the position in which he addressed the king when he presented the city remonstrance on the 23rd of May, 1770. The emblematical figures represent London and Commerce in attitudes of mourning.

Underneath is the address Mr. Beckford made to his Majesty:

* Leigh's Picture of London.

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"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds? The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

Permit me, Sire, to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violater of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious revolution."

The monument on the north side, near the east end of the hall, is a cenotaph of

**WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM,**

elevated on a base, fixed on a rock. The earl, in the habit of a Roman senator, appears gracefully looking on a figure representing the city of London; his left hand sustains the helm of government, whilst his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is smiling on her protector, through whose zeal, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring plenty into the lap of Britannia.

The city, graced with a mural crown, with a look of gratitude seems to address her noble friend, at the same time pointing to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Industry, and on her right those of Justice and Power. Upon the plinth is engraved the following inscription:

In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of prosperity and glory, by unanimity at home,

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by confidence and reputation abroad, by alliance wisely chosen and faithfully observed, by colonies united and protected, by decisive victories by sea and land, by conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe, and by commerce, for the first time united with and made to flourish by war, was pleased to raise up as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The mayor, aldermen, and common council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received by her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent statesman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guildhall, that her citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs without being reminded that the means by which Providence raises a nation to greatness are the virtues infused into great men; and that to withhold from these virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

"This distinguished person, for the service rendered to king George II. and king George III., was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The British nation honoured his memory with a public funeral and a public monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey."

Under this is an oval medallion, charged with the cap of Liberty, inscribed upon the turn up "Libertas," richly adorned with laurels, festoons, &c. The back of the whole is a pyramidal slab of variegated marble.

## MONUMENT OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

ALTHOUGH biographical notices are not the province of this work, we cannot describe the monument of so extraordinary a man as Sir Isaac Newton without adding a brief account of his life for the benefit of such of our readers as may be unacquainted with it.

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians the world has ever produced, was the only child of Mr. John Newton, of Colesworth, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, who had an estate of about £120 a year, where Isaac was born on Christmas day, 1642. His father dying when he was young, his mother's brother, a clergyman, Mr. Ayscough, who lived near her and directed her affairs, put her son to a school at Grantham. When he had finished his school education, his mother took him home intending that he should occupy his own estate. But his

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uncle happening to find him in a hay-loft at Grantham working a mathematical problem, and having otherwise observed the boy's mind to be uncommonly bent upon learning, he prevailed upon her to send him to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he himself had many friends.

Here he was soon taken notice of by Dr. Isaac Barrow, who, observing his genius, contracted a great friendship for him. Fontenelle observes, "that in learning mathematics he did not study Euclid, who seemed to him too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him; and a cast of his eye upon the contents of his theorems was sufficient to make him master of them. He advanced at once to the geometry of Descartes, Kepler's Optics, &c. It is certain that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundation of his two famous works, the Principia and the Optics, prior to his attaining the age of twenty-four. In 1664 he took the degree of A. B., and in 1668 that of A. M., being elected the year before Fellow. In 1696, Mr. Montague, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Earl of Halifax, obtained for him, of King William, the office of Warden of the Mint; in which employment he was of signal service when the money was called in to be recoined. Three years after he was appointed Master of the Mint, a place of considerable profit, which he held till his death. In 1699 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1701 he was, for the second time, chosen M. P. for the university of Cambridge. In the reign of George I. he was better known at court than before. The Princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, often proposed questions to him, and declared that she thought herself happy to live at the same time with him, and have the pleasure of his conversation.

In his behaviour he was candid and affable; always put himself upon a level with his company, and never thought either his merit or his reputation sufficient to excuse him from any of the common offices of social life. Though firmly attached to the Church of England, he was averse to the persecution of the nonconformists. He was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of revelation, and studied the Bible with the greatest application.

Sir Isaac was of middling stature, and in the latter part of his life somewhat inclined to corpulence. His countenance was pleasing, yet venerable. He never used spectacles, and lost but one tooth during his life. He had the perfect use of his senses and understanding until the day before he died, which was on the 20th of March, 1726-7, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster, and on the 28th of March his body was conveyed into Westminster Abbey; the pall being supported by the Lord Chancellor,



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the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and the earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield. The Bishop of Rochester read the funeral service. The corpse was interred at the entrance into the choir, where a noble monument is erected to his memory. See engraving.

## SPA FIELDS CHAPEL.

In Exmouth Street, Spa Fields, is Northampton or Spa Fields Chapel. Previously to the year 1779, this was a tea-house, denominated the Pantheon, but having been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Herbert Jones, a popular preacher, and others, was opened as a Methodist Chapel: the large garden was converted into a burial-ground, and persons were inhumed at lesser prices than at the parish church. Upon this Mr. Sellon, the curate, commenced a suit against the proprietors, which continued until the late Countess of Huntingdon took the chapel under her patronage and resided in the adjoining house; thus the chapel might be deemed hers in right of her peerage. This settled the dispute. The chapel is a rotunda; the windows, square and small; and the whole, surmounted by a slated cupola, on which stood for several years the image of the god Apollo. The interior is neat, and well adapted for the convenience of a large congregation.

## ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

This church is without the walls of London, but within the liberty or freedom. And the parish is divided into the liberty of London, the liberty above the Bars, and the liberty of Saffron Hill. The church was rebuilt in the year of Christ 1687, and is one of the most finished performances of Sir Christopher Wren.

It is very pleasant and spacious: the columns that support the roof, are of the Corinthian order; the walls of stone, and the roof covered with lead.

The interior of the church is finely ornamented: the roof and between the arches, and particularly over the altar-piece, are adorned with beautiful fret-work.

Here is more excellent wainscoting than in other churches, the walls being lined twelve feet high, and eight feet above the galleries, which extend on all sides of the church, except the east, swelling with raised panels. The organ gallery is supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. The organ, as we have already mentioned, by Harris, is a fine toned instrument; famous for being the discarded organ, in the contest for superiority between father Schmydt, and Harris, at the Temple church. On each side of the organ are

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paintings, in a bold style, of "Christ restoring the Blind," and "The Sermon on the Mount."

The altar-piece is very spacious, at least fifteen feet high of wainscot, having two columns and two pilasters fluted: also two pilasters on the south, and two on the north sides, of the Tuscan order, with their frieze, cornice, and pediment carved, and four lamps with tapers over the four middle columns and pilasters, two at each end of the pediment, placed on acroters; and under are the Commandments, as the Lord's Prayer and Creed are, within large frames carved and gilt with gold. Over the decalogue, and under the pediment, is a space about two feet square, within which are these words, in large characters;

"This do in remembrance of me,"

done in black letters upon gold, enriched round with fruit-leaves, &c. finely carved; as are the surbase and four panels, two at the north, and two at the south sides of this altar-piece.

Over this is a fine window of stained glass, representing "The Last Supper;" above is beautifully represented "The Ascension." On each side are the paintings of "St. Peter" and St. Andrew," over which are representations of the "Holy Family." The altar is highly enriched by painting, gilding, and carved work; the table is of porphyry. The two other windows at the east end are exquisitely stained; one represents the arms of John Thaive, Esq., the other the arms of queen Anne; a gift of Sir Thomas Hodgson, of Bromwich, in the county of York.

The church is pewed uniformly; the pulpit is a curious piece of wainscot carving, and there are three handsome branches. The length of the church is one hundred and five feet, the breadth sixty-three, and height about forty-three.

The tower or square steeple was first erected in 1447, during the reign of Henry VI., and repaired in 1794. It has been lately coated, and its altitude is one hundred and ten feet; it has four large windows, fronting east, west, north, and south, adorned with pilasters, architrave, frieze, cornice, pediments, &c., of the Doric order, wherein are eight bells, and a clock. The four pinnacles are composed of altars, surmounted by pine-apples and vanes.

The benefactions to the church and poor of this parish are very considerable.

Mr. Matthew Bromfield, of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, in 1703, bequeathed an estate, called Thunderby House, in the parish of Wimbish, in the county of Essex, for the purpose of producing £70 per annum, to apprentice seven poor boys, belonging to the London liberty



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of this parish; and in default of boys, the benefaction to extend to girls. The interest, &c., to accumulate, to afford premiums of £10 each, as far as the fund would extend.

Mrs. Mary Ewer, by her will in 1766, bequeathed the interest of £500, "to be applied from time to time towards putting out poor boys, sons of decayed housekeepers, apprentices."

"Mr. Isaac Duckett (who died in 1620) by his will ordained that £400 should be put out on security on certain trusts therein expressed, which sum was afterwards, pursuant to a decree in the high court of Chancery, laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements at Crayford, in Kent, and conveyed to the rectors, churchwardens, and six other inhabitants of this parish, and St. Clement Danes, Strand: "in trust," that the yearly rents thereof should be equally divided between the said parishes, to be employed yearly to two poor maid servants, of each of the said parishes, who should have five years together inhabited with one master or mistress, and have obtained a certificate from such master and mistress for that purpose. And, in default of such, for the relief or release of two poor maidens of either of the said parishes, at their marriage."

The right honourable lady Elizabeth Hatton, who died in 1645, gave £500 to remain in stock for the poor, both below and above Bars.

The same sum was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, in 1726, which purchased estates in Tower Street, &c. Seven Dials, the rents of which are to be disposed of to twelve poor widows of this parish not receiving alms.

Mr. Joseph Wright, by his will in 1785, gave £600 new annuity Bank-stock, the interest, &c., to be given to three men and three women, that should not receive alms, and who should have lived in credit; and to pay to each of such men and women, £3 yearly on every Easter Monday, at the vestry room, for ever.

To the great honour of the several trustees of these, and several other benefactions in St. Andrew's parish, the trusts have constantly been appropriated to the various purposes intended, with strict integrity.

## CLERKS' WELL, CLERKENWELL.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell Green, in Ray Street, opposite Mutton Lane, is the celebrated fountain, denominated Clerks' or Clerken Well, so called from the parish clerks of the city of London, who anciently used to meet there annually to represent certain parts of Scripture in a theatrical manner: to which the Lord Mayor and citizens of London not only repaired, but likewise the nobility, to see their performances,

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from which well the late priory, as well as the present church and parish, derive their name. On a pump, which now covers the well, is the following inscription to that purport.

"For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring, by which it is supplied, is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays: that custom caused it to be denominated Clerks' Well, and from which the parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the benedictine nuns in the neighbourhood."

### NEW JAIL, CLERKENWELL,

is situated near the old prison, not far from Spa Fields. It has been recently built, and is calculated to contain 240 persons, although it is supposed that 340 may be confined there: the greatest number ever imprisoned in the old jail was in September, 1817, when 324 prisoners were there at one time, being an excess of nearly 100 above the average amount: from 200 to 230 may be considered as the ordinary number. There are six yards on each side the prison, making, in the whole, twelve.

### JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

This place of public resort during the summer season, is beautifully situated on Hampstead Heath. Although there are many accounts existing relative to its singular name, there is none that can be depended upon, neither does there appear to be any particular event connected with it. The present edifice is well calculated for its present purpose, that of a tavern. The grounds are laid out in a very pleasing and tasteful style, which renders this place a very desirable spot of recreation.

### CHALK FARM.

This well-known house of public entertainment is situated on a delightful eminence, called Primrose Hill, commanding a very fine view of the metropolis, and is much frequented. It was formerly called "Green-berry Hill," from the names of the three persons who were concerned in the execution of the supposed assassination of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. This hill, even in modern

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times, has been contaminated with blood, as several duels have been fought there: that of most note was between Colonel Montgomery and Captain M' Namara in 1803; the former fell, and expired at this house; as did Mr. Scott, the editor of the London Magazine.

### ROSEMARY BRANCH.

The old Rosemary Branch Tavern having been converted into an extensive white lead manufactory by Samuel Walker and Co. very considerable iron masters at Masborough, near Rotherham in Yorkshire; in the year 1783 the present tavern was erected just beyond it, at the meeting of the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St. Mary, Islington; but as this place as well as the

### THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN,

are so well known, as houses of public amusement and entertainment, it will be useless to add any further account of them.

### ANCIENT HOUSES IN LEATHER LANE.

Although the houses in these ancient thoroughfares have not any thing to recommend them but their antiquity, a brief account of the Lane may be acceptable.

Fetter Lane is celebrated as containing the residence of "Praise God Barebones," who, by occupation, a leather-seller, was one of the most active if not the most able members of the parliament assembled in 1653 by Cromwell, called Barebone's Parliament. July 5, 1643, Nathaniel Tompkins, Esq. was executed opposite the end of the Lane, in Holborn. He had been one of the party who adhered to the parliament, whilst its measures were consistent and moderate; but on finding it pursued a plan of treason and rebellion, Messrs. Tompkins, Chaloner, Waller the poet, and other gentlemen of consideration, not only returned to their allegiance, but formed associations to resist, and if possible to overturn, the prevailing faction: the project failed; Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Chaloner were executed for the alleged conspiracy; and poor Waller was compelled to live on pardon, at the dear purchase of ten thousand pounds.

Leather Lane derives it name from Lither Lane, a term implying sloth and filth, which denomination at the south end it is still entitled to.

### NEW RIVER HEAD.

Of the several projects for supplying the metropolis with soft water, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of the New River,

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first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of king James I. by an act of parliament; whereby the mayor and citizens were empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks or stones, not exceeding in breadth the length of ten feet: but, being by them left unattempted, was undertaken, on his own account, by Mr. Hugh Middleton, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London, who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to some a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the company of Mines-royal, at the rent of £400 per annum.

His agreement with the city was signed on the first of April, 1606, and contained, that Mr. Middleton might, at his own expense, and for his own benefit, execute the powers of the above-cited act, provided he should begin the cut within the term of two months, and use the best endeavours to finish it in four years from the date thereof.

By means of royal assistance the work of the New River went on with vigour; was finished according to Mr. Middleton's agreement with the city of London; and on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, commonly called the New River Head, at Islington, in the presence of his brother Sir Thomas Middleton, the lord mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, the lord mayor of London, attended by many of the aldermen, recorder, &c.

The perfection of so great and necessary a work gained the attention and admiration of the public, and men of property began to think it a proper fund to increase their wealth. So that the New River water was soon divided into twenty-nine shares, and the shares incorporated by the name of the New River Company, by letters patent of the 21st of June, 1619. And though king James I., by virtue of covenant, was a proprietor of one-half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management thereof; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several courts and meetings of the company, to prevent injustice being done to his royal principal.

There was no dividend made among the proprietors till the year 1633, when £11 12*s.* 1*d.* was divided upon each share. But the second dividend only amounting to £3 4*s.* 2*d.*, and that instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, King Charles I., in possession of his royal father's moiety, resolved to disengage himself from so hazardous and chargeable an affair; and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a baronet, that if he would secure to him, and to his successors, a fee-farm rent of five hundred pounds per annum out of the profits of the

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company, clear of all reprizes, he would re-convey to him all his right and interest in the said New River; which proposal being readily accepted, the royal moiety was, by a deed under the great seal, re-conveyed to Sir Hugh, and thenceforward the king's proxy appeared no more at the board of the company.

The difficulties which Sir Hugh had to encounter, were insufficient to repel him from the patriotic desire of benefiting his fellow-citizens; and though he injured his patrimony, the undertaking was accomplished, and the water let into the reservoir at this place. We have already stated the advantages which accrue to the proprietors of this grand undertaking. *

* We subjoin extracts from the "Copy of an original grant by Sir Hugh Myddleton."

"A. D. 1616. This indenture made, &c. between Hugh Myddleton, citizen and goldsmith of London, on the one party and A. B. and C. his wife on the other party, witnesseth, That the said Hugh Myddleton for and in consideration of the sum of twentie six shillings and eight pence of lawful mony of England to him in hand at upon then sealing and delivery hereof by the said A. B. and C. hath demised and granted, &c. a quill or branch of leed containing halfe an inch of water or thereabouts the said branch to be taken from the maine pipe that lyeth in Streete and from thence to be convaied in the foresaid pipe of lead by tooe of the smallest swan-necked cockes for that purpose already imployed into the yarde and kitchnie of the now dwelling house of A. B. and C. his wife and at their or one of their owne proper costs and charges. To haue and to hould the said branch and watercourse unto the said A. B. and C. his wife and to the longer liver of them two from the feast of the natiyuitye of St. John Baptiste next enseweing the date of these presents unto the end and terme of twenty and one yeares from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended time of needful reparations and of mischance and casualty by fire only excepted if they the said A. B. and C. or either of them shal so long dwell and continue in the said house wherein now they do and use no other trade then now they do for greater expenses of water. Yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said terme vnto the said Hugh Myddleton his heires and assignes twentie-six shillings and eight pence of lawful mony of England at the feast of, &c. by even and equal portions the first paiment to begin at, &c. That the sayde A. B. and C. his executors or assignes shal pay to the said Hugh his heires or assignes at the feasts aforesaid yearly during the said terme or within one and twenty daies after at the said dwelling house of the said Hugh in Westcheap London. And the said Hugh Myddleton for him his heires and assignes doth covenant and grant to and with the said A. B. and C. by these presents, That the said A. B. and C. shal peaceably and quietly enjoy the said quill or branch of water according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents needful reparations and casualties by fire excepted. Prowided alwaies and the said A. B. and C. for them and either of them do covenant promise and grant to and with the said Hugh his heires and assignes by these presents. That the said Hugh his heires and assignes or his or their officers or servants shall or may peaceably and quietly come into the house of the said A. B. to view the said cocke and pipe for the said water-course or any other pipe or branch that shall be derived into any other house from their the said A. B. and C. his wifes branch by consent of the said Hugh Myd-

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The width of this river under the bridges, near Islington, is about fourteen feet and an half; the depth about four feet six inches; but the

dleton or his assignes and to see that the said water shall not run at wast, and further that the said A. B. and C. his wife and either of them shall repaire and maintaine the cockes and so much of the pipe seruing for the said water course belonging to his the said A. B. his said house at his or their owne proper cost and charges by the ouersight and direction of the said Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers appointed for that purpose. And the saide A. B. and C. his wife do fvrther covenant, &c. That neither the saide A. B. and C. his wife nor either of them shall suffer any current or other disposing of any of the said water from their said cockes or pipe other than for the seruice only of the said A. B. his said house and only for so long time as their lease shall remain in force. Neither shall without the agreement and consent of the saide Hugh Myddelton his heires and assignes first had and obtained alter or remove or cause to be altered or removed the said pipe or cockes otherwise then as the same are now at the first made and set up. Nor in the end of the said terme or other ceasing of this present lease shall disturbe the said Hugh or his assignes in cutting the said lesser pipe from the saide maine pipe or any other pipe or branch that shall be deriued into any other house from the said branch of the said A. B. and C. his wife as aforesaid for the ceasing of the said water course. Provided alwaies that if the said yearely rent of twentie six shillings and eight pence shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all contrary to the tenor and true meaning of these presents being by the said Hugh his heirs or assignes or his or their servants or officers for that purpose lawfully demanded at the said dwelling house of the said A. B. at any time in the day before the end of the said one and twenty daies or if the said rent or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid after one and twenty dayes ended. Or if the said A. B. and C. his wife or either of them or any other by their permittance shal su ffer the said water to run at wast except in time of frost a quarter cocke and shal not for euery such wast at the finding thereof by the saide Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers or servants within six daies next after his or their reasonable request pay or cause to be paid to the said Hugh Myddelton his heirs or assignes at his said house the summe of two shillings and sixpence *nomine pene* or if the said pipe or cocke shall be altered or taken away or any other water course out of the said pipe or cocke suffered by the said A. B. and C. or either of them or by their or either of their assignes or by any other person by their or any of their procurement contrary to the true tenor and meaning of these presents; That then this present graunt and demise and all couenants and graunts herein contained which ought to be performed on the part of the saide Hugh shall cease bee voyde and clearely frustrate and the saide terme shall cease and no longer indure any such thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is condescended and agreed by and between the saide parties to these presents That if the saide A B and C his wife, or either of them shal directly or indirectly giue or contract to giue to any person or persons any money or reward more then the fine and rent agreed upon which shal be expressed in this present demise except the fee to the clarke for engrossing this present demise that then he the saide A. B. and C. his wife shall have their foresaide pipe and branch cut off and the officer to lose his place that taketh or consenteth to the taking and receiuing any such reward. And lastlie the said Hugh Myddelton for him his heires and assignes doth further couenant promise and grant to and with the said A. B. and C. his wife by these presents that if the said A. B. and C. his wife or either of them shall happen

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depth is irregular, decreasing towards its source. The total number of bridges is about two hundred; there are also sluices to let off the waste water. The contrivances for the distribution of the water through the several parts of London, are admirable. From a circular bason which first receives it, the water is conveyed by sluices into several brick cisterns; whence it passes through large wooden pipes * of six or seven inches diameter, called mains and riders, to the various districts of the capital, into the houses of which it is carried by means of leaden pipes, under which all the water passes; so that by this simple contrivance it is perfectly easy to regulate the current with the greatest exactness. To preserve the level, the New River takes a circuitous course, so that the length of its channel is very near thirty-nine miles. Its general direction is parallel to the river Lea, at the distance of from one to two miles on higher ground.

### SIR HUGH MYDDLETON'S HEAD.

This well known public house, situated opposite the New River Head and Sadler's Wells Theatre, is celebrated principally on account of the meetings held in it by the persons connected with the above-mentioned places. Formerly a convivial meeting was held here, the founder of which was Mr. Rosomon, a painting of whom, with thirteen of the members, is still preserved. The old house falling much into decay, it was lately pulled down, and the present edifice erected on its site. It is a plain but handsome building; and the present proprietor, Mr. Wells, has spared neither expense nor trouble to render it in every respect worthy the continued patronage of his friends and the public. The house is surmounted by a bust of Sir Hugh Myddleton, with an inscription beneath, stating the time of its erection, &c.

### ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

This church is a curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster; as part of the ancient property of the deanery of St. Martin-le-

to be vnserued with water into their pipe through the default of the saide Hugh Myddelton by reason of any let or impediment in the maine pipe and shall not be amended within one weeke after notice given; Then it shall be lawfull for the saide A, B. and C. his wife to detaine and keepe to their own vses the next quarters rent and alwaies after till the fault be amended without any forfeiture of the demise or grant made to the saide A. B. and C. his wife as aforesaid. In witnes whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably put to their hands and seales the day and year first aboue written.

* The company have also introduced large pipes of iron for this purpose.

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Grand, when it was a rectory; but king Richard II. licensed Dr. Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin, by letters patent, bearing date at Pembroke, May 21, in the twenty-second year of his reign, to appropriate the church, at that time not exceeding five marks per annum, to his collegiate church, to celebrate a perpetual anniversary for Anne, his queen, upon the day of her death, which happened June 7, 1393; this anniversary was to continue during the king's life; and after his decease, to be commemorated for them both for ever. The church of St. Botolph was therefore united and appropriated to the royal chapel of St. Martin-le-Grand by Robert Braybroke, bishop of London, December 18, 1399, with the reserve of an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the bishop and his successors; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; and 6*s.* 8*d.* (besides 2*s.* 6*d.* which had been usually paid) for procurations to the archdeacon of London for their indemnity; to be paid to them respectively, and their successors, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by equal proportions, by the deans of St. Martin for ever. He was also to find sufficient maintenance for a parochial chaplain to serve the cure.

From this period the living became a donative, as it still continues. When Henry VII. annexed the deanery and church of St. Martin to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, this church formed part of the appurtenance. After the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted it as an appendage to the bishopric of Westminster. When queen Mary restored the monks, she transferred this living to the abbot and convent; but her sister Elizabeth, having formed Westminster into a college of dean, prebendaries, &c., she, in the second year of her reign, gave St. Botolph to the dean and chapter. It is still, however, subject to the bishop of London and the archdeacon, and pays procurations to both those dignitaries.

In this church, besides the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, already mentioned, was formerly a brotherhood of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, founded in the year 1377. It partially escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, and, having gone through many reparations and embellishments, it was finished and ornamented, in the early part of the present century in a very expensive manner.

The exterior is very plain; all the windows to the street, except at the east end, are blocked up. The internal decorations are well worth inspection. The ceiling is divided into panels, the centres of which are circles grouped by acanthus leaves and husks, in a very tasteful manner; and, as well as the scrolls in the angles, admirably executed. Indeed, to go through a particular account of the carving, and other beautiful

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specimens of art diffused through the building, would be inadequate to the purpose of our publication.

The altar-piece is a perfect semicircle, with a double basement. Over the table is a niche, with a festoon curtain, tasselled, and a festoon of flowers, inclosing a window of painted glass, representing Christ's Agony in the Garden, executed by Mr. James Pierson. On the south side is a niche of Grecian architecture, inclosing another window of painted glass, representing St. Peter; a very fine performance. The third niche contains a beautiful painting of St. John the Evangelist, on glass, both by the same artist.

The table is elevated on three steps, and formed of inlaid mahogany; it supports two rich candlesticks, and is surrounded by a handsome brass railing.

The pulpit has the appearance of a circular pedestal, seemingly standing against the stem of a palm-tree, the branches of which support the sounding board.

The west end is graced with a fine organ, highly embellished, and is formed nearly to correspond with the opposite side of the church. The front is very plain.

Perforated brasses admit heated air from under the pavement, which is of Portland stone. *

## AUSTIN FRIARS.

This site, now covered by streets and houses, was formerly an eminent religious house, founded by Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, 1252, during the reign of Henry III.; and afterwards re-edified in the year 1351 by his descendant, Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of Brecknock, and constable of England, who was buried in the choir of the church in 1361, during the reign of Edward III. This was the chief residence of the Augustine Friars in England. This Friar came from Italy in 1252. The order was originally formed of several eremite congregations, which were dispersed under various names, and united by Pope Alexander IV. They conformed themselves to the monastic rule of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, under one principal or general governor of the fraternity, who established various regulations, and ordered that one habit should distinguish the whole classes under his superintendance; this habit consisted of a long

* About three years ago this church underwent a thorough and substantial repair, and various additions were made, greatly improving the appearance of the structure.

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gown, with broad sleeves, a fine cloth hood, all of black, under which were white garments; these were girt about the waist with a leathern girdle, with an ivory or bone fastening. This order of Begging Friars was confirmed by several popes, and so increased, that in a short space of time it had under its control no less than two thousand convents of men, and three hundred of women; and they were of such consequence in England, on account of being good disputants upon controversial points, that they are even still recollected at Oxford; one of the acts for obtaining a mastership being called "keeping the Augustines."

Their prosperity was their destruction; for one of their provincials and others of the fraternity having laboured by sermons and libels to destroy the eligibility of the progeny of Edward IV. to ascend the throne, and to establish the traitorous claims of Richard III. about the year 1485, they lost the confidence and veneration of the public, which was in a very few years followed by the dissolution of this and all other monastic orders by Henry VIII, to whom it was surrendered, and valued at the small sum of £57.

The church is now called the Dutch church in Austin Friars, and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They administer the sacrament on the last Sunday of every month, and exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their administration of the Eucharist, their own church in Threadneedle Street being too small for them. The ministers have good salaries, and the church provides a sufficient subsistence for their widows.

It is a large and spacious Gothic edifice, supported by two rows of stone pillars. At the east end are several steps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with seats against the wall, and forms round, for the use of the holy communion, and the windows on the side have painted on them in several places the word "Jesus Temple." On the west end over the screen is a library thus inscribed, "Ecclesiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca, extructa, sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659. It contains several valuable manuscripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

Many persons of rank were interred in the church, from the opinion that the ground was more sanctified on account of the peculiarly religious lives of the possessors. A few only can be named here: Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman was sent over by Charles VI. of France on a complimentary visit to Richard II, and his queen. He insinuated himself so greatly into the king's favour as to become a chief confidant; and it was by his advice that Richard was guilty

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of the murder of his uncle the duke of Gloucester. Lucie, wife of Edmund Holland, Lord Admiral, and one of the heirs and daughter of Barnabas, lord of Milan.—She left very considerable legacies to the church, and in particular to the canons of our Lady de la Scala, at Milan. Richard Fitzalan, the great Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 on Tower Hill. John Vere Earl of Oxford, a firm adherent to the house of Lancaster, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1463, at the same place, with his son and several others. Numbers of the barons who fell in the battle of Barnet, were also buried here. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the victim to the pride of Cardinal Wolsey, chose this as his place of rest. When the emperor Charles V. heard of the duke's execution, he exclaimed "that a butcher's dog (meaning the Cardinal, who was a butcher's son) had devoured the fattest buck (alluding to the name of Buckingham) in all England." A number of other noble and eminent persons were buried here, a list of whom is given in Stow's Survey.

## THE EXCISE OFFICE.

This is a plain, massy, and beautiful stone building, upon a masterly design. It is very spacious, with a magnificent front, composed of a double basement, with a principal and attic story. A slight projection in the centre is terminated by a pediment. Here is a high and spacious arch, with a flight of steps leading to an area, three sides of which are occupied by various offices belonging to the revenue. The passages to them are very dark.

The Excise Office was formerly kept in the house in the Old Jewry, originally occupied by Sir John Frederick, Lord Mayor in 1662. This office is managed by nine commissioners; under these there are a multiplicity of officers, both within and without the house, viz., commissioners for appeals, a secretary and clerks, and accomptants general, general surveyors, a receiver general, comptroller of cash, inspector general for coffee and tea, an auditor of excise, auditor of hides, a comptroller, &c., with clerks in each office.

These receive the produce of the excise duties collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer; and for the collecting, surveying, &c. they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loss.

Before the commissioners of excise are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for a re-hearing. Where-

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fore the people of England look upon the excise laws to be an infringement upon their freedom; and are always jealous and resolute to oppose any extension of those laws.

The consolidated excise, in the year ending the 5th of January 1805, produced £12,798,540 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the same source of revenue produced on the 5th of January 1806. £14,121,583 3*s.* 11*d.*

Who would have imagined at the distance of 350 years, that the ports in the Levant, whence England and Christendom were supplied by the medium of the Venetians with spice, drugs, &c. of India, China, and other eastern climes, must ultimately be supplied with those very articles by Great Britain? Yet such is the fact, as the following statement proves.

To Turkey are exported woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, solely in our own shipping; the importation is raw silk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients; cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c.

The exportation to Italy is woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East India merchandize; the importation back, raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruits, colours, anchovies, &c.

To Spain are exported all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery wares, assortments of linen from Germany and elsewhere for her American colonies; the returns are wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wools, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and silver coin, &c.

To Portugal is mostly sent the same kind of merchandize as to Spain; and the returns are vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyers' ingredients, and gold coins.

To France are exported tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horn, hardware, Manchester goods, &c., and sometimes great quantities of corn; the returns are wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c.

To Flanders are exported serges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco; the returns are fine lace, linens, cambrics, &c.

The exportation to Germany is cloths and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East India merchandize; the returns, linen, thread, goat-skins, tinned plates, timbers for all uses, wines, and many other articles.

To Norway, tobacco and woollen stuffs; the returns, vast quantities of deals and other timber.

To Sweden are sent most of our home manufactures; the importation, iron, timber, tar, copper, &c.

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The Russians take off great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, household furniture, &c. and in return send hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, potash, iron, wax, tallow, &c.

The commerce to Holland consists of an immense quantity of different sorts of merchandize, such as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, coals, East India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; the Hollanders return fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, inkle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country.

To America are sent English home manufactures of almost every kind; and the returns are made in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, logwood, timber, &c.

To the Coast of Guinea are sent various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hardware-manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gunpowder, glass-manufactures, &c.; the importation consists of gold-dust, dying and medical drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c.

To Arabia, Persia, East Indies, and China, are sent much foreign silver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen goods, &c.; the returns are muslins and cottons of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintz, teas, coffee, porcelain, gold-dust, saltpetre, and many drugs for dyers' and medicinal uses. These are exclusive of the trade of Ireland, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and many other settlements and factories in different parts of the world, which, likewise, constitutes an immense annual return.

The trade to the East Indies certainly constitutes one of the most stupendous political, as well as commercial, machines, to be met with in history. The trade itself is exclusive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in consideration of money advanced to the government.

In order to give a more distinct idea of the general commerce of the city, it may be necessary to notice that the business of the various branches of trade is transacted by incorporated companies, who mostly have separate halls and other conveniences, for the more speedy transaction of their mercantile concerns. Of these, the precedence of right is given to the halls of the handicraft companies, from among which the chief magistrates are always chosen. Many of these are so ancient and opulent, that several monarchs of the realm have thought it an additional honour to be incorporated into the fraternity; but there cannot be a greater test of the riches of their funds, than the charities they annually

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dispense. Twenty-three of these companies dispose of benefactions to the amount of £23,655. If but £40 be given by each of the remainder, the expenditure would amount to the vast sum of 27,000 per annum. What metropolis in the universe has so great, so amiable, so divine a boast! We do not take into this account the numberless other public charities with which the city of London and its neighbourhood abounds.

THE COMMERCE OF THE CITY AS ASCERTAINED IN 1798.

| | Ships, including their repeated Voyages. | Aggregate Tonnage. | Value of Imports. £. | s. | d. | Value of Exports. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign and Colonial Trade, &c. | 2,946 | 525,148 | 23,059,533 | 7 | 6 | 26,387,363 | 18 | 4 |
| *Foreign Coasting.* | | | | | | | | |
| Guernsey, Jersey, &c. | 46 | 5,344 | 218,916 | 12 | 8 | 83,281 | 12 | |
| Ireland | 276 | 32,824 | 1,878,971 | 7 | 2 | 659,922 | 14 | 1 |
| *British Coasting.* | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Trade | 3,676 | 656,000 | 1,700,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| England and Wales | 5,816 | 500,000 | 3,900,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotland | 684 | 60,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | 13,444 | 1,779,316 | 30,957,421 | 7 | 4 | 29,640,568 | 4 | 6 |
| | | | | | | 30,957,421 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Total Imports and Exports | | | £ 60,597,989 | 11 | 10 |

TO WHICH ADD INLAND TRADE, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Trade within the limits of the Port in Upper and Lower Thames, and the river Lea | 88 | Barges and Punts, &c., including repeated voyages with Grain, Malt, Timber, &c., estimated at | 235,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Carried over | £60,832,989 | 11 | 10 |



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AND ALSO THE VALUE OF BRITISH SHIPPING, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total of Imports and Exports, &c., brought over | | | £60,832,989 11 10 |
| Estimated Value of British Shipping, Tackle and Apparel, trading to and stationary on the River Thames. | 1401 | British Vessels in Foreign Trade, average - - | 7,660,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 418 | Colliers - - | 700,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 496 | England | | | |
| | 32 | Wales Coasters | 525,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 97 | Scotland | | | |
| | 3507 | River Craft and Traders - - | 350,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 3349 | Wherries, Bum-boats, & Peter-boats - - | 25,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 9300 | | | | 9,200,000 0 0 |
| | | Total property in the river Thames, annually | | | 70,032,989 11 10 |

Thus it would appear, that the estimated value of the commercial property which floats in the river Thames, in the course of a year, exceeds seventy millions sterling When to this we add the coals, and goods of all kinds, constantly exposed in craft; ships of war, gun-boats, and transports; the hoys for conveying naval, victualling, ordnance, and military stores, to and from the public arsenals at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Chatham, to ships of war and transports on the river, and to and from dock yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth; all which must, in the course of a year, amount to at least five millions: the whole will present an aggregate of seventy-five millions sterling of floating property.*

It is thus proved, that the greatness of Britain is not so much owing to war and conquest, as to that vast basis of her glory—TRADE and COMMERCE!

## ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND.

THIS handsome structure occupies nearly the precise site of the former theatre, which was consumed by fire February, 1830. A great portion of this interval was spent in negotiating means for connecting the rebuilding of this with an important public improvement, viz., the opening a new line of street from Waterloo Bridge to Long Acre. At length, after numerous impediments surmounted and unforeseen, the proprietor has been enabled, by the kind assistance of royal and noble patrons, and many valuable friends at a large outlay, to rebuild his theatre, which is situated in the most central part of the metropolis, in the new street

* Colquhoun's Commerce of the River Thames.

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opposite Waterloo Bridge. Once commenced, the erection of the theatre proceeded with great rapidity, so as to insure its completion by the commencement of the summer theatrical season. It is altogether a structure of great beauty, and is probably more characteristic of its appropriation than any similar building in London.

The new theatre in plan may be divided into three portions. 1. The entrances and part used as a residence. 2. The auditory. 3. The stage. The front forms part of the west side of the new street, and the back of the stage department faces Burleigh Street. The principal entrance is under an elegant portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order; those at the two extremities being coupled. The entablature and pediment which they support are well proportioned, the latter enriched with an handsome cornice which is continued throughout the entablature of the front, crowned with a balustrade. The front is otherwise embellished with six pilasters, and capitals corresponding with those of the columns, four being placed behind the portico, and one at each angle. On each side of the portico is a shop, with an elegant balustraded window above it, that may be considered to add much to the lively effect. Above the roof rises a dome, which is a judicious addition to the elevation, and is admirably adapted for ventilation.

Passing through a hall with an arched roof, we enter a vestibule, opening into the dress circle of boxes, with a tasteful double staircase on each side leading to the upper boxes and the saloon. The auditory, which in front is semicircular, and at the sides in the form of a horse-shoe, is lit by a magnificent cut glass chandelier, executed by Mr. P. Philips, at a cost of £650. The architectural embellishments are of a novel and elegant kind, consisting of an entablature surmounted by a light balustrade, supported on slender columns rising from the dress circle. The enrichments are raised in burnished gold on a white ground. There are two tiers of boxes in front of the lower or dress circle, termed the balcony, similar to the first gallery of the French theatres: the front consisting of an ornamental trellis-work of gilt metal. Behind the balcony is a range of small boxes for family parties. There are also three private boxes at each end of each tier, independently of those on the stage. There is only one gallery, but that is extensive.

## BAGNIGGE WELLS.

Bagnigge Wells is a place of public entertainment, situated in the parish of Pancras, in the valley between the New River Head and the Foundling Hospital. It is said to have been formerly the residence of



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Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, one of King Charles's mistresses, of whom here is a bust. It was opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic. Of late years it has been thinly attended; but the mania for building having extended itself around it, there is no doubt but that it will regain its consequence as a place of amusement.

### HOARE'S BANKING HOUSE.

WITHIN two doors of Falcon Court, Fleet Street, is the banking-house of Hoare and Co., raised by Sir Richard Hoare, knight, Lord Mayor, 1713, and established by his grandson, Sir Richard Hoare, Lord Mayor, in the year 1745. The banking-house is a noble structure, faced with stone. The basement story is pierced with five circular-headed windows, bounded by a string course, which serves as a support to five handsome windows, finished with an entablature and cornice; above these is a series of windows ornamented by an architrave. The entrances are in slightly projecting wings, containing windows, adorned with entablature, pediment, &c. The building is finished with a cornice and blocking course.

### ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

THIS building stands at the north-west corner of Aldgate ward; and is nearly obscured from Leadenhall Street, except the tower, by houses. It receives its surname from a May-pole, which was usually set up in the street, and was higher than the tower. It was, however, discontinued after the riot of Evil May Day, 1517, and laid along under the pent-houses of an alley, called from that circumstance Shaft Alley. The reformation of religion in the reign of Edward VI. was fatal to this Shaft, for the curate of St. Catharine Cree church, inveighing against all reliques of idolatry in a sermon at Paul's Cross, condemned the May-pole so effectually that the inhabitants, on the very Sunday afternoon that the sermon was preached assembled in great numbers; dragged the idolatrous pole from its hiding place, where it had rested thirty-two years; sawed it in pieces, each reformer taking, for his share of the booty, as much of the spoil as had lain along the breadth of his house; and reduced this mark of superstition to ashes.

In records this church was also called St. Andrew upon Cornhill. The former fabric was certainly built before the year 1399, as is proved by a deed concerning a piece of ground let from the churchyard by

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William Gibton, rector, for the term of ninety years, at an annual rent of four shillings sterling, subject to distress and re-entry upon non-payment. Part of this rent was to go to the rector; the rest to be appropriated to the use of the fabric, of the body of the church; and after the expiration of the said term, the said piece of ground, and whatever was built thereon, was to revert to the rector, churchwarde s, and parishioners, and their successors for ever.

The present structure was raised by means of Sir Steven Jennings, Lord Mayor, in 1508, and the parishioners, during the year 1520. Sir Stephen was at the expense of erecting the north side of the middle aisle, both of the body and the choir; he also roofed the north aisle with timber: besides glazing the whole of the south side, and causing the pews to be made at his sole cost. This benevolent man died in 1524, and was buried in the Grey Friars' church. This of St. Andrew was not finished till the year 1532.*

In 1756, St. Andrew Undershaft church was totally hid from Leadenhall Street by a house, under which an entry was made to the porch; but, by an order of vestry, the obstruction was removed, so that the tower is now seen.

The length of this beautiful church is about ninety-six feet, breadth fifty-four, and height forty-two. The altitude of the square tower, in which are six bells, is about seventy-three feet and one twentieth; and to the top of the turret ninety-one feet. There is no beauty in this part of the building. The north side has a small space of ground, whence only the outside may be seen. The church has a range of Gothic windows, and a sexagon tower rises from the middle of the wall. The east end is entirely closed from view. On the south side is the principal door, with a pointed arch, the angles ornamented with quatrefoils, &c.; and the window at the west end of the church is obscured by the organ. The interior displays ranges of delicate slender pillars, supporting arches equally delicate, and truly proportioned. The ceiling is decorated with angels, holding shields, vases, and scrolls. On the compartments over the pillars, the angles are beautifully painted in imitation of basso relievo, from circumstances of the life of Christ, the gift of Mr. Tombes, otherwise a considerable benefactor. These are lighted by a range of upper windows, between which are statues in fresco. A fine glow of

* The author of the New View of London writes, that "this church was new built, and in the year 1532, finished at the charge, for the most part, of William Fitz Williams, Esq. (sheriff of London in the year 1506), and afterward of Council to King Henry VIII." But we do not find such notice by any other editor.

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blue tint is produced by the painted glass introduced in the east window at a late repair. The whole structure is divided into a nave, and north and south aisles. The roof of the chancel is covered by a good painting, representing the heavenly choir in adoration, with voices and instruments. This was also a gift by Mr. Tombes. Reclining figures, painted to imitate a rustic basement, ornament the sides of the chancel; above is a Corinthian building, and in the intercolumniations are landscapes and architecture. The altar is a magnificent design of the Corinthian order; a rich crimson curtain, fringed with gold, painted in grand folds, and with hovering angels, &c. ornaments this part of the church. The east window is beautifully filled with stained glass, and divided into five compartments; containing whole length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, nearly as large as life. A figure of St. Andrew, lately finished, and placed in an upper compartment of the same window, serves to show the progress which that art had made at the close of the eighteenth century. Under King Edward is an open book, inscribed "Verbum Dei," and the royal arms. This window was the gift of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The pulpit is without a sounding board, and is a very beautiful specimen of delicate carving. The organ, built by Harris, and which cost £1400, is large and handsome: the gallery on which it stands is the only one in the church; the front is placed on the west end of the nave, under the gallery. The windows have forty-four coats of arms of founders and benefactors: the last window on the south side is painted as though it were closed; and were it not for the situation, it might almost prove a deception.

The monuments in this parish church which escaped the fire are numerous and remarkable. Stowe mentions the following: Mr. Philip Malpas, sheriff in 1439; Sir Robert Denne and his son, in 1421; Mr. Nicholas Levison, one of the sheriffs in 1534; Mr. Stephen Kyrton, alderman in 1552; Mr. David Woodroffe, sheriff in 1554; Mr. Stephen Woodroffe, his son: Mr. Thomas Starkey, sheriff in 1578; Hugh Offley, sheriff in 1558; and Henry Man, D. D. Bishop of Man.

The principal monuments at present are a large marble monument for Sir Thomas Offley, knight and alderman of London, with his wife and three children, the figures of all being in a praying posture. He was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1556.

Dr. Humphrey Brook, Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, adorned with cherubims, skeletons' heads, &c.

Mr. John Stowe, to whose memory London is so much indebted for accounts of her ancient state. This is a large marble monument, with

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his effigies sitting at study, and fenced in with an iron rail; over his head are these words in gold letters upon black:

"Aut Scribenda Agere." "Aut Legenda Scribere."

Above which is a corniee, and the Merchant Taylors' arms; and under the figure these words are cut:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat Johannes Stowe, Civis Londinensis: Qui in Antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ Annales & Civitatis Londini Synopsim, bene de sua bene de postera ætate meritus, luculenter scripsit, vitaeq; Studio pie & probe decurso. Obiit Ætatis Anno 80 die. 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabetha Conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolens.

Mr. Moser observes, that this monument seems to be of stone; but Mr. Strype says, "he was told by an ingenious person that it was only of burnt clay (terra cotta) painted." This it is impossible now to discover without injuring the figure; but if it be really composed of burnt earth, of which, upon the authority of Strype, there can scarcely be a doubt, it naturally results, that the art of making figures in artificial stone, which was thought to have been invented about the year 1769, was of a much more ancient date, even in this kingdom: in Italy we know it was practised in the days of Michael Angelo. This ingenious gentleman carries his speculation still farther; he says, "In fact, we might carry the date of this art back to the most remote ages of antiquity. What are the ancient bricks, pottery, &c., but artificial stone? Of what but artificial stone was the composition of the altars, vases, and sacrificing vessels of the ancients? The same observation will apply to our earthenware in general, and particularly what used to be termed Staffordshire; as also to the muffles and crucibles of the chymists. What are these but artificial stone, composed of the same materials, and vitrified by nearly the same process? With respect to the revival of the art of forming figures and ornaments of this composition, I think it does honour to the age and country, and that it may be attended with great national advantage."*

On the north side of the church is a very spacious marble monument, erected to the memory of Sir Hugh Hamersly, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1627, a colonel of this society, President of the Christ's Hospital, President of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the Company of Russia Merchants, and of those of the Levant; free of the Companies

* Vestiges, collected and recollected, No. III.

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of Haberdashers, and of Merchants Adventurers of Spain, East India, France, and Virginia. He had issue by dame Mary, his wife, fifteen children, and died the 19th of October, 1636, and of his age seventy-one. In memory of whom his lady erected this monument, in the year 1637.

Under an alcove, over the inscription, are the statues of Sir Hugh and his lady in a kneeling posture; and on each side, near the extreme parts of the monument, are the figures of four soldiers of the Artillery Company lamenting his death.

Near the north side of the altar, and fronting the church, is a curious white marble monument to the memory of Sir John Jeffreys, with a long Latin inscription; recounting his virtues and his family.

A white marble monument, erected in memory of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Lord Mayor of London in 1635, and dame Mary his wife.

A monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters, Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah, is also worthy of notice, on account of the following particulars: Mrs. Datchelor gave the premises called the Antigallican Coffee House, in trust to the rector of St. Andrew, and six other persons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She also ordered, by will, a sermon every New Year's Day, when the purposes of the gift are mentioned. The trustees then deliver the following sums: to the rector, £10; to the clerk, £4; to the sexton, £3; to apprentice two children, £20; for expenses, £2; and the remaining to the poor inhabitants, not exceeding £20; and the clerk and sexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that to their knowledge the vault has not been disturbed the preceding year.

There is also a monument to the memory of William Berriman, D.D, rector twenty-seven years, and twenty-two Fellow of Eton College. "A learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent minister, and an exemplary Christian." This gentleman was born in 1688, and died in 1749.

Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor in 1610, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time, was buried here in grand pomp, but is not remembered by any monument. The bequests of this worthy man evinced at the same time his benevolence and his wisdom. After bestowing his vast fortune on the several branches of his family, and various charitable donations, he appoints his Lady governess of his children till they come of age, or are preferred in marriage. He also allows that she may draw part of their portions for this purpose, provided she gives sufficient security to the chamberlain of London: and that no idle people may assemble at his burial, as is usual in such cases, he orders

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£100 to be divided among the several parishes in the city, to relieve the most necessitous. Sir William also seems consistent in every duty; for he wills to John Gibson, for his better encouragement to be diligent and careful of his business, the free loan of £3000 without interest, for the space of five years. Such a character was worthy of being the founder of a noble family!

His son William, Lord Craven, who was born in this parish, gained great reputation as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and Henry, Prince of Orange. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenach, in Germany, by storm; which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus; on these occasions the following lines are placed under his portrait;

"London's bright gem, his house's honour, and
A great asserter of the Netherland:
Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
By Nassau grac'd to Swedeland's king most dear;
Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood
Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood:
To whom when folded in her arms he said,
"Rise, bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred!"*

This amiable nobleman assisted his sovereigns Charles I. and II. in their necessities, to a vast amount. He is said to have been married privately to the queen of Bohemia, aunt to the latter monarch. He is particularly mentioned here on account of the more immediate service he rendered his native city. So indefatigable was he in preventing the ravages of the fires of those days, that it was said, "his very horse smelt it out." During the dreadful plague in 1665, Lord Craven, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor, heroically stayed in town, and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of terror.

### ST. ETHELBURGA, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The lady who is denominated the patron saint of this church, was sister of St. Erkonwald, bishop of London. Her brother having built for himself the monastery of Chertsey, in Surrey, founded for her another at Barking, in Essex.

This church, one of the smallest within the city, is supposed to be of the architecture of the reigns of Henry V. and VI.; the south wall has four lancet windows, on the north side are two blocked up; the pulpit is

* Granger.

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ancient, and on the south side is a gallery which was erected by Mr. Owen Saintpeer, churchwarden in 1629, "only for the daughters and maid servants of this parish, to sit in."

At the east end is a large arched window, with the crest of the Mercer's company, the arms of the city, and of the companies of Sadlers and Brewers, in painted glass.

The altar-piece is neatly ornamented with six Corinthian pilasters, entablatures, &c., the monuments are to the memory of John Cornelius Linchebeck, of London, merchant, 1655. Rev. William Price, nearly eighteen years rector, died 1749. Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn. Thomas Pestill, a constant resident in the house wherein he was born, in this parish, to the age of sixty years, 1799.

The external appearance of the church has undergone very material alterations. When it was engraved by Toms, in 1736, it had projecting shops on each side of the pointed door; over the door was a pent-house with a balustrade, behind was a flat arched gothic window, over which a dial projected into the street: the steeple was of wood, with square pillars; the capitals supporting a window in which was the sanctus bell, vulgarly called the saint's bell. It is at present a plain front stuccoed over, having a window with a clock; but does not contain any thing worthy of notice.

The length of the church is fifty-four feet, the breadth twenty-five, and the altitude thirty-one. It is a rectory of small value, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

## BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Blackfriars, commonly called Pitt's Bridge, was commenced in the year 1760, and occupied nine years in its erection. On a tin plate on the foundation-stone of the edifice, is inscribed, "On the last day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of George III., Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this bridge, undertaken by the common council of London (in the height of an expensive war) for the public accommodation, and ornament of the city: Robert Mylne being the architect: and, that there may remain to posterity a monument of this city's affection to the man who, by the strength of his genius, the steadiness of his mind, and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit (under the divine favour, and fortunate auspices of George II.), recovered, augmented, and secured the British empire in Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the ancient reputation and influence of his country among the nations of

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Europe; the citizens of London have unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed with the name of William Pitt."

The expense of this bridge was small when compared with that of Westminster, and still more with other bridges erected at a later period: the total cost was only £260,000, which was all defrayed by a toll imposed on passengers for several years. Blackfriars Bridge is shorter, than Westminster, but the differences in the measurement are not so great as to account for the latter having cost above £100,000 more. The length of this bridge from wharf to wharf is 995 feet, and its width forty-two. It has nine elliptical arches, the central one of which is 100 feet wide; over each pier there is a square recess, supported by Ionic pillars and pilasters, which have a very light and ornamental effect on the appearance of the bridge when viewed from the river. Blackfriars, unlike Westminster bridge, rests on piles driven under water, and cut off level with the bed of the foundation, by machinery invented by Mr. Mylne, the architect.

As the opening of this bridge entirely ruined a Sunday ferry established at this place for the benefit of the poor of the fraternity of watermen, the bridge committee very handsomely agreed to transfer £13,650 consolidated 3 per cents. to the rulers of the company by way of recompence for the loss; the interest of which is now appropriated to the same uses as the profits which were derived from the ferry.

### CLERKENWELL CLOSE.

In this place was formerly a priory, founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who about the year 1100 gave to Robert, his chaplain, fourteen acres of land, in a field adjoining the clerks' or clerken well, whereon to build a monastery, which was no sooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God, and the assumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom, and their successors, it continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII., in the year 1539, soon after which the site became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who, being afterwards created Duke of Newcastle, erected the late spacious and stately square brick edifice on the north side of the close, since taken down and converted into several houses, called Newcastle Place.

Opposite is a large mansion, said to have been the residence of Colonel Titus, and the place of conference between Cromwell, Treton, and other worthies of that traiterous cabal. It was lately occupied by a Justice Blackborow.

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## HATTON GARDEN.

HATTON GARDEN or Street, has always been the residence of persons of respectability, as it still remains. Sir Edward Coke, Edward Stillingfleet, D. D., afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Sir George Wiseman, bart., Sir James Chamberlain, bart., Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Hawkins, knight, author of a History of Music, &c., John Stanley, Esq, Samuel Wilson, Esq., &c. have resided in this street.

In Cross Street is Hatton House, which was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, who by his elegant manners rather than his mental qualifications, attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who ultimately appointed him lord keeper of the great seal. He, however, discharged his high office with great applause, and was prudent enough never to act without the assistance of two able lawyers. By his interest with the queen, he extorted from Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, who had long resisted the sacrilege, the orchard and garden of the episcopal palace; and it shows that Elizabeth partook sometimes of the spirit of her father, the absolute Henry, when she could forget herself so far as to write the following letter to Bishop Cox, demanding of him to surrender the premises:

"Proud Prelate!

"You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d I will unfrock you,

"ELIZABETH."

Such a mandate from such authority effectually overpowered the bishop; therefore on the 20th of March, 1576, he granted to Hatton, "the gatehouse of the palace, except two rooms, used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff; and the lower rooms, used for the porter's lodge; the first court yard within the gatehouse, to the long gallery, dividing it from the second; the stables there; the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it; and some others; fourteen acres of land, and the keeping the gardens and orchards, for twenty-one years, paying at Midsummer Day, a red rose for the gatehouse and garden, and for the ground ten loads of hay, and £10 per annum; the bishop reserving to himself and successors free access through the gatehouse, walking in the garden, and to gather twenty bushels of roses yearly;" and Hatton undertook to repair and make the gatehouse a convenient dwelling.

But to show that injustice, in whatever shape, meets its reward; Sir

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Christopher having incurred a debt to Elizabeth, her ungenerous and avaricious spirit cost the chancellor his life. The queen demanded payment of the sum, which was large; he was unable to satisfy the demand; Elizabeth, with her wonted impatience, probably reproached him; the chancellor could not withstand such an accumulation of evils, and died broken hearted, leaving the queen in despair for the loss of an intelligent judge and counsellor.

Dying without issue, the estate came to his nephew, Sir William Hatton. In 1584, the premises suffered an extent, to satisfy a debt of £42,139 5*s.* due to the queen from the late Sir Christopher; whose rental, it seems, amounted to no more than £717 2*s.* 11*d.* including Hatton Garden, then valued at £10 per annum. Sir William, however, next year obtained a grant of the extent; and at his death the whole went to John Hatton, whose son Sir Christopher, having obtained an act of parliament, in the third year of the reign of King James I. to dock the entail, &c. towards paying the debts upon the estates, levied a fine, and suffered a common recovery of the premises; and in consideration of £4000 paid by Sir Edward Coke, who had married Elizabeth, widow of Sir William, the use thereof transferred to trustees for her and her heirs. It is evident each bishop in succession claimed redemption of the estate.

Sir Edward, in Trinity term, in the seventh year of the reign of Charles I. levied a fine on the premises to trustees for his lady and her heirs; and in 1638 she proposed to sell the whole to the king; but he, being informed by Archbishop Laud, and his council, of the Bishop of Ely's title, refused to proceed in the purchase. Bishop Wren preferred his bill the same year against Lady Hatton, for redemption; she stood out in contempt, and was committed to the Fleet prison for not answering the bill.

The civil wars soon overturned all these proceedings; the bishop was committed to the Tower, and Lady Hatton was confirmed in her supposed rights.

In 1662, Bishop Wren, being restored to his see, again prosecuted his claim in Chancery, to which Lord Hatton demurred; but was overruled by the court: during, however, the time that the suit was depending, he began to build Hatton Garden, and the neighbouring streets; and though he and his workmen were constantly served with injunctions, they carried on the buildings in opposition to all authority; and, the bishop dying in the interim, Lord Hatton completed them. The encroachments of these buildings were so great, that the bishop was compelled, for want of a more proper entrance, to bring his horses through the great hall of his palace.

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Hatton House has degenerated from its intention; it has been converted into a dancing academy; a printing office; and behind into a neat chapel, originally built for a congregation of the New Jerusalem or Emanuel Swedenbourg's persuasion; since it has been deserted by that flock, it has been and is still occupied by a congregation of Calvinistic principles.

### FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES.

At the bottom of Prospect Place, London Road, are the Fishmongers' Almshouses. The most ancient is St. Peter's Hospital, the entrance to which is by a pair of iron gates opening to the centre of a lofty but irregular building, composed of two quadrangles, a hall and chapel. To the south of those is the foundation of Mr. James Halbert, a liveryman of the company in 1719: the statue of that gentleman is in the centre of the square.

It appears that the Fishmongers' company erected St. Peter's Hospital, by virtue of letters patent granted by James I. in 1618, for the reception of several of those poor members who had pensions bequeathed to them by the wills of the more opulent members. Thirteen of the pensioners were beadsmen and aged women, who from the year 1513 received the sum of eightpence per week, in consequence of the bequest of Sir Thomas Knesworth, a great benefactor to the Fishmongers' company. Sir Thomas Hunt, in 1615, had left £20 10s. per annum towards the support of "six ancient poor men and women:" and Mr. Richard Edmunds had bequeathed in 1620 an annual sum of £6 towards the maintenance of two poor persons; which number of twenty-one pensioners, with one added by the company, were all placed in this hospital: there was also added an annuity of £28 in consequence of the wills of Sir John Leman and Sir John Gager, &c.

The twenty-two alms people who inhabit this part of the fabric, have each two rooms, and an allowance of 3s. per week, 15s. at Christmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown yearly; and one of the pensioners who reads prayers in the chapel, has an additional annual allowance.

Twenty poor men and women are accommodated in Mr. Halbert's almshouses, with two neat rooms, an allowance of 3s. per week, a chaldron of coals, 10s. at Christmas, and a gown every year.

### JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE.

In London the Jews have several synagogues and burial places, the principal of which are those belonging to the Portuguese in Bevis Marks, and to the Germans in Duke's Place. The first is a neat structure,

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eighty feet long, and fifty broad, handsomely wainscoted, and standing due east and west. In the centre of the building is placed the desk, ascended by several steps, where the appointed priests read the service, and pronounce the law. The east wall is railed, and contains the Sanctum Sanctorum, or sacred volumes, which are taken out and replaced with great ceremony and devotion. Over this, on the wall, is painted in Hebrew characters, without points, the law of the Ten Commandments. From the ceiling are suspended seven large branches, besides other lights within the building. The seats for the men are benches with backs, under which are lockers with keys, containing their several articles of devotion; and above are latticed galleries for the women. The whole structure is contrived in a plain, inoffensive manner.

In both synagogues the following prayer for the king, in Hebrew and English, is worthy of notice:

"May God, who gives Victory unto Kings, and Dominion unto Princes, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom; may He who delivereth his Servant David from the hurtful Sword, who maketh a Way in the Sea, and a Path in mighty Waters; bless, preserve, protect, assist, magnify, and advance on high, our Sovereign Lord King William IV., Her Majesty, &c.

"May He, who is the King of Kings, mercifully guard them and protect their invaluable lives, delivering them out of all straits and dangers.

"May Almighty God, the King of Kings, in His mercy exalt and render him glorious, and eminent, and prolong his days in his kingdom.

"May the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in His great Mercy, put into the Heart of the King, and into the Hearts of his Lords and Counsellors, tender Compassion towards us, that they may deal kindly with us, and with all Israel, our brethren.—Amen."

The synagogue belonging to the German Jews was a substantial building; but having been taken down and rebuilt, in consequence of a handsome legacy left for that purpose by a lady of immense property, it was finished about the year 1790, in a very superb and expensive manner.

The building is of brick, with a roof supported by massy stone pillars; and is furnished similarly to the former, except that here the utmost magnificence is exhibited. From the ceiling are suspended seven modern highly-finished brass branches, of peculiarly excellent workmanship; indeed the whole building is well worthy of inspection; and the beholder is always treated by the congregation with civility and respect; so that on a Friday evening, at the commencement of the Sabbath, it is a considerable gratification to hear the solemn chants and service, which

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added to the tout ensemble, render a visit to this temple of worship very interesting, more especially as the whole religious economy of the Jews is so eminently conducted by the reverend doctor Solomon Hirchel, the high-priest.

In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall, purposely appointed for the celebration of the weddings of poor Jews. This contract is held of such high importance among these people, that its celebration is accompanied by the most extravagant feastings: and that, in such a solemnity, the poor classes may not appear uncomfortable, the whole society, by subscription, ordain the festival in this hall.

Various endeavours have been made to convert these people to the Christian faith, but they have met with very partial success. In 1706, Mr. Cooper, a very young man, calling himself preacher to the Jews, undertook to proclaim to them the only way to salvation, but, in attempting an harangue in Duke's Place, the children of Israel rose upon him, tore him from his pulpit, and it was with difficulty that he escaped without personal injury. A few years afterwards, Mr. Frey, a convert to the Christian faith, was at much pains to gain proselytes, and a society was established for the encouragement of Christianity among the children of Jews, but in many cases, these interferences appear so obnoxious, that their propriety is somewhat questionable, although we certainly do not mean to say that all legal and rational means should not be used to convince others of the error of their ways.

## SIR GEORGE WHITMORE'S HOUSE,

At the bottom of Hoxton, and the extremity of Hackney parish, was the residence of, and is supposed to have been built by, Sir George Whitmore, alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., having been imprisoned in Crosby House, together with Sir Kenelm Digby, and other eminent characters, because they refused to contribute money for the service of parliament. It is now let out as an asylum for lunatics.

The antiquity of the mansion appears evident from the peculiarity of its architecture. The front is ornamented by a series of coupled pilasters. The windows are plain, but large. The entrance is lofty, and but slightly ornamented. The roof slopes to a great height, and contains two series of windows, giving light to a number of apartments. The ground and shrubbery occupy a considerable space, and are surrounded by a high wall containing a carriage and two postern entrances opposite the mansion.

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### CURIOUS ANCIENT FONTS.

ALTHOUGH most of our old churches contain fonts of curious workmanship, there are few furnished with such singular and ancient specimens as those depicted in our engravings. The one in Stepney Church, consists of a square mass of stone, serving as a pedestal to four plain columns which support the portion containing the water, formed in the shape of an entablature of the Tuscan order.

The font in St. Mary's church, Hayes, is much more ornamented than the other, and is of a circular form, with a square base; the upper part is embellished with scroll ornaments, and is supported by six columns ranged round a massive circular centre.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUNTING LODGE.

EPPING FOREST is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping, to a considerable distance; it was anciently a very extensive district, and under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterwards the name of the Forest of Waltham, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this Forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage.

The origin and growth of these grand receptacles of game, arose in the time of the Britons, "when their princes and great lords had no occasion to set apart places for the preservation of game and beasts of venary, (then bruery, i. e. thickets and uncultivated lands, being such nurseries for them), as it was the interest both of princes and lords rather to destroy than preserve them;" for which purpose the kings gave free liberty to the nobility and gentry to hunt in their woods. In Epping Forest is a somewhat unsightly building, denominated Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge, from a supposition that it was used by Her Majesty as a place for refreshment, when enjoying the amusements of the chase in this Forest.

### FITZROY SQUARE.

AT the back of the Middlesex Hospital, in Cleveland Street, is Fitzroy Square, of which, for a number of years, only the east and south sides were built; the war, in consequence of the French revolution, having checked its progress. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater proportion of architectural excellence and embellishment than most others in the metropolis. They were designed by the Adams's. The north side of the square, which is faced with stucco, was not erected until the year 1825.



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### ELEPHANT AND CASTLE TAVERN.

THIS well-known Tavern principally derives its celebrity from its being situated at the junction of seven main roads, which at this spot intersect each other, and from the stage coaches and other conveyances traversing them, stopping at this house to take up passengers, &c.

The building is nearly square and well lighted, the principal front consisting of a centre, and slightly projecting wings, divided by string courses into three stories. In the central part containing the entrance the windows are square, above the principal story of which is a tablet, bearing the title of the house; in each story of the wings is a large window divided into three lights, the entire structure is surrounded by a neat cornice, finished by a stylobate in order to conceal the roof, together forming a much handsomer edifice than the

### BRICKLAYERS' ARMS TAVERN,

which is a very plain structure, also in three stories; the basement story consisting of two large windows divided only by the supports, and separated by the entrance; above these windows is a projecting cornice, serving as a base for five large plain windows, over which is a band inscribed Bricklayers' Arms, and five lesser windows. The front of the building is finished by a string course.

### OLD HIGHGATE CHURCH.

THE erection of the present handsome church at Highgate, was the signal for the demolition of the old one; which had become necessary in consequence of its decayed and insecure state. With the exception of its antiquity and a few curiously carved monuments, there was nothing worthy of notice. Externally the structure was plain and unsightly; internally it possessed in some instances pleasing, and even handsome specimens of gothic architecture. It was divided into three aisles, the galleries were low, and supported by clustered columns, the capitals of which had been richly carved; and the porches were small and neat; but for many years previous to its destruction, it had been so plastered and patched up, to prevent its falling, as to nearly destroy the beauty of its appearance, of which originally it must have possessed no inconsiderable share.

### WEST TWYFORD ABBEY AND CHURCH.

TWYFORD is a retired village, situated seven miles west of the metropolis, and receives its denomination from two fords over the river Brent,

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a small stream, which rising near Barnet Wells, in Hertfordshire, and passing through Hendon, Twyford, and Hanwell, joins the Thames at Brentford.

This village is divided into East and West Twyford, separated by the river Brent, but forming together a manor and prebend of St. Paul's.

Norden, who wrote a short history of Middlesex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, mentions West Twyford as a parish, but with one house in it, then inhabited by Mr. John Lyon; but in the Magna Britannia, it is rather considered as a hamlet to the parish of Wilsdon, with a chapel of ease belonging to it, to which the tenant to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's presented, and they instituted; the clerk so presented being obliged to swear fealty to the tenant, as the tenant was to the dean and chapter.

In the fifteenth century this estate was held by the family of Lyon and Gifford, and in the sixteenth by that of Moyle, as appears by several very curious and ancient monuments in the adjoining chapel. The old manor-house, built of stone and moated round, has for many years given place to a substantial brick farm house. The farmer is tenant to the Cholmondeley family, who hold it of the dean and chapter. The church is a small brick edifice, containing several monuments, particularly of the family of Moyle and Henry Bold, author of Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie, and several other Poems.

## LEE CHURCH, AND PARSONAGE.

On the south side of Blackheath, lies the village of Lee, in which, on the north side of the street, is an old seat of the Boon family, with the remains of a grove, and a piece of water in the ground adjoining; near which is the mansion belonging to the Dacre's. The shortest road from London to Maidstone is through Lee village. On the summit of the hill next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee, and the Parsonage house; within the church are some curious monuments to the memory of the family of Ansley. The churchyard is neat, much ornamented with costly monuments of statuary and black marble, exposed to all the inclemency of the open air and winter storms; among them is that of the great astronomer, Dr. Edmund Halley, with an inscription of some length in Latin; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1761, when he entertained the royal family at Guildhall. His niece married the right honourable Trevor Charles Roper, Lord Dacre, a most exemplary character, whose monument is also here. In this cemetery rest the

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remains of Mr. Thomas Spencer, the famous horse painter, and William Parsons, Esq., the celebrated comedian.

In the church, on the north of the communion table, is a stately arched monument of alabaster, supported with columns of grey marble, of the Corinthian order. The rectory house, near the church, commands from every side very pleasing views, the adjacent hills being highly improved, and the near and distant prospects enriched with seats, farm-houses, towns and villages; the Kentish and Dulwich hills in front, Blackheath and Greenwich Park behind; with an extensive view over London and Westminster, and of the Middlesex hills, which bound the horizon to the north-west. The manor of Lee came from the last earl of Rockingham, to Lord Sondes.

## NEWGATE MARKET.

This market is very commodious, and contained in a square, measuring 194 feet from east to west, and 148 from north to south, with a market house in the centre, beneath which are cellars. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for country dealers; but it is also a common market for all kinds of provisions every day in the week. This market occasions a great nuisance in the avenues leading to it; more especially the daily current of the blood of the slain in the various kennels of Warwick-lane, &c.

## LEADENHALL MARKET.

Leadenhall market is said to be more considerable for all kinds of provision than any other in Europe; the hall, which forms a considerable part of it, is of great antiquity; it is a large building with flat battlements, leaded at the top, and in the middle is a very spacious square. Here are the warehouses for leather, the Colchester baize hall, the wool hall, and the meal warehouse. It is surrounded with sheds for butchers, tanners, &c., and as there is but little meat sold here except beef, it is distinguished by the title of the beef market. This square is also a market for leather, baize, and wool, &c., and it is likewise a market for raw hides.

Behind this market are two others, separated by a range of buildings of a considerable length, with shops and rooms on each side. In both these are principally sold small meat, as mutton, pork, veal, and lamb, and some of the shops sell beef.

In the easternmost of these markets is a market-house, with a clock and bell tower on the top; it is supported on pillars, with rooms above,

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and vaults beneath, and in it are sold various kinds of provisions. Beyond these is a very spacious market for poultry. There is also another called the herb market, and is a very handsome square, the entrance to which is from Leadenhall-street. The passages into these markets from Lime-street and Gracechurch-street, are filled with dealers in provisions of various kinds.

### MR. SOANE'S MUSEUM.

THE museum of the late celebrated architect, Mr. Soane, is situated in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and consists of a suite of four splendid rooms, ornamented with paintings by Canaletti and Hogarth, and with designs by Mr. Soane himself. They are likewise enriched with a choice collection of Roman and Grecian specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, Egyptian antiquities, &c., particularly the celebrated alabastar sarcophagus, brought by the late enterprising traveller Belzoni, from the ruins of Thebes.

### SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE great taste displayed in the arrangement of these gardens, and the careful selection of animals, render it worthy in every respect the extensive patronage it has hitherto experienced. The grounds have been laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Phillips, the author of "Sylvia Florifera." The avenues to the various buildings are planted with forest trees, and each tree and new plant has its name affixed on a tally. To the right is a semicircular glazed house, containing many beautiful foreign birds. The moveable aviaries are too numerous to describe, but we must notice in one of them a fine pair of great crowned pigeons, from New Guinea. We next pass the circular confectionary, and reach the curvilinear glazed building of 300 feet in diameter, planned by Mr. Henry Phillips, for the reception of carnivorous quadrupeds, as lions, tigers, &c. To describe all the curiosities, would occupy greater space than can be spared. The whole reflects the greatest credit on the superintendence of Mr. Cross.

### BRASS CROSBY'S OBELISK.

THIS Obelisk was erected in the year 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour, of Brass Crosby, Esq., who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain but neat structure, and forms a centre at the meeting of the great south road from London, the road from Westminster, from Southwark, from Newington, and Lambeth. One side is inscribed with the cause of its erec-

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tion; the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet-street, London-bridge, and Westminster. The same noble feeling which raised this, occasioned the erection of another, known by the name of

### WAITHMAN'S OBELISK,

As a testimony of the great respect in which Alderman Waithman was held, and in honour of his virtues and his principles.

### MARINE SOCIETY'S HOUSE

SITUATED in Bishopsgate-street, is a large plain building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April, 1773, by the then president, Lord Romney, attended by the governors, and twenty of the boys, who carried various banners on the occasion.

This patriotic Institution originated from the benevolent plans of Mr. Hicks, a Hamburgh merchant, who justly considered that he could not better benefit his country than by rendering useful to the community, in supplying the navy, those youths, the infamy of whose parents, or their own distresses, had consigned them to the most vicious pursuits. He, therefore, printed and circulated 1000 recommendatory pamphlets, and generously commenced a subscription, by presenting a considerable sum towards the establishment of the Infant Institution; and, by bequeathing, in 1762, by will, for its further support, no less than £20,000. The utility of the Institution was so obvious, as to meet with every encouragement, so that, during the late war, which then subsisted, the Society had equipped and clothed for the navy 5,452 persons, chiefly landsmen, and 4,745 boys, of whom the majority were in abject poverty.

### STEAM ENGINE, NEW RIVER HEAD.

AT the New River Head is a building, containing two steam engines, and one water engine, for the purpose of forcing up a part of the water to a higher reservoir near Pentonville, for more easy distribution of the water into the western parts of the town, which are nearly on the level of the lower basin. In a field to the west of this reservoir is an iron pipe, twelve feet in height, (including a wooden tub placed on its top), and four feet eight inches in circumference; erected on a great main of pipes of the same dimensions. It acts in the double capacity of an air and a waste pipe, and is very useful in preventing accidents to the pipes, occasioned by the force of water or compressed air, which before this pre-

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ventive were very frequent. In the same field is another reservoir, supplied by one main from the New River Head, and serving the pipes in Pentonville, and its vicinity.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLERKENWELL.

After the demolition of the priory of Clerkenwell, the choir passed, by various deeds, to several tenants. James I., granted it to Sir William Cecill, Lord Burghley, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Exeter; in 1721, it fell into the hands of Simon Michael, Esq., who was then erecting Red Lion Street, and other places in the neighbourhood; who after building a great portion and roofing the entire fabric, sold it to the commissioners for building fifty new churches, for the sum of £2,950. On the 27th of December, 1723, it was consecrated a parish church.

The church is plain, and has all the appearance of a chapel of ease. The east end bears some relics of the ancient structure. The interior is very plain, and has the appearance of a Doric building; it is convenient, and furnished with a good organ.

### RESIDENCE OF DR. GOLDSMITH.

The house in which Dr. Goldsmith dwelt, when he wrote his celebrated Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller, &c., is a wretched habitation, situated in Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, and still remains a convincing proof of the splendour of Goldsmith's genius that enabled him to rise from obscurity, and to become the companion of the first men of the day, and acquire a name which will descend to the latest posterity.

### PATERNOSTER ROW.

Paternoster Row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers, and is in fact the market for that occupation. It received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of Paternosters beads, rosaries, &c., during the time of superstition. It was also famous for mercers, lacemen, haberdashers, and other businesses of a like nature.

A periodical publication in the year 1707 remarks, "that sure our London barbers are very religious fellows; they have a power of saints looking out of their shops, with fine perriwigs on their heads; and then the sempstresses in Paternoster Row, they have got female loggerheads with union topknots upon them."

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## ARTILLERY GROUND.

THE Artillery Ground, Finsbury, was first converted into a spacious field for the use of the London archers, in 1498, but was afterwards employed as a place of exercise for the London Artillery Company, in whose possession it now remains. There are three entrances to this ground, by handsome iron gates, namely, in Bunhill-row, Finsbury-place, and Chiswell-street. At the northern extremity is the armoury-house, a handsome building, surmounted by a lofty flag-staff, and containing several spacious rooms adorned with armour of various descriptions

THE END.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. HADDON, CASTLE STREET, FINSBURY.

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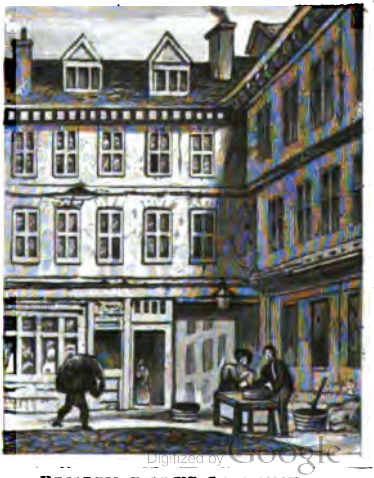
ST JOHN's CLERKENWELL

ENGINE HOUSE
NEW RIVER HEAD

ARTILLERY HOUSE

PATERNOSTER ROW



RESIDENCE OF DR GOLDSMITH
GREEN ARBOUR COURT

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WEST TWYFORD CHURCH
MIDDLESEX

LEADENHALL MARKET

Drawn by F.H. Shepherd

Mr SOANE'S MUSEUM

LEE CHURCH & PARSONAGE

NEWGATE MARKET

Engraved by J. Shury

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BRASS CROSBY ESQ^R OBELISK

WAITHMAN'S OBELISK

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

MARINE SOCIETY'S HOUSE

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE RICHARD BENNETT

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Drawn by C.H. Stephanoff

Engraved by J. Storer

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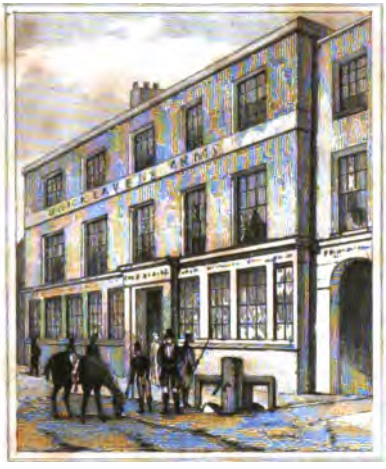
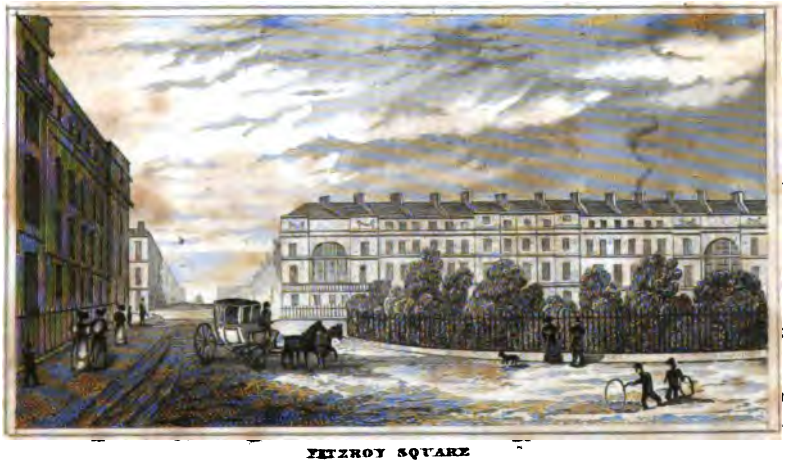
ELEPHANT & CASTLE



BRICKLAYERS ARMS



FITZROY SQUARE

QUEEN'S HUNTING LODGE
EPPING FOREST

OLD CHURCH
HIGHGATE

Google

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Starr

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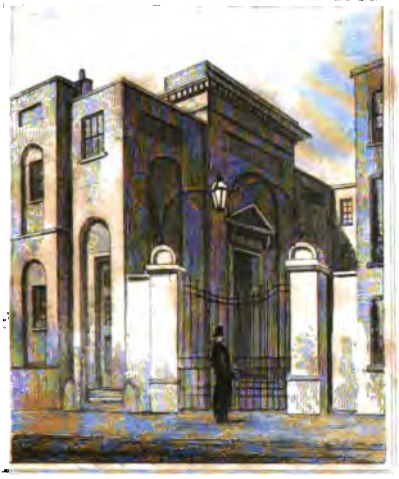
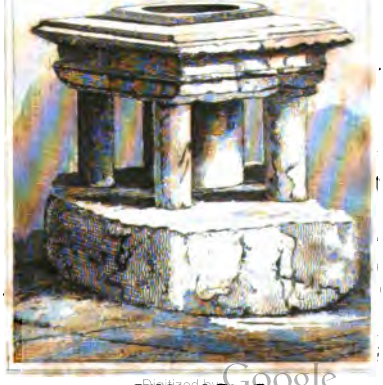


JEWS SYNAGOGUE

SIR GEORGE WHITMORE'S

FISHMONGERS ALMS HOUSES

CURIOUS FONT



CURIOUS FONT

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ST. ANDREWS UNDERSHAFT

ST ETHELBERGHER

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE

CLERKENWELL CLOSE

HATTON GARDEN

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Engraved by White.

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MERCHANT TAILORS SCHOOL

SION COLLEGE

SALTERS HALL

KINGS BENCH PRISON
ENTRANCE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE
DOCTORS COMMONS

Engraved by J.S.

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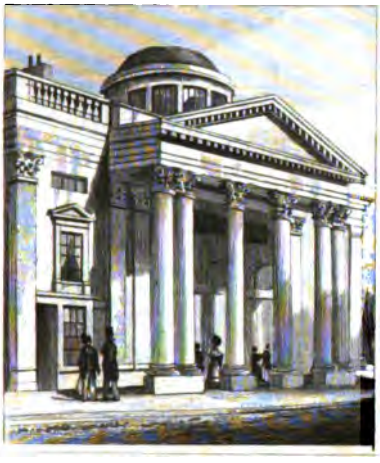

THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE

HOARE'S BANKING HOUSE
FLEET STREET

BAGNIGGE WELLS

EXCISE OFFICE

VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE
DOCTORS' COMMONS

Google

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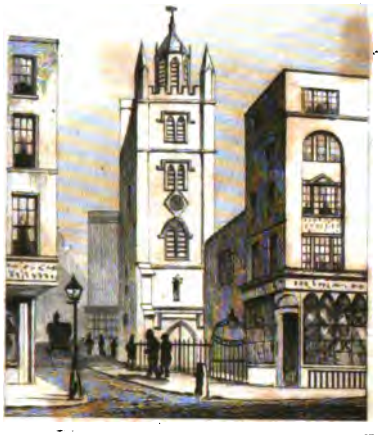

ST. ANDREWS UNDERSHAFT

ST ETHELBURGHER

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE

CRIPPLEGATE CLOSE

HATTON GARDEN

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Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by [illegible]

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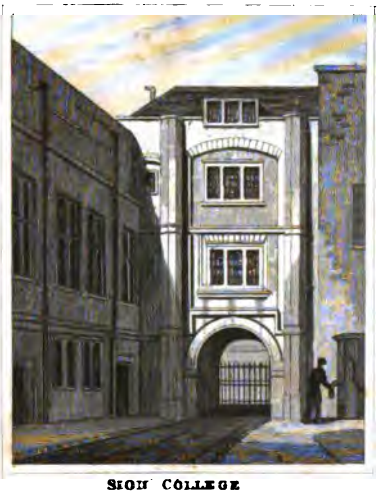
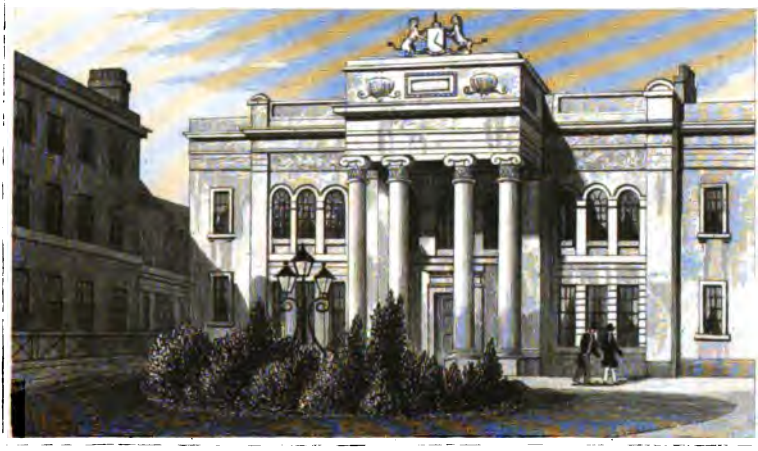
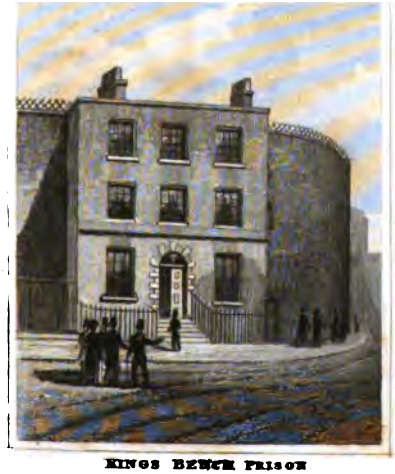
MERCHANT TAILORS SCHOOL



SION COLLEGE



SALTERS HALL



KINGS BENCH PRISON
ENTRANCE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE
DOCTORS COMMONS

Engraved by J. Shu

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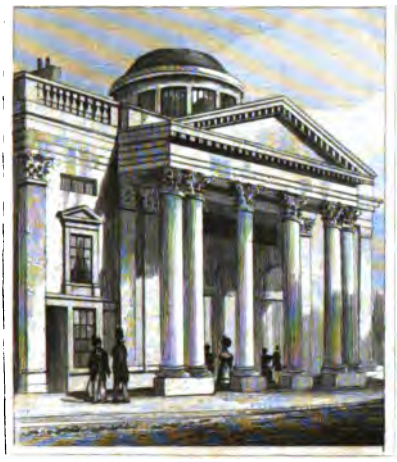
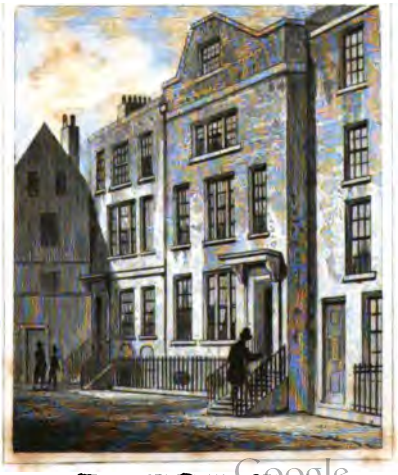


THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE

COARE'S BANKING HOUSE
FLEET STREET

SADLER'S WELLS

EXCISE OFFICE



VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE
DOCTORS COMMONS

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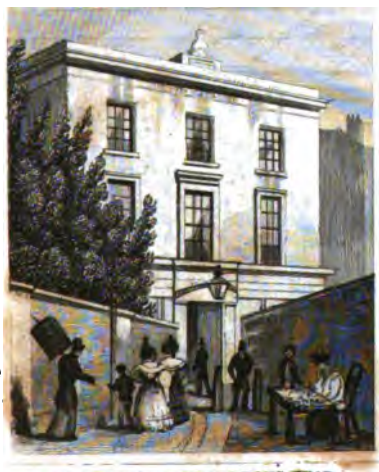
AUSTIN FRIARS

ST LEONARD

MERLINS CAVE



THE SIR HUGH MIDDLETONS [illegible]

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THE ROSEMARY BRANCH
HOLYWELL

THE THATCHED HOUSE
ISLINGTON

CHALK FARM

ANCIENT HOUSES
FETTER LANE

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Engraved by J. Thirtle

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ST ANDREWS
HOLBORN

SPA FIELDS CHAPEL

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE
HAMPSTEAD HEATH

THE CLERKS WELL
CLERKENWELL

ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JAIL
CLERKENWELL

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Drawn by T. Richard

Engraved by J. Shury

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ENTRANCE TO THE LEADENHALL DOCK

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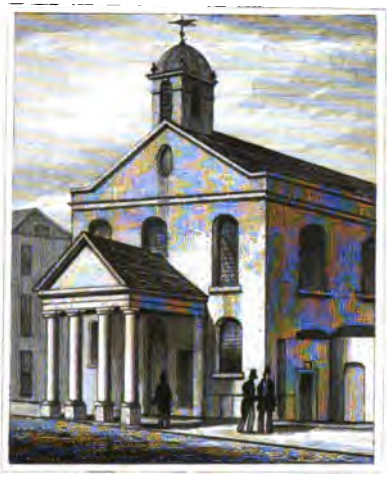
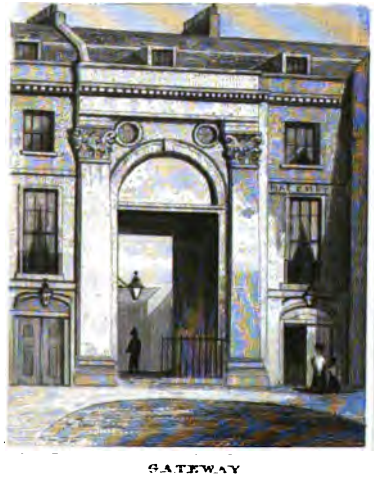
GROSVENOR CHAPEL

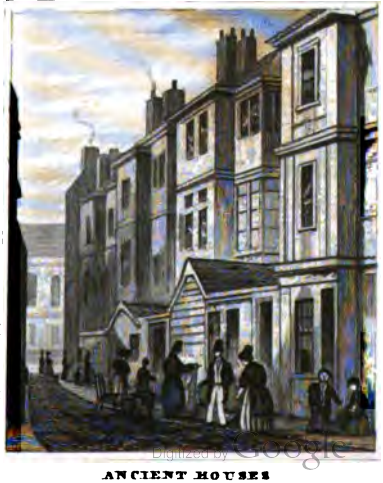


ST MARY'S CHAPEL
PARK ST

DOUBLE LOCK
ST PANCRAS CANAL



GATEWAY
KINGS ST CLERKENWELL



ANCIENT HOUSES
ENTRY COURT

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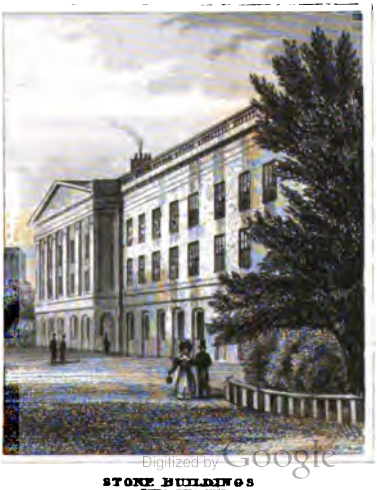
STATUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS

STATUE OF JAMES WATT

CITY BASIN
REGENT'S CANAL

CORDWAINERS HALL



STONE BUILDINGS
LINCOLN'S INN

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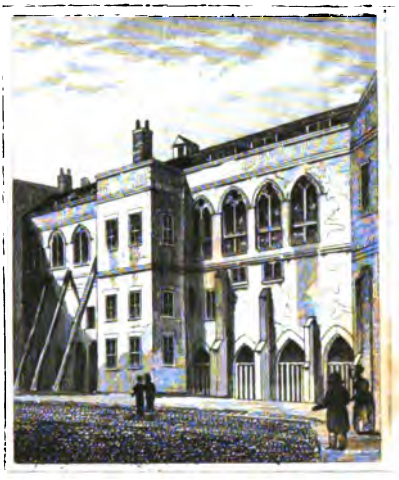
ST [illegible] CHURCH



OLD MONASTERY
OF GREY FRIARS

SOMERSET HOUSE
INTERIOR QUADRANGLE

STATUE OF WILLIAM III.

STATUE OF WILLIAM [illegible]

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CHAPEL OF EASE
STAFFORD ST

ST JOHN'S CH.
HOXTON

NEW PALACE
LIMEH

PARK CRESCENT
NEW ROAD

PICCADILLY AND REGENT CIRCUS

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JEWS HOSPITAL

UNIVERSAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN

THE LADY CHAPEL
*INTERIOR*

TOMB OF BISHOP ANDREWS

*Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.*

MONUMENT OF GOWER

*Engraved by J. Storer*

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NEW BULL & MOUTH INN

BULL'S ROW
HOLBORN

LIBRARY
LONDON INSTITUTION

ROTUNDA
BANK

EGYPTIAN HALL
MANSION HO

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

St MARY MAGDALEN
FISH STREET

St MARTIN OUTWICH
BISHOPS GATE ST

OLD SALTER'S HALL CHAPEL

BLACKWELL HALL

OLD FURNIVAL'S INN

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Engraved by J. Shaw

Digitized by Google

DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM
KENT ROAD

BREWERS' ALMS HOUSES
MILE END R.d

ARTIENT CRYPT

WINCHESTER HOUSES

STAPLES INN
HOLBORN

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OLD SALTERS HALL

HORNSEY WOOD HO.

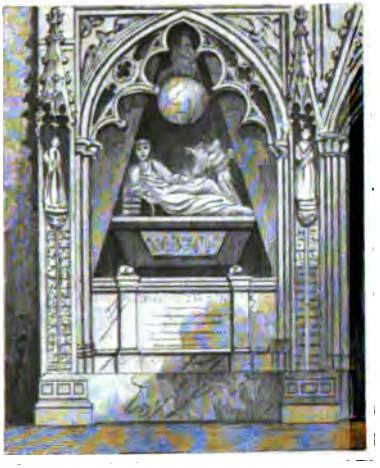
WITTINGTONS ALMS HOUSES
HIGHGATE

CHRIST CHURCH
S^T SURREY ST

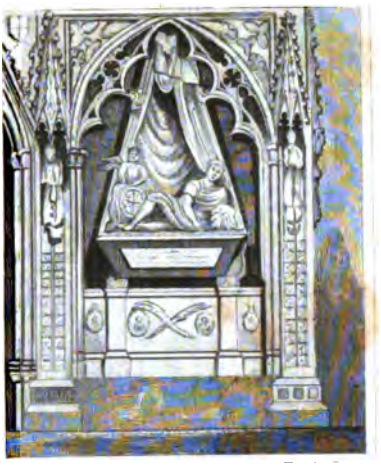
S^T DIONIS BACK CHU^H
FENCHURCH ST

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



MONUMENT
OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON



MONUMENT
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

THAMES TUNNEL

MONUMENT
OF ALDERMAN BEWICK

MONUMENT
OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM

Google

Drawn by J.H. Shepherd

Engraved by [illegible]

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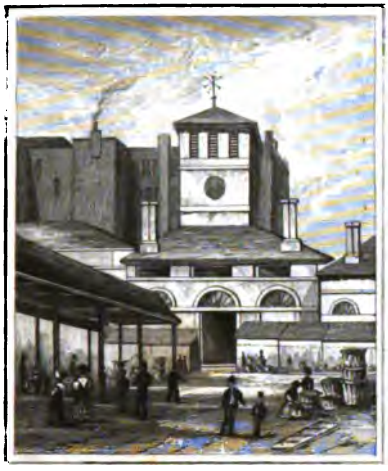
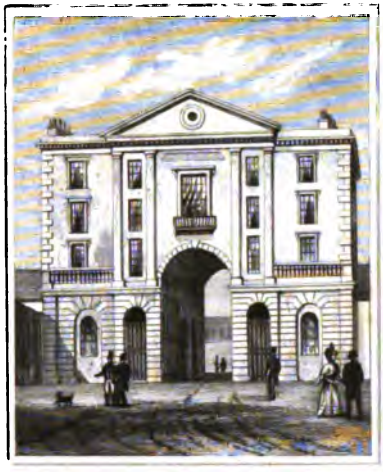
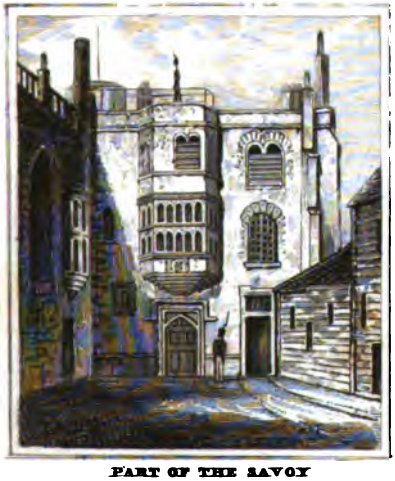


PARINGDON MARKET

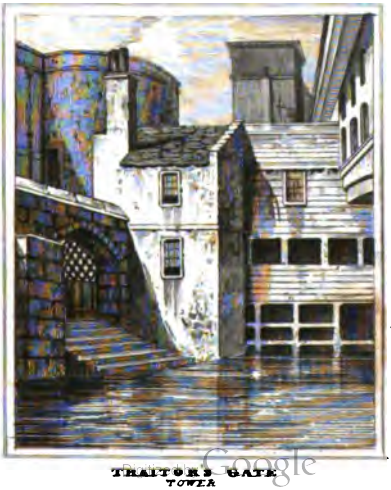


NEW CATTLE MART
BALLS POND

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE
FROM QUEEN HYTHE



PART OF THE SAVOY



TRAITOR'S GATE
TOWER

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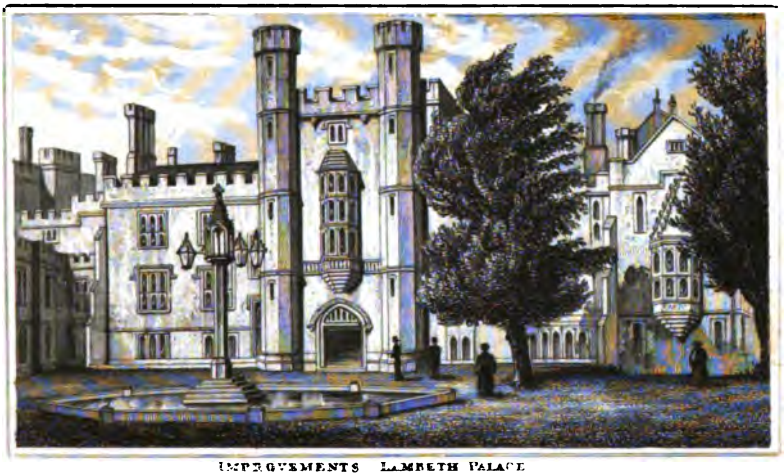
Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

Digitized by Google

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT
THAMES ST

ALLHALLOWS
BROAD ST



IMPROVEMENTS LAMBETH PALACE

NORTH SIDE BELGRAVE SQUARE
PIMLICO

Drawn by J E Shepherd

ALDGATE

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Digitized by Google

S^t JAMES'
*GARLICK HILL*

S^t ANTHOLIN'S
*WATLING ST*

CROSBY HALL
*INTERIOR*

PART OF **REGENT ST.** *WEST SIDE*

PART OF **REGENT ST.** *EAST SIDE*

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*Drawn by T.H. Shepherd*

Digitized by Google

ST JOHN'S CHURCH
*HOLLOWAY*

ST JOHN'S CHURCH
*WEST HACKNEY*

SMITHFIELD MARKET

LOCK HOSPITAL
*NEAR PARK CORNER*

HANOVER TERRACE
*REGENT'S PARK*

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CLARENCE TERRACE
REGENT'S PARK

CORNWALL TERRACE
REGENT'S PARK

NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

YORK TERRACE
REGENT'S PARK

CHESTER TERRACE
REGENT'S PARK

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Digitized by Google

OLD CHURCH
*CROYDON*

S^t JAMES CHAPEL
*OR NEW CHURCH*

CROYDON PALACE
*INTERIOR*

ABSCOMB HOUSE

CROYDON PALACE
*REMAINS OF*

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ULSTER TERRACE
REGENT'S PARK

St DUNSTAN
IN THE WEST

COPENHAGEN HOUSE

CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE
ISLINGTON

HIGHBURY COLLEGE

Drawn by T H Shepherd

Engraved by J Shury

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

St MARY'S
WHITECHAPEL

St MICHAEL'S
QUEENHITHE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
INTERIOR

PART OF REGENT ST. EAST SIDE

PART OF REGENT ST. WEST SIDE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

Digitized by Google

BREWERS HALL

PENSIONERS HALL
CHARTER HOUSE

POETS CORNER,
WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CARPENTERS HALL

STATIONERS HALL

Drawn by T.H Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury

Digitized by Google

PARK VILLAGE EAST
*REGENT PARK*

GRECIAN VILLA
*REGENT PARK*

GRAYS INN HALL, LIBRARY AND CHAPEL

ALBION CHAPEL
*MOORFIELDS*

THE ANCIENT CONDUIT
*WHITE CONDUIT FIELDS*

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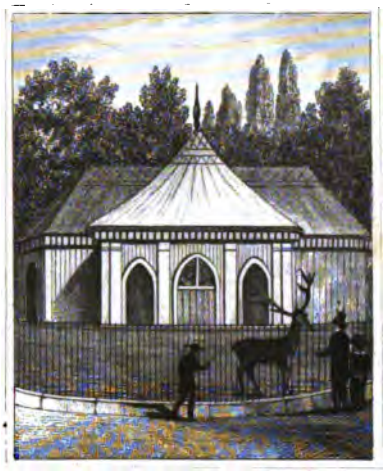
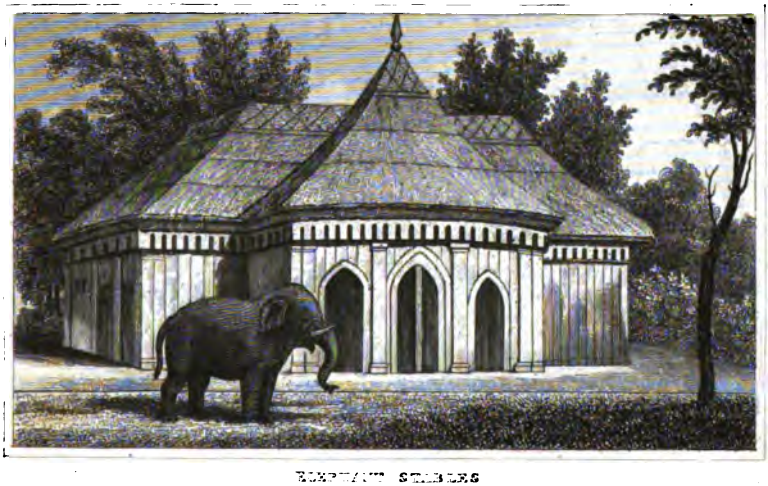
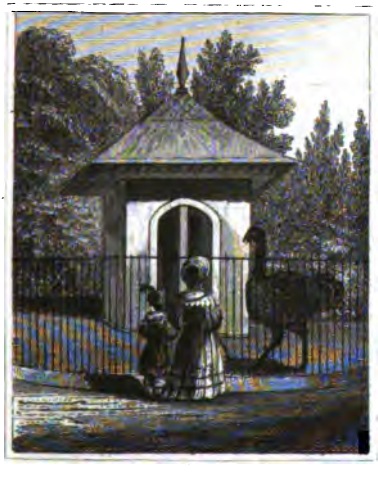
REPOSITORY



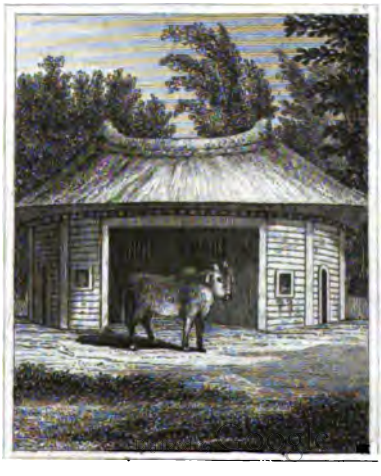
DEER STABLES



ELEPHANT STABLES



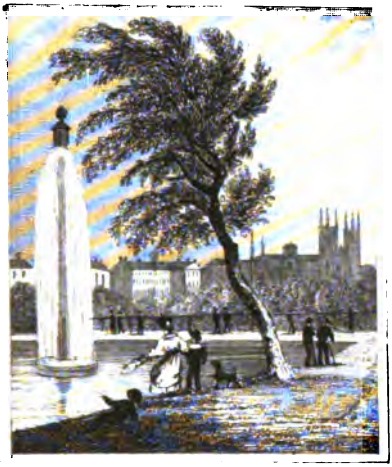
OSTRICH HOUSE



STABLE FOR BRAHMIN BULL

*Drawn by T.H. Shepherd* *Engraved by J. Shury*

Digitized by Google

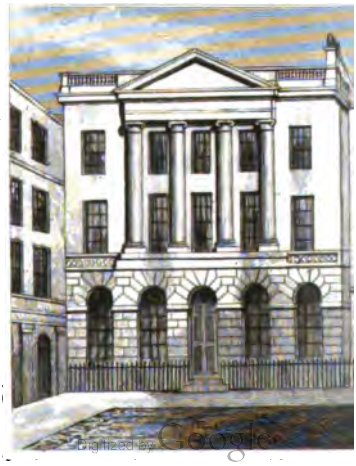


THE FOUNTAIN

IMPERIAL GAS WORKS

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

APOTHECARIES HALL



SERJEANTS INN

Digitized by Google

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BISHOP BONNERS PALACE

OLD WHITE HART TAVERN

NEW GOLDSMITHS HALL

TEMPLE CHURCH

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

HERALDS COLLEGE

NEW PARLIAMENT CHAMBERS

FROGNALL PRIORY HAMPSTEAD

ENTRANCE TO LOLLARDS TOWER
LAMBETH PALACE

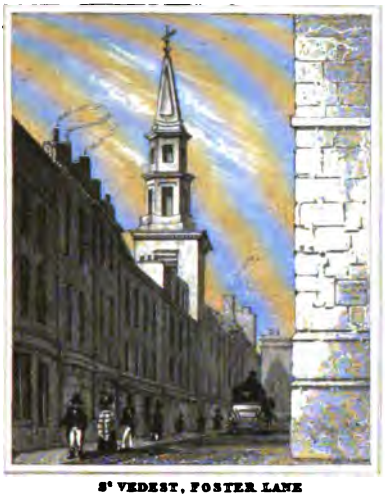
Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

ENTRANCE TO ST ERASMUS CHAPEL
WESTMINSTER ABBEY

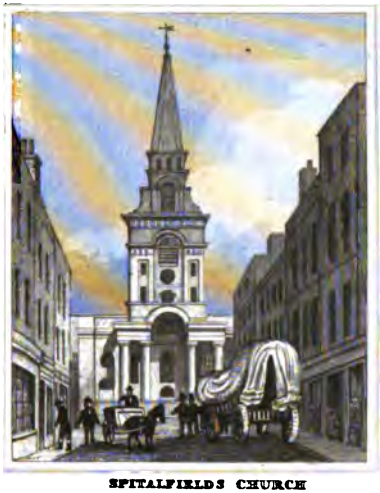
Engraved by J. Shury

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



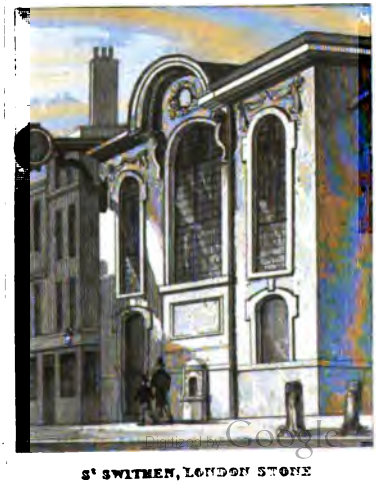
S^t^ VEDAST, FOSTER LANE



SPITALFIELDS CHURCH

NEW FISHMONGERS HALL

TALBOT INN, BORO



S^t^ SWITHEN, LONDON STONE

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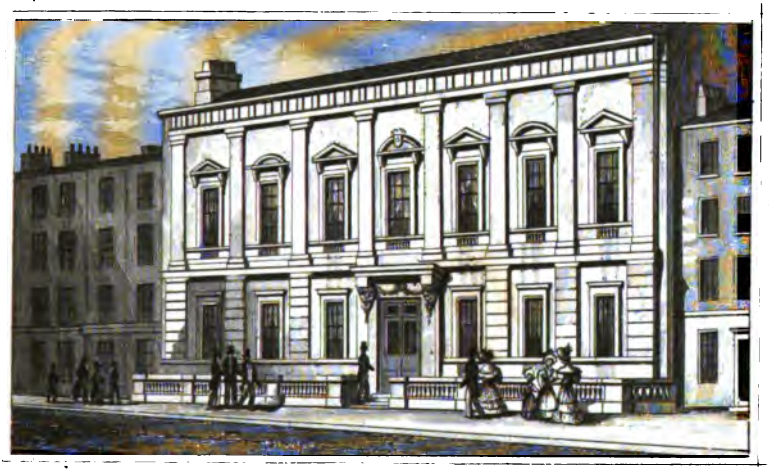
Engraved by J. Shury

Digitized by Google

APSLY HOUSE_PICCADILLY

IRONMONGERS HALL



THE NEW CITY CLUB HO_BROAD ST

DRAPERS HALL

GILTSPUR ST COMPTER

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Drawn by I.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury

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St Stephens Church
Wallbrook

Royal Vestibule
House of Lords

Interior of House of Lords

Old Physicians College

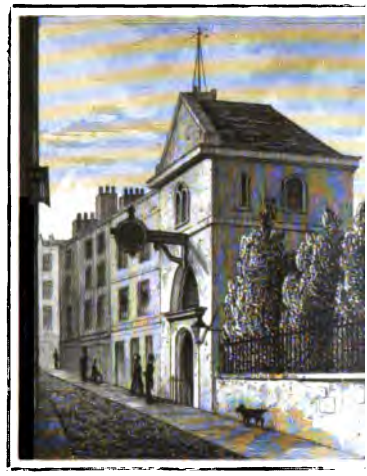
Old Bull & Mouth Inn

Drawn by T.H.Shepherd

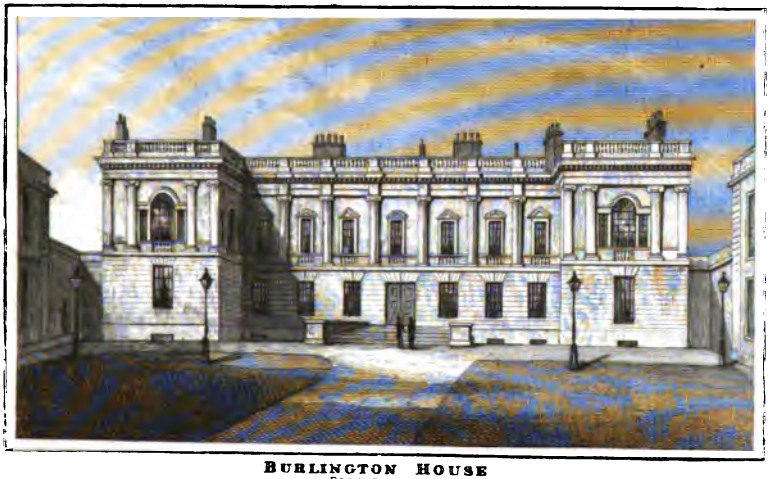
Engraved by J.Shaw

Digitized by Google

St Mary at Hill

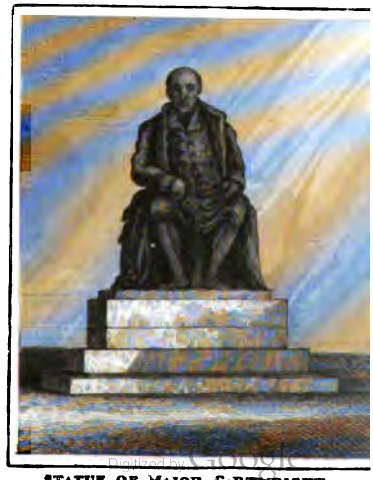


St Martin Orgar
*Martins Lane, City*



Burlington House
*Piccadilly*

Statue of Achilles
*Hyde Park*



Statue of Major Cartwright
*Burton Crescent*

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*Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.* *Engraved by J. Shi*

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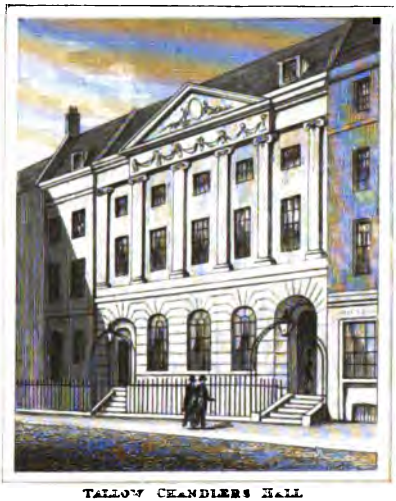
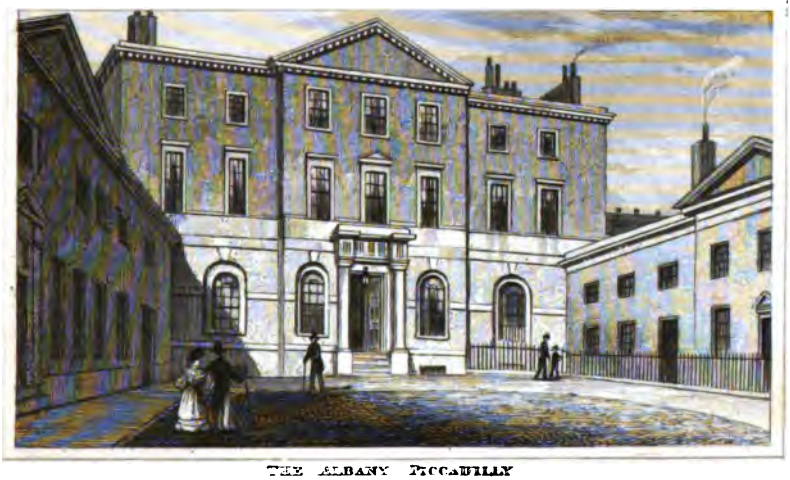
SHAFTESBURY HOUSE
ALDERSGATE ST



TALLOW CHANDLERS HALL
DOWGATE HILL



THE ALBANY PICCADILLY

CHARLES 2ND PORTER & DWARF

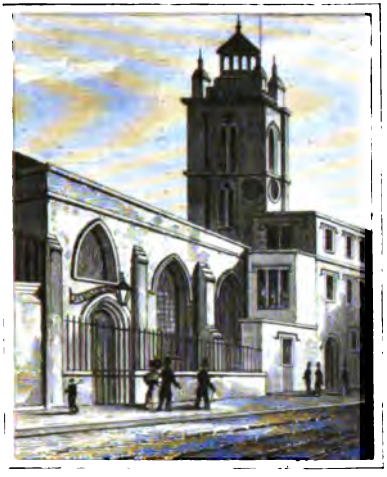
GUY EARL OF WARWICK

Digitized by Google

Drawn by T H Shepherd

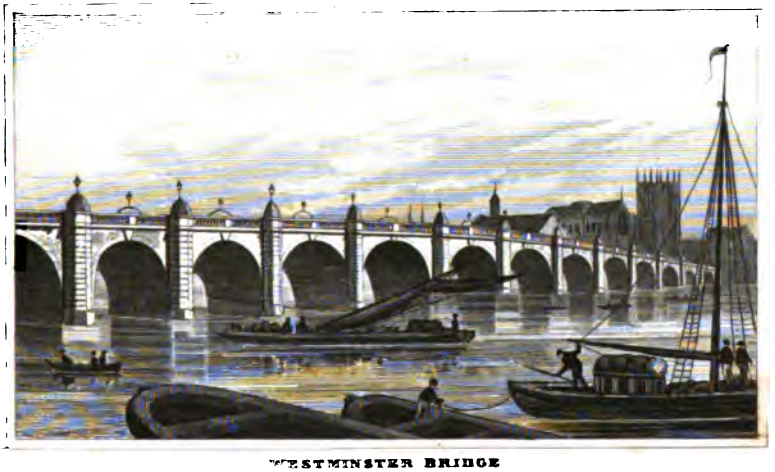
Engraved by J Shury

Digitized by Google

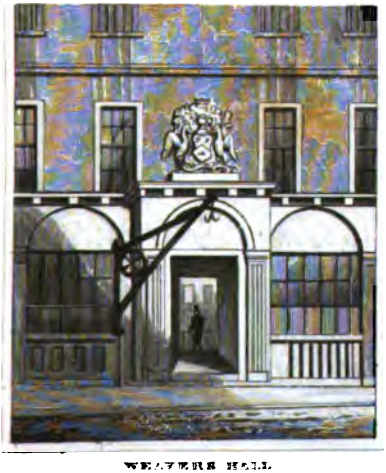


St GILES
CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN

St SEPULCHRE



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

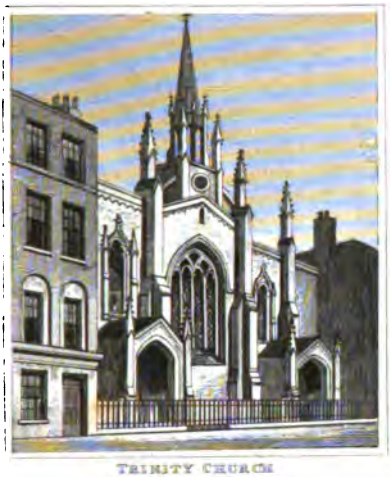


WEAVERS HALL
ALDERMANBURY

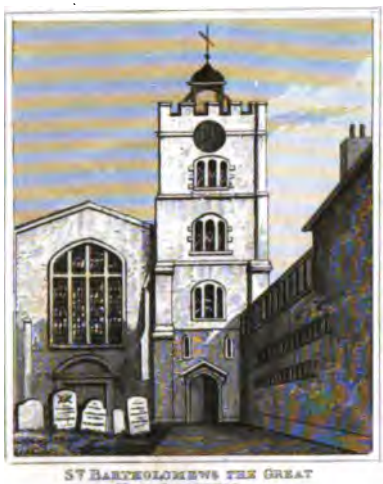
DYERS HALL
COLLEGE HILL

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

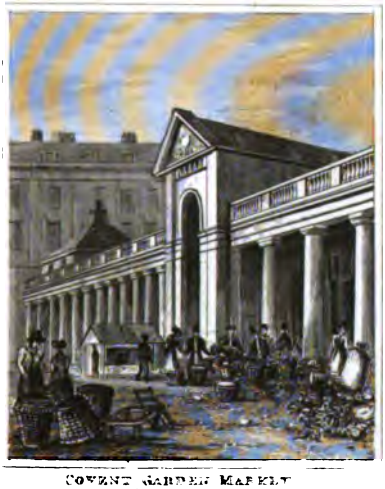


TRINITY CHURCH
LITTLE QUEEN S.T HOLBORN



S.T BARTHOLOMEWS THE GREAT
NEAR SMITHFIELD

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET



COVENT GARDEN MARKET
WEST FRONT

OXFORD MARKET

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

FURNIVALS INN

NEW ST GEORGES HOSPITAL

INTERIOR OF FREEMASONS HALL

ALHALLOWS
STAINING LANE

Drawn by TH Shepherd

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM
WESTMINSTER

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

KEW PALACE

CHACE LODGE, ENFIELD

LANGHAM HOUSE S. FRONT

CHINGFORD CHURCH

CHINGFORD HALL

Digitized by Google

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Stu[illegible]

Digitized by Google

YORK HOUSE.

KINGS COLLEGE

BUCKINGHAM WATER GATE

CITY LYING IN HOSPITAL

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER'S GALLERY.
(LATE EARL GROSVENORS)

WEST WING OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.

ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE.

STAPLES INN HALL.

BARNARDS INN HALL.

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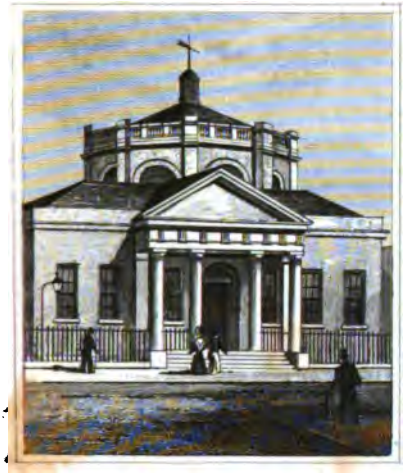
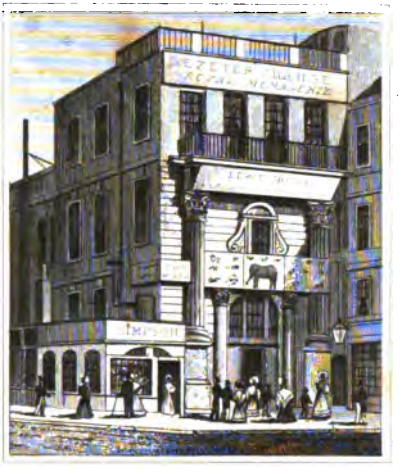
Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

Digitized by Google

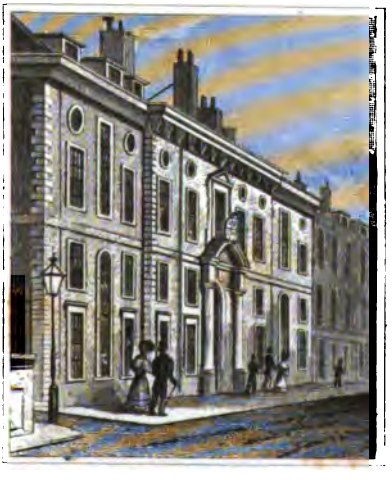


GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER.

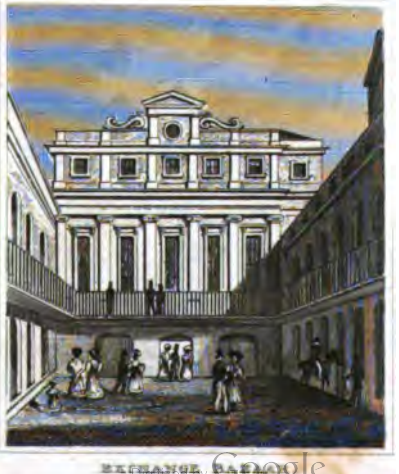


EXETER CHANGE.
(as it formerly appeared)

SUSSEX PLACE, REGENTS PARK.



OLD GOLDSMITHS HALL.



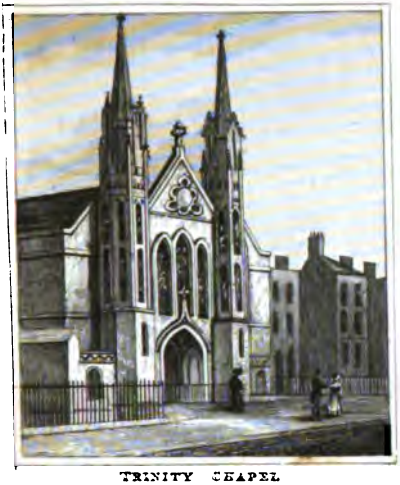
EXCHANGE, [illegible]
GRAYS INN ROAD.

Digitized by Google

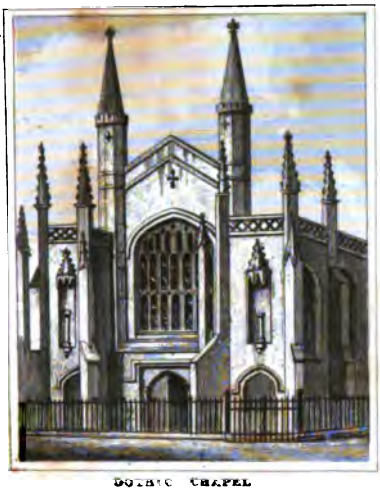
Drawn by J.E. Shepherd.

Engraved by J.G

Digitized by Google



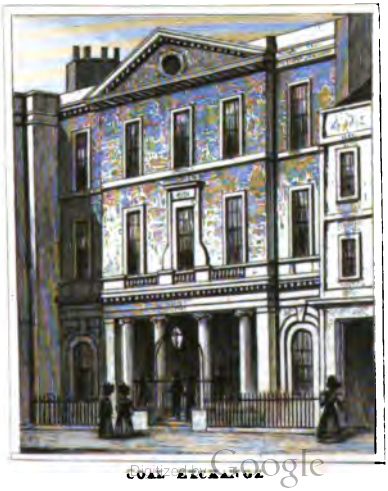
TRINITY CHAPEL
SLOANE STREET



GOTHIC CHAPEL
STEPNEY

WIMBLEDON PARK SURREY

ROYAL YORK BATHS
[illegible]



COAL EXCHANGE

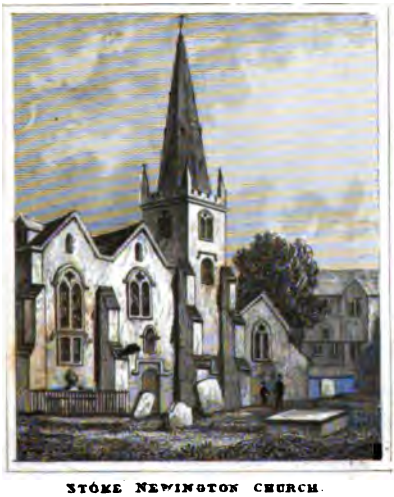
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

VAUXHALL BRIDGE

St CATHERINES DOCKS.

EARL SPENCERS HOUSE WIMBLETON PARK.



STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH.

St PANCRAS OLD CHURCH

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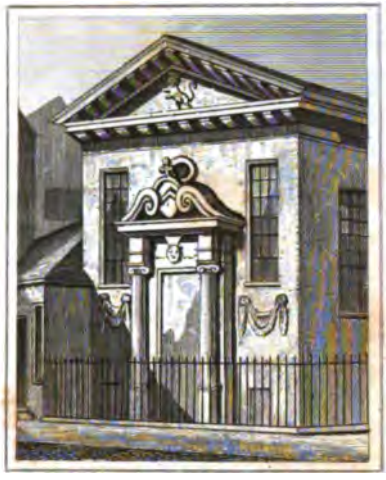
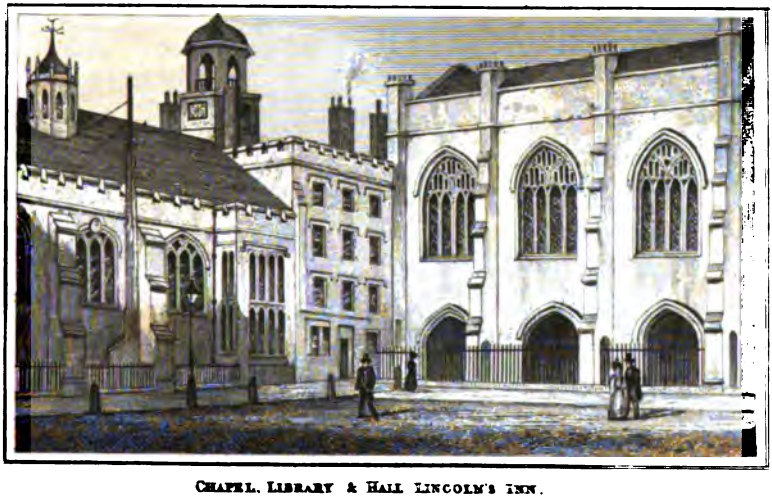
MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

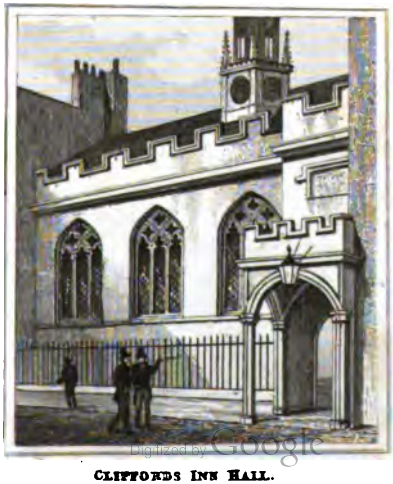


LYONS INN HALL.



CHAPEL. LIBRARY & HALL LINCOLN'S INN.

SERJEANTS INN HALL.



CLIFFORDS INN HALL.

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Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

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ST BRIDE'S AVENUE

ST MICHAEL'S CROOKED LANE

INTERIOR OF THE AUCTION MART

SOUTH SEA HOUSE

MERCHANT TAILORS HALL

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PANTECHNICON PIMLICO.

GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOUSE.

SIX CLERKS OFFICE.

EARL SPENCERS HOUSE.

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